



Center for Research on Disability

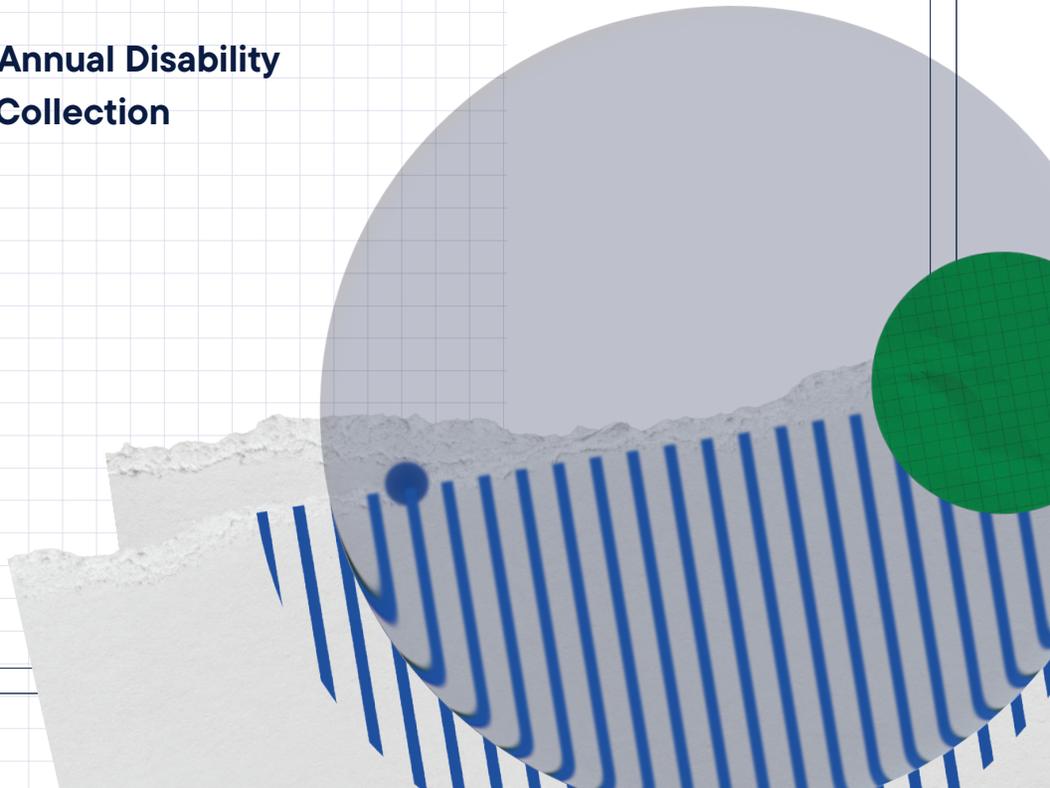
Annual Report

2026 Annual Report on People with Disabilities in America

Part of the 2026 Annual Disability
Statistics Collection

2026

University of New Hampshire®
Institute on Disability



Annual Report on People with Disabilities in America: 2026

**Rehabilitation Research and Training Center
on Disability Statistics and Demographics**

Institute on Disability
College of Health and Human Services
University of New Hampshire®



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Annual Report on People with Disabilities in America: 2026

**Rehabilitation Research and Training Center
on Disability Statistics and Demographics**

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Annual Report on People with Disabilities in
America: 2026, Rehabilitation Research and Training
Center on Disability Statistics and Demographics

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

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Introduction

Make the Call.

Statistics are numbers that can show us how something has changed over time or how something could change in the future. For example, the National Bureau of Economic Research looks at the national gross domestic product, which tells us how much money the country makes. The Bureau of Labor Statistics checks how many people are or are not working. Every September, the U.S. Census Bureau tells us how many poor people there are and if that number went up or down since the year before. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Healthy People program reviews health data every ten years. The Annual Report on People with Disabilities in America (Annual Report) tracks the progress of important social and economic topics to see if things are getting better or worse for people with disabilities.

The Annual Report shows statistics on the most important topics about people with disabilities. We know these are the most important topics because of a large study done in 2008 by the National Council on Disability. The National Council on Disability chose these topics by asking many people what they thought were the most important things to know about people with disabilities. People said things like jobs, education, health, money, free time, relationships, and safety are the most important topics to know about.

The statistics in this report are from the American Community Survey (ACS), a national survey done by the U.S. Census Bureau every year. It asks people about disability, employment, education, and other topics. We used ACS Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) to estimate the statistics in this report. We made sure our estimates represent the whole country by using sampling weights. We report all these statistics from 2008 to the most recent data year in a table and on a line chart. Then, we do mathematical tests to see if the statistics for these topics are getting better or worse for people with disabilities. To **Make the Call**, we report the gap between results for people with and without disabilities for the year, and we also compare this year's results for people with disabilities to last year's results for people with disabilities and report statistical significance. These tests tell us if the numbers for each year have changed a lot (either increasing or decreasing) or if they have not changed much at all. It is good to know that not all statistically significant results are meaningful to the social or political discussion happening right now, and we may need more information to understand how they can be used. We also include standard error on each table to show how certain the estimates are. See the Glossary for definitions.

Suggested Citation

Houtenville, Kingsbury, Thomas (2026). Annual Report on People with Disabilities in America: 2026. Durham, NH: University of New Hampshire, Institute on Disability.

Expanded Discussion

Topics

The Annual Report on People with Disabilities in America (Annual Report) includes many of the key indicators identified in a comprehensive 2008 study, *Keeping Track: National Disability Status and Program Performance Indicators*¹, conducted by the National Council on Disability (NCD). This NCD report used a systematic approach of stakeholder input to select indicators based on data availability and ability to address key areas of interest. The resulting topical indicators were in the following areas of interest: employment, educational attainment, health and health care, financial status and security, leisure recreation, personal relationships, and crime/safety. The Annual Report tracks statistics on these topics that indicate how life for people with disabilities has changed over time. For this reason, we refer to these topics as indicators.

Methods

The current set of indicators is derived from the American Community Survey (ACS), from 2008 to 2024 (the most recent year of available data). As other data sources become available, we may use those to examine other NCD indicators of interest. The ACS is an annual

survey conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau and is well-suited to track these indicators over time due to its large sample size, consistent questionnaire over the years, and multitude of variables. The ACS Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) files, which allow data users to conduct customized analyses, were used to estimate the statistics enclosed. Sample weights and replicate sample weights were used to produce nationally representative statistics that account for sample design effects. Statistical significance is based on a one-tail test using a 95 percent level of confidence.

Some of the tables produced here have slightly different results from those published in the Annual Disability Statistics Compendium. The Annual Report includes people living in institutions whereas the Compendium does not include people living in institutions. This year, results are presented with varying number of decimal places. The number of decimal placements is related to the precision of the measurement. Some are more precise (meaning more decimal places) because the groups are larger.

Making Calls and Interpreting Comparisons

How did the lives of people with disabilities change from 2023 to 2024? The statistics show mixed results, according to the narrowing or widening of the “gaps” in key indicators between people with and without disabilities. “Calls” can be made for each of the indicators. In cases where we are certain (with at least 95 percent confidence) that a given gap exists, we consider that gap to be statistically significant. Comparisons are reported on the year over year changes for people with disabilities – whether the changes are positive or negative and any statistical significance (with at least 95 percent confidence). It is also important to note that understanding how statistical significance can be applied requires context. Whether the magnitude of any gap is meaningful from a social or policy perspective is a matter for further discussion. Please refer to the Glossary for definitions of technical terms.

COVID-19 and Data Collection

The COVID-19 Pandemic impacted the collection of ACS data in 2020. As a result, statistical tests comparing estimates from 2020 to any other year are not conducted. This is indicated by an “x” next to the year of 2020, for readability the row is also highlighted.

Reference

1. National Council on Disability. (2008). Keeping Track: National Disability Status and Program Performance Indicators. National Council on Disability. <https://files.eric.ed.gov/fulltext/ED503702.pdf>

EXPANDED DISCUSSION

To explain, the ACS uses a mix of internet, mail, telephone, and in-person interviews to collect data. Due to the COVID-19 Pandemic, data collection activities were interrupted. In-person interviewing ceased on March 20, 2020, and only internet and telephone interviewing continued through the end of June 2020. In July and August 2020, limited in-person interviewing resumed in certain geographic areas, expanding throughout the year. However, the ACS resumed pre-COVID in-person interviewing coverage in February 2021. Mailings were also limited due to a decrease in federal staff and resources during this same period. This impacted not only mail data collection but also telephone response rates due to the lack of pre-notice mailings typically sent in advance of first contact.

These challenges to data collection prompted the U.S. Census Bureau to assess the 2020 ACS 1-year estimates for new biases (i.e., differences from previous years) arising from nonresponse and coverage issues, as well as to examine data quality problems associated with low sample sizes and high item non-response rates. This assessment indicated corresponding biases in some point estimates and lower reliability of estimates.

Instead of releasing the standard ACS 1-year estimates, U.S. Census Bureau issued experimental weights which, when applied, provide the best estimates for 2020 at the national and state level. Data users should not interpret substantial differences from 2020 estimates as evidence of a trend or statistically significant difference. Estimates using the experimental weights are generally considered the best possible estimates of U.S. population statistics for 2020, however, comparisons are not made to prior or subsequent years in this report. Due to the variance properties of the experimental

estimation methodology, the standard error estimates for some estimates may be smaller than expected when compared to the equivalent variance estimates from previous years. (Visit the Census Bureau for more information on experimental weights: www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/data/experimental-data/2020-1-year-pums.html).

Additional Resources

This report complements the Annual Disability Statistics Compendium and infographics located online at www.researchondisability.org/annual-disability-statistics-collection. For reasons discussed in Methods, the statistics reported in the Annual Report might differ from those reported in the Annual Disability Statistics Compendium.

Help navigating any of the resources described here can be found in the Frequently Asked Questions section at www.researchondisability.org/frequently-asked-questions.

Assistance interpreting and locating additional statistics is available by email at www.disability.statistics@unh.edu. Please visit the Center for Research on Disability online at www.researchondisability.org for more information about our research projects.

Population Size

This section shows that in 2024, there were 338,845,000 people of all ages living in the United States. Of this group, 47,908,000 were people with disabilities. In other words, people with disabilities made up 14.14% of the US population. Refer to the Appendix to view the ACS disability questions used for these estimates.

Source

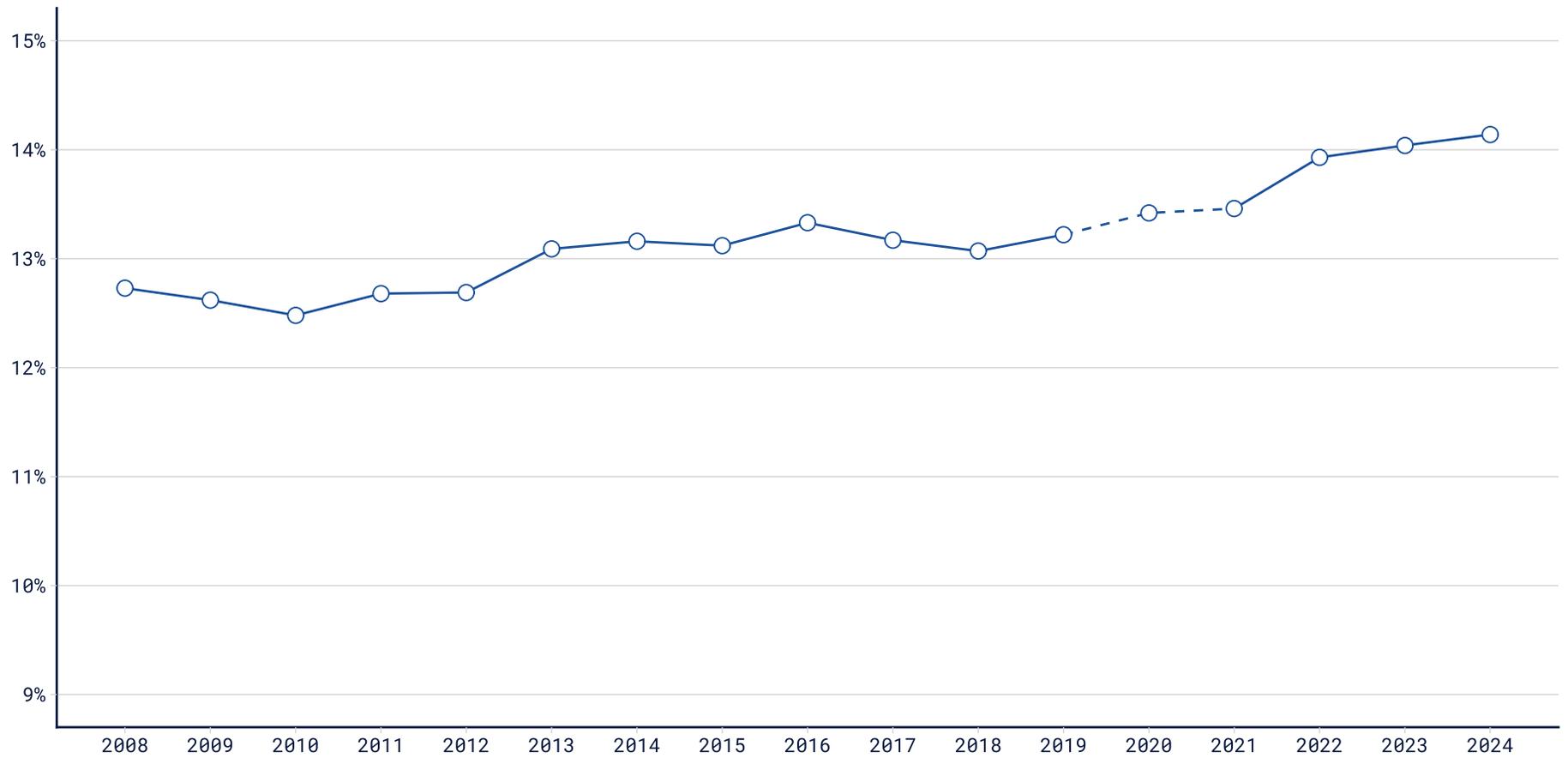
Authors' estimates using the 2008-2024 ACS for civilian respondents of all ages.

Key	
x	No tests conducted with 2020 data.
†	Significantly different from the previous year at the 95 percent confidence level using a one tailed test.
‡	Significantly different from 2024 at the 95 percent confidence level using a one tailed test.

Table 1.
Number and Percentage of People with Disabilities

Year	Total Population Estimate (#)	Population with Disabilities Estimate (#)	Percent with Disabilities: Estimate (%)	Percent with Disabilities: St. Error (%)
2008	302,819,000	38,560,000	12.73‡	0.03
2009	305,701,000	38,583,000	12.62‡‡	0.02
2010	308,291,000	38,463,000	12.48‡‡	0.02
2011	310,572,000	39,383,000	12.68‡‡	0.02
2012	312,873,000	39,710,000	12.69‡	0.02
2013	315,143,000	41,242,000	13.09‡‡	0.02
2014	317,861,000	41,827,000	13.16‡‡	0.03
2015	320,399,000	42,050,000	13.12‡	0.02
2016	322,110,000	42,940,000	13.33‡‡	0.02
2017	324,689,000	42,776,000	13.17‡‡	0.02
2018	326,155,000	42,630,000	13.07‡‡	0.02
2019	327,011,000	43,227,000	13.22‡‡	0.02
X 2020	328,242,000	44,061,000	13.42	0.01
2021	330,562,000	44,482,000	13.46‡	0.02
2022	331,940,000	46,227,000	13.93‡‡	0.02
2023	333,617,000	46,824,000	14.04‡‡	0.02
2024	338,845,000	47,908,000	14.14†	0.03

Figure 1.
Percentage of People with Disabilities



The Call

The percentage of civilians with disabilities increased from 14.04 percent in 2023 to 14.14 percent in 2024.

Comparison and Statistical Significance

Did the percentage of the population with disabilities significantly change between 2023 and 2024?

Yes.

There was a statistically **significant increase** in the percentage of people with disabilities in the United States from 14.04 percent in 2023 to 14.14 percent in 2024.

Disabling Environments

This section reports the number and percentage of civilians ages 18 to 64 who live in the community, have hearing, vision, ambulatory, and/or cognitive disability and also have an independent living disability. People could have difficulty living independently because their community is not accessible (or set up so people with disabilities cannot get around by themselves when they want). These estimates help us think about what is working and what can improve to help people live more independently. Refer to the Glossary for definitions on the Disabling Environments Index and Disability.

Source

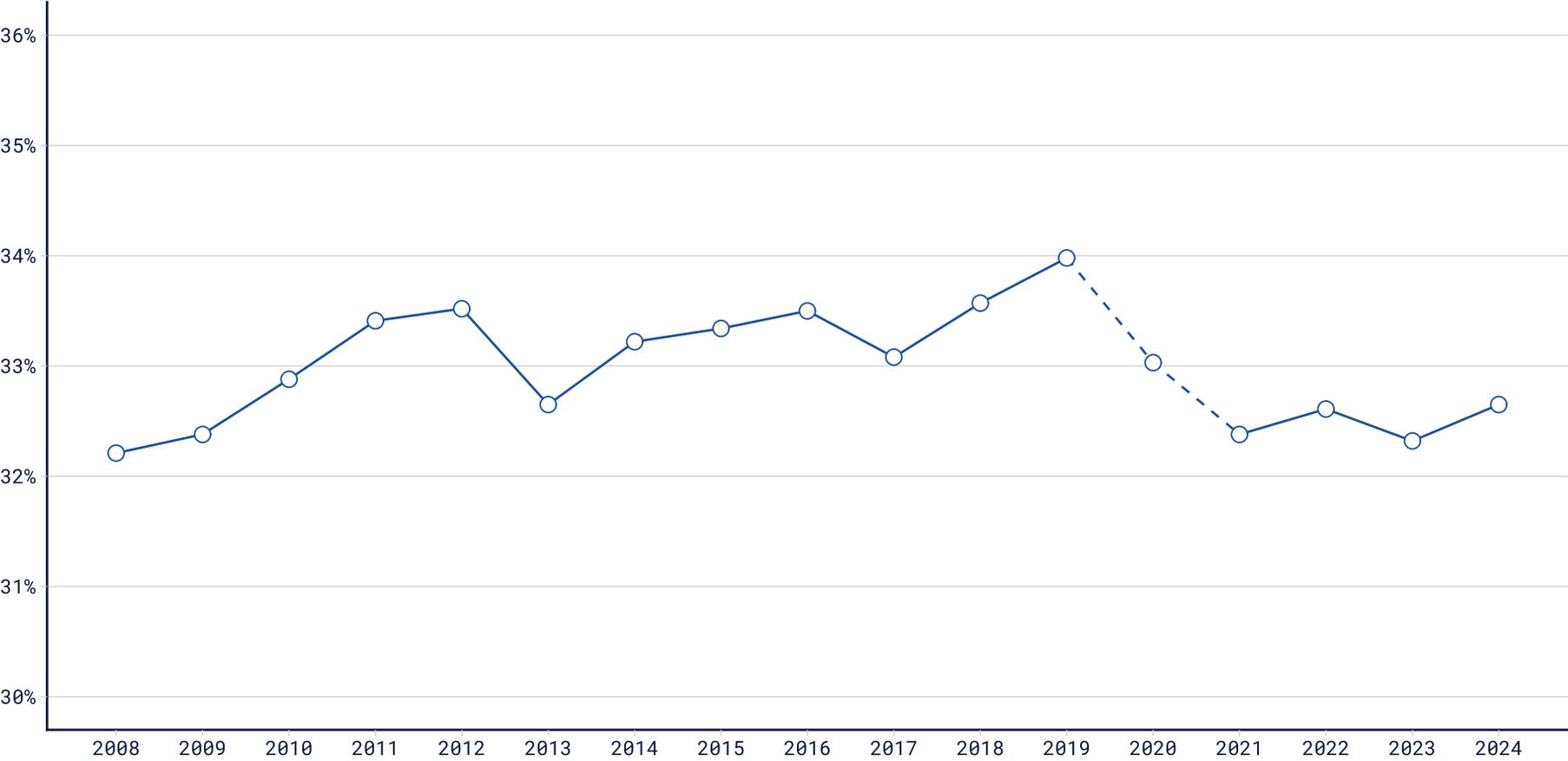
Authors' estimates using 2008-2024 ACS for civilian respondents with hearing, vision, ambulatory, and/or cognitive disabilities, ages 18-64, living in community settings.

Key	
x	No tests conducted with 2020 data.
†	Significantly different from the previous year at the 95 percent confidence level using a one tailed test.
‡	Significantly different from 2024 at the 95 percent confidence level using a one tailed test.

Table 2.
Disabling Environments Index

Year	Total Estimate (#)	Independent Living Disability: Estimate (#)	Disabling Environment Index (with Independent Living Disability): Estimate (%)	Disabling Environment Index (with Independent Living Disability): St. Error (%)
2008	18,210,000	5,866,000	32.21‡	0.15
2009	18,268,000	5,914,000	32.38	0.16
2010	18,232,000	5,995,000	32.88†	0.14
2011	18,748,000	6,263,000	33.41†‡	0.16
2012	18,749,000	6,285,000	33.52‡	0.14
2013	19,517,000	6,372,000	32.65†	0.14
2014	19,642,000	6,525,000	33.22†‡	0.15
2015	19,540,000	6,515,000	33.34‡	0.16
2016	19,929,000	6,676,000	33.50‡	0.15
2017	19,472,000	6,441,000	33.08†‡	0.15
2018	19,179,000	6,439,000	33.57†‡	0.14
2019	19,349,000	6,574,000	33.98†‡	0.16
X 2020	19,748,000	6,522,000	33.03	0.04
2021	20,270,000	6,564,000	32.38†	0.14
2022	20,804,000	6,784,000	32.61	0.14
2023	20,951,000	6,770,000	32.32‡	0.14
2024	21,301,000	6,954,000	32.65†	0.13

Figure 2.
Disabling Environments Index



The Call

While not a gap, but an indicator of local community accessibility, the Disabling Environments Index increased from 32.32 percent in 2023 to 32.65 percent in 2024.

The Index is the percentage of civilians ages 18–64 who live in community settings with hearing, vision, ambulatory, and/or cognitive disabilities who report an independent living disability (i.e., difficulty doing errands alone such as visiting a doctor’s office or shopping).

Comparison and Statistical Significance

Did the Disabling Environments Index significantly change between 2023 and 2024? In other words, has local area accessibility significantly improved or worsened from 2023 to 2024?

Yes.

Accessibility in local areas **significantly worsened**. There was a statistically significant increase in the Disabling Environments Index. It increased from 32.32 percent in 2023 to 32.62 percent in 2024.

Living in Institutions

This section estimates the number and percentage of civilians ages 64 and younger in the U.S. who live in institutional group quarters. Institutional group quarters include places like correctional facilities and mental health treatment centers.

Source

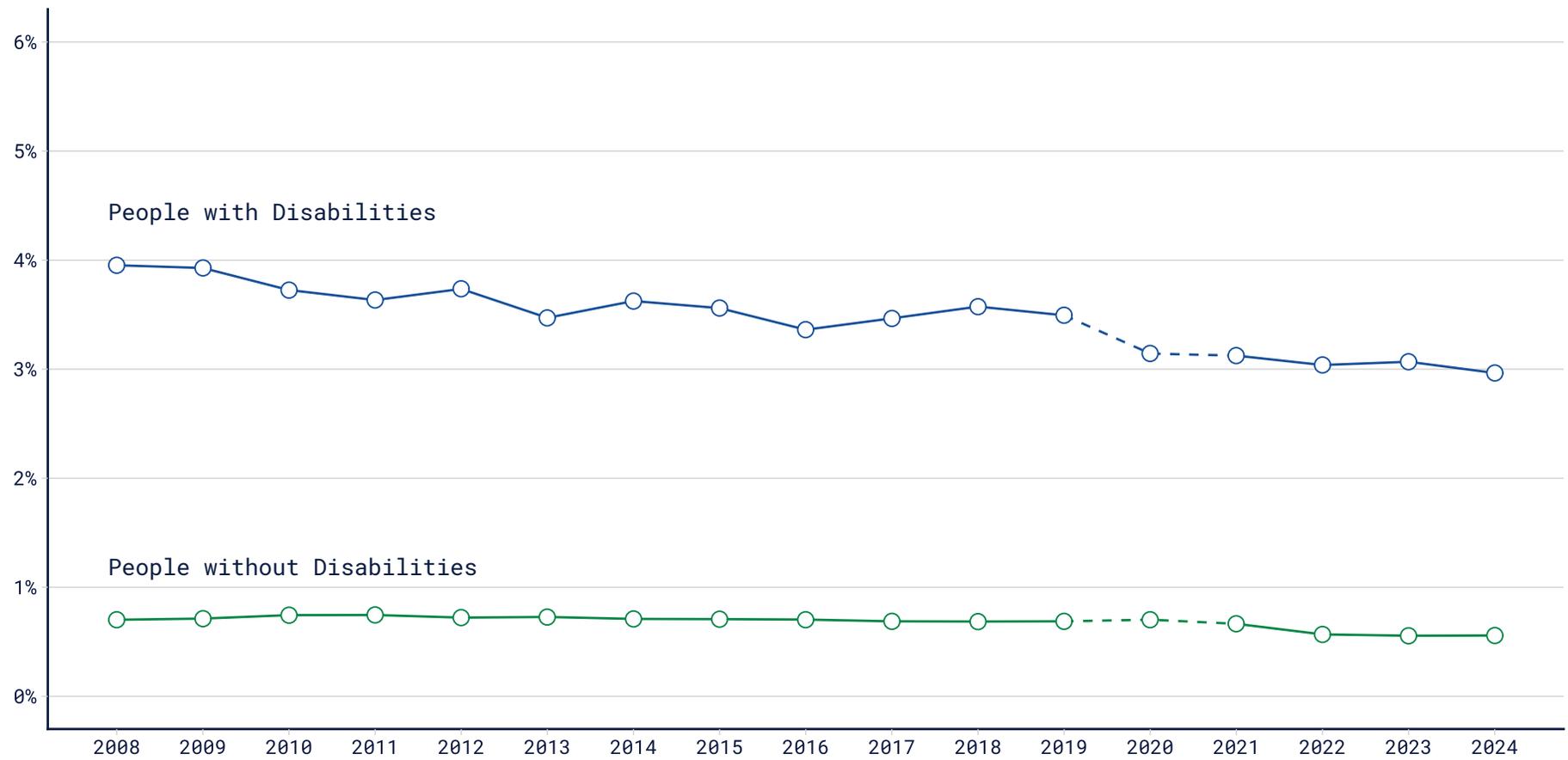
Authors' estimates using 2008-2024 ACS data for civilian respondents ages 64 and younger.

Key	
x	No tests conducted with 2020 data.
*	Significant at the 95 percent confidence level using a one tailed test.
†	Significantly different from the previous year at the 95 percent confidence level using a one tailed test.
‡	Significantly different from 2024 at the 95 percent confidence level using a one tailed test.

Table 3.
Living in Institutional Group Quarters (%)

Year	People with Disabilities (Estimate)	People with Disabilities (St. Error)	People without Disabilities (Estimate)	People without Disabilities (St. Error)	Gap (%pts) Estimate	Gap (%pts) St. Error
2008	3.953‡	0.048	0.702‡	0.004	3.251*‡	0.048
2009	3.928‡	0.048	0.713†‡	0.003	3.215*‡	0.048
2010	3.726†‡	0.045	0.745†‡	0.004	2.980*†‡	0.045
2011	3.634‡	0.038	0.746‡	0.004	2.888*‡	0.038
2012	3.736†‡	0.035	0.722†‡	0.003	3.013*†‡	0.035
2013	3.471†‡	0.034	0.728‡	0.003	2.743*†‡	0.034
2014	3.625†‡	0.032	0.710†‡	0.003	2.914*†‡	0.033
2015	3.560‡	0.039	0.708‡	0.004	2.852*‡	0.039
2016	3.362†‡	0.035	0.704‡	0.003	2.657*†‡	0.035
2017	3.466†‡	0.034	0.688†‡	0.003	2.778*†‡	0.034
2018	3.574†‡	0.030	0.686‡	0.003	2.888*†‡	0.031
2019	3.494†‡	0.037	0.688‡	0.003	2.806*†‡	0.037
X 2020	3.143	0.027	0.703	0.003	2.440	0.027
2021	3.124‡	0.040	0.665†‡	0.004	2.459*	0.040
2022	3.038†‡	0.022	0.568†‡	0.002	2.470*‡	0.022
2023	3.068‡	0.030	0.556†	0.003	2.513*‡	0.031
2024	2.965†	0.022	0.558	0.003	2.407*†	0.022

Figure 3.
Percentage Living in Institutional Group Quarters



The Call

The gap in the “percentage of living in institutional group quarters” between people (civilians ages zero to 64) with and without disabilities narrowed from 2.513 percentage points in 2023 to 2.407 percentage points in 2024.

Comparison and Statistical Significance

Did the percentage of the population with disabilities who live in institutions significantly change between 2023 and 2024?

Yes.

There was a statistically **significant decrease** in the proportion of people with disabilities (civilians ages zero to 64) living in institutions from 3.068 percent in 2023 to 2.965 percent in 2024.

Education

Less than High School

This section estimates the number and percentage of civilians ages 25 to 34 in the U.S. living in the community with less than a high school education.

Source

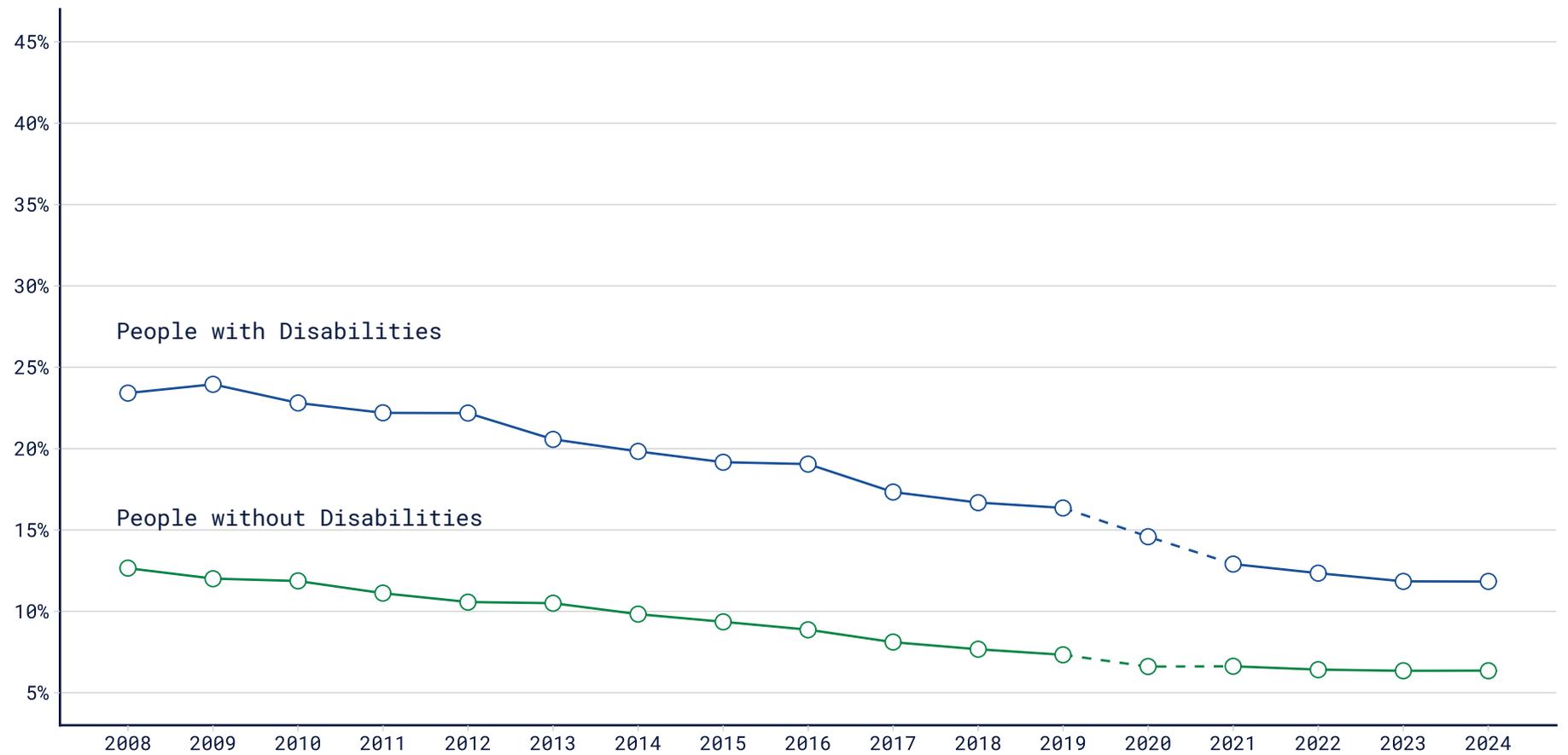
Authors' estimates using 2008-2024 ACS data for civilian respondents ages 25-34 living in community settings.

Key	
x	No tests conducted with 2020 data.
*	Significant at the 95 percent confidence level using a one tailed test.
†	Significantly different from the previous year at the 95 percent confidence level using a one tailed test.
‡	Significantly different from 2024 at the 95 percent confidence level using a one tailed test.

Table 4.
Less than a High School Diploma (%)

Year	People with Disabilities (Estimate)	People with Disabilities (St. Error)	People without Disabilities (Estimate)	People without Disabilities (St. Error)	Gap (%pts) Estimate	Gap (%pts) St. Error
2008	23.415‡	0.448	12.652‡	0.080	10.76*‡	0.45
2009	23.952‡	0.409	12.013†‡	0.075	11.94*†‡	0.42
2010	22.808†‡	0.322	11.864‡	0.084	10.94*†‡	0.33
2011	22.198‡	0.364	11.113†‡	0.072	11.09*‡	0.37
2012	22.183‡	0.398	10.575†‡	0.073	11.61*‡	0.41
2013	20.573†‡	0.328	10.501‡	0.075	10.07*†‡	0.34
2014	19.831†‡	0.302	9.828†‡	0.058	10.00*‡	0.31
2015	19.166‡	0.313	9.359†‡	0.067	9.81*‡	0.32
2016	19.051‡	0.345	8.875†‡	0.064	10.18*‡	0.35
2017	17.329†‡	0.312	8.104†‡	0.061	9.23*†‡	0.32
2018	16.685‡	0.283	7.670†‡	0.067	9.01*‡	0.29
2019	16.358‡	0.318	7.330†‡	0.050	9.03*‡	0.32
X 2020	14.587	0.072	6.604	0.012	7.98	0.07
2021	12.905†‡	0.257	6.622‡	0.061	6.28*†‡	0.26
2022	12.345	0.240	6.421†	0.062	5.92*	0.25
2023	11.844	0.214	6.345	0.043	5.50*	0.22
2024	11.830	0.204	6.357	0.056	5.47*	0.21

Figure 4.
Percentage with Less than a High School Education



The Call

The gap in the “percentage not attaining a high school diploma or equivalent” between people (civilians ages 25 to 34 living in the community) with and without disabilities narrowed from 5.50 percentage points in 2023 to 5.47 percentage points in 2024.

Comparison and Statistical Significance

Did the percentage of the population with disabilities who attained less than a high school education significantly change between 2023 and 2024?

No.

There was not a statistically significant change in people with disabilities attaining less than a high school education from 11.844 percent in 2023 to 11.830 percent in 2024. **No difference was detected** between 2023 and 2024.

Education

Bachelor's Degree or Higher

This section estimates the number and percentage of civilians ages 25 to 34 in the U.S. living in the community who have achieved a bachelor's degree or higher. See the Glossary to learn how this was defined.

Source

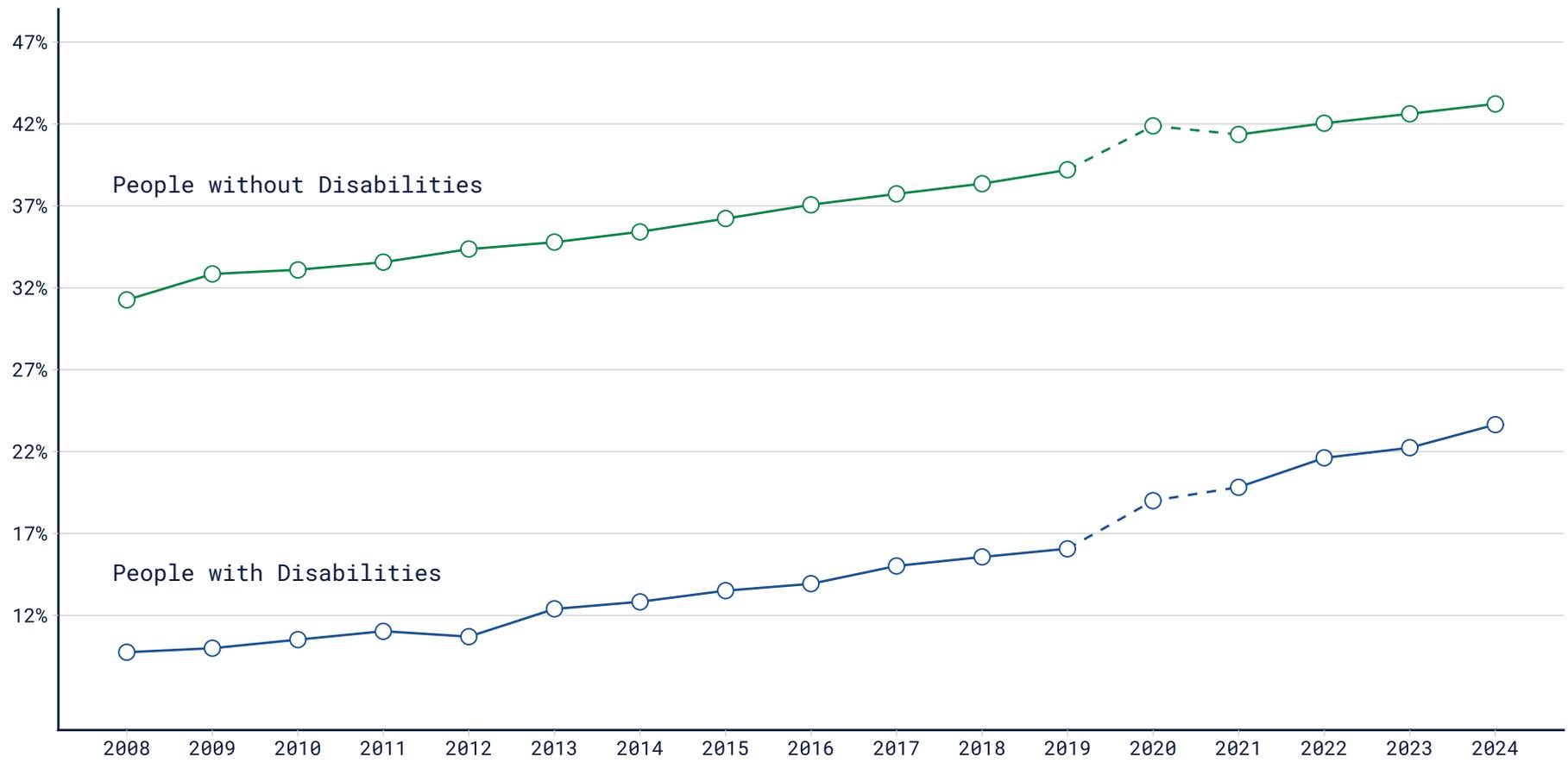
Authors' estimates using 2008-2024 ACS data for civilian respondents ages 25-34 living in community settings.

Key	
x	No tests conducted with 2020 data.
*	Significant at the 95 percent confidence level using a one tailed test.
†	Significantly different from the previous year at the 95 percent confidence level using a one tailed test.
‡	Significantly different from 2024 at the 95 percent confidence level using a one tailed test.

Table 5.
Bachelor's Degree or Higher (%)

Year	People with Disabilities (Estimate)	People with Disabilities (St. Error)	People without Disabilities (Estimate)	People without Disabilities (St. Error)	Gap (%pts) Estimate	Gap (%pts) St. Error
2008	9.751‡	0.266	31.260‡	0.107	-21.51*‡	0.29
2009	9.998‡	0.260	32.843†‡	0.093	-22.85*†‡	0.28
2010	10.521‡	0.241	33.100†‡	0.098	-22.58*‡	0.26
2011	11.037‡	0.294	33.564†‡	0.110	-22.53*‡	0.31
2012	10.703‡	0.272	34.36†‡	0.103	-23.66*†‡	0.29
2013	12.395†‡	0.277	34.783†‡	0.101	-22.39*†‡	0.29
2014	12.834‡	0.295	35.419†‡	0.100	-22.59*‡	0.31
2015	13.510†‡	0.277	36.221†‡	0.089	-22.71*‡	0.29
2016	13.929‡	0.294	37.07†‡	0.097	-23.14*‡	0.31
2017	15.02†‡	0.255	37.73†‡	0.121	-22.71*‡	0.28
2018	15.567‡	0.291	38.358†‡	0.101	-22.79*‡	0.31
2019	16.073‡	0.287	39.195†‡	0.100	-23.12*‡	0.30
X 2020	19.006	0.067	41.883	0.039	-22.88	0.08
2021	19.828†‡	0.294	41.357†‡	0.103	-21.53*†‡	0.31
2022	21.615†‡	0.298	42.045†‡	0.105	-20.43*†‡	0.32
2023	22.235‡	0.267	42.624†‡	0.108	-20.39*‡	0.29
2024	23.646†	0.280	43.229†	0.098	-19.58*†	0.30

Figure 5.
Percentage with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher



The Call

The gap in the “percentage attaining a bachelor’s degree or higher” between people (civilians 25-34 years old living in the community) with and without disabilities narrowed from -20.39 percentage points in 2023 to -19.58 percentage points in 2024.

Comparison and Statistical Significance

Did the percentage of the population with disabilities attaining a bachelor’s degree or higher significantly change between 2023 and 2024?

Yes.

There was a statistically **significant increase** in people with disabilities attaining a bachelor’s degree or higher from 22.235 percent in 2023 to 23.646 percent in 2024. More people with disabilities attained bachelor’s degrees of more in 2024 compared to 2023.

Employment

This section estimates employment to population ratios for civilians with and without disabilities ages 18 to 64 in the U.S. living in the community. See the Glossary for information about the Employment to Population Ratio.

Source

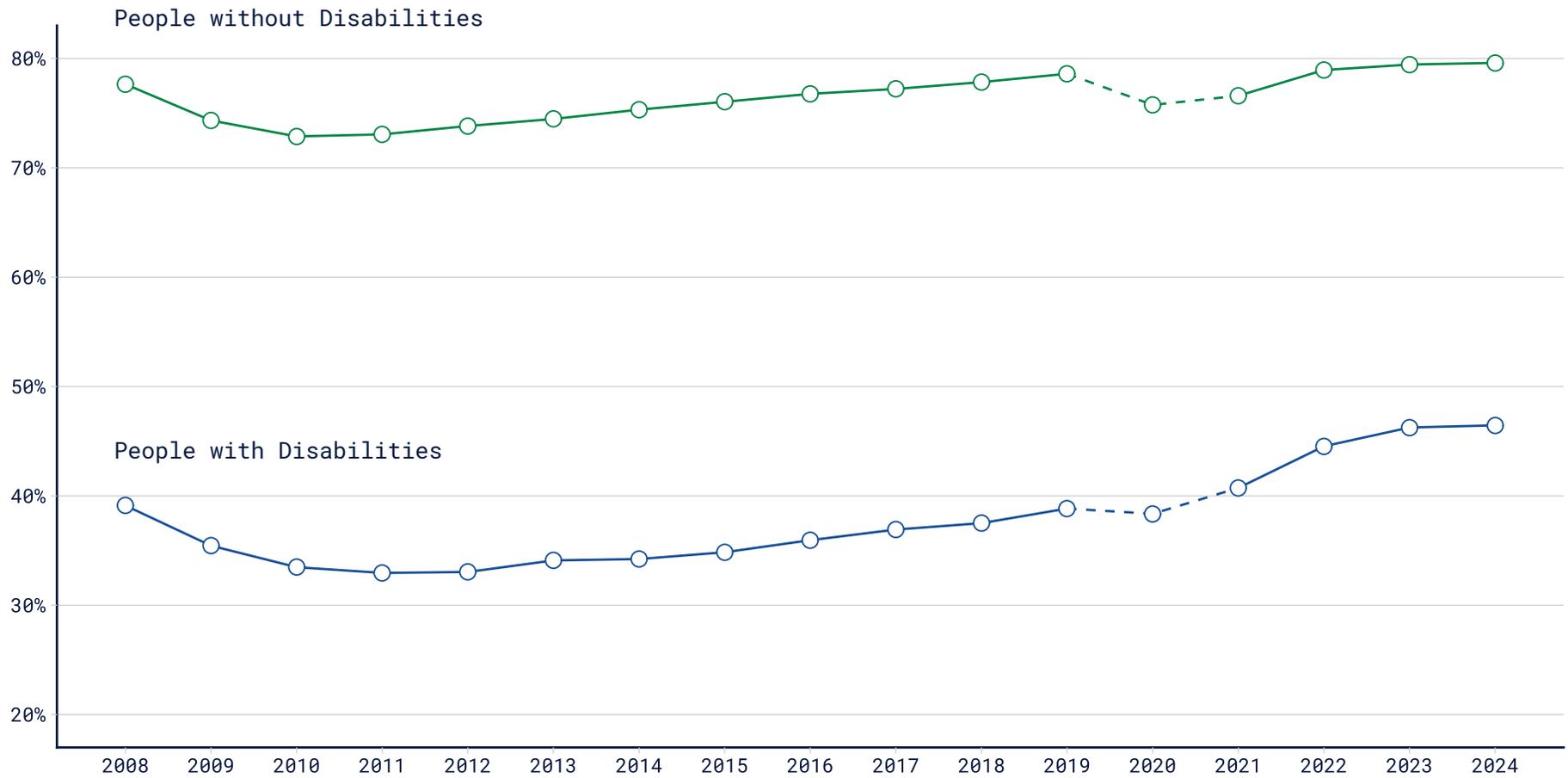
Authors' estimates using 2008-2024 ACS data for civilian respondents ages 18-64 living in community settings.

Key	
x	No tests conducted with 2020 data.
*	Significant at the 95 percent confidence level using a one tailed test.
†	Significantly different from the previous year at the 95 percent confidence level using a one tailed test.
‡	Significantly different from 2024 at the 95 percent confidence level using a one tailed test.

Table 6.
Employment-to-Population Ratio (%)

Year	People with Disabilities (Estimate)	People with Disabilities (St. Error)	People without Disabilities (Estimate)	People without Disabilities (St. Error)	Gap (%pts) Estimate	Gap (%pts) St. Error
2008	39.121‡	0.151	77.650‡	0.038	-38.53*‡	0.16
2009	35.449†‡	0.152	74.335†‡	0.037	-38.89*‡	0.16
2010	33.483†‡	0.120	72.877†‡	0.047	-39.39*†‡	0.13
2011	32.957†‡	0.148	73.062†‡	0.044	-40.10*†‡	0.15
2012	33.044‡	0.129	73.829†‡	0.037	-40.79*†‡	0.13
2013	34.100†‡	0.120	74.475†‡	0.034	-40.37*†‡	0.12
2014	34.228‡	0.138	75.324†‡	0.041	-41.10*†‡	0.14
2015	34.849†‡	0.128	76.043†‡	0.033	-41.19*‡	0.13
2016	35.951†‡	0.129	76.768†‡	0.041	-40.82*†‡	0.14
2017	36.925†‡	0.141	77.218†‡	0.040	-40.29*†‡	0.15
2018	37.511†‡	0.116	77.841†‡	0.038	-40.33*‡	0.12
2019	38.845†‡	0.131	78.606†‡	0.041	-39.76*†‡	0.14
X 2020	38.365	0.049	75.756	0.015	-37.39	0.05
2021	40.727†‡	0.143	76.593†‡	0.043	-35.87*†‡	0.15
2022	44.542†‡	0.144	78.946†‡	0.041	-34.40*†‡	0.15
2023	46.257†	0.140	79.447†‡	0.040	-33.19*†	0.15
2024	46.454	0.141	79.600†	0.042	-33.15*	0.15

Figure 6.
Employment-to-Population Ratio



The Call

The gap in the “employment-to-population ratio” between people (civilians 18-64 years old living in the community) with and without disabilities narrowed from -33.19 percentage points in 2023 to -33.15 percentage points in 2024.

Comparison and Statistical Significance

Did employment rates of the population with disabilities significantly change between 2023 and 2024?

No.

There was not a statistically significant increase in the employment of people with disabilities from 46.257 percent in 2023 to 46.454 percent in 2024. **No difference was detected** between 2023 and 2024.

Earnings from Work

This section shows the median earnings of full-time, full-year workers with and without disabilities ages 18-64 in the US living in the community.

Key	
x	No tests conducted with 2020 data.
*	Significant at the 95 percent confidence level using a one tailed test.
†	Significantly different from the previous year at the 95 percent confidence level using a one tailed test.
‡	Significantly different from 2024 at the 95 percent confidence level using a one tailed test.

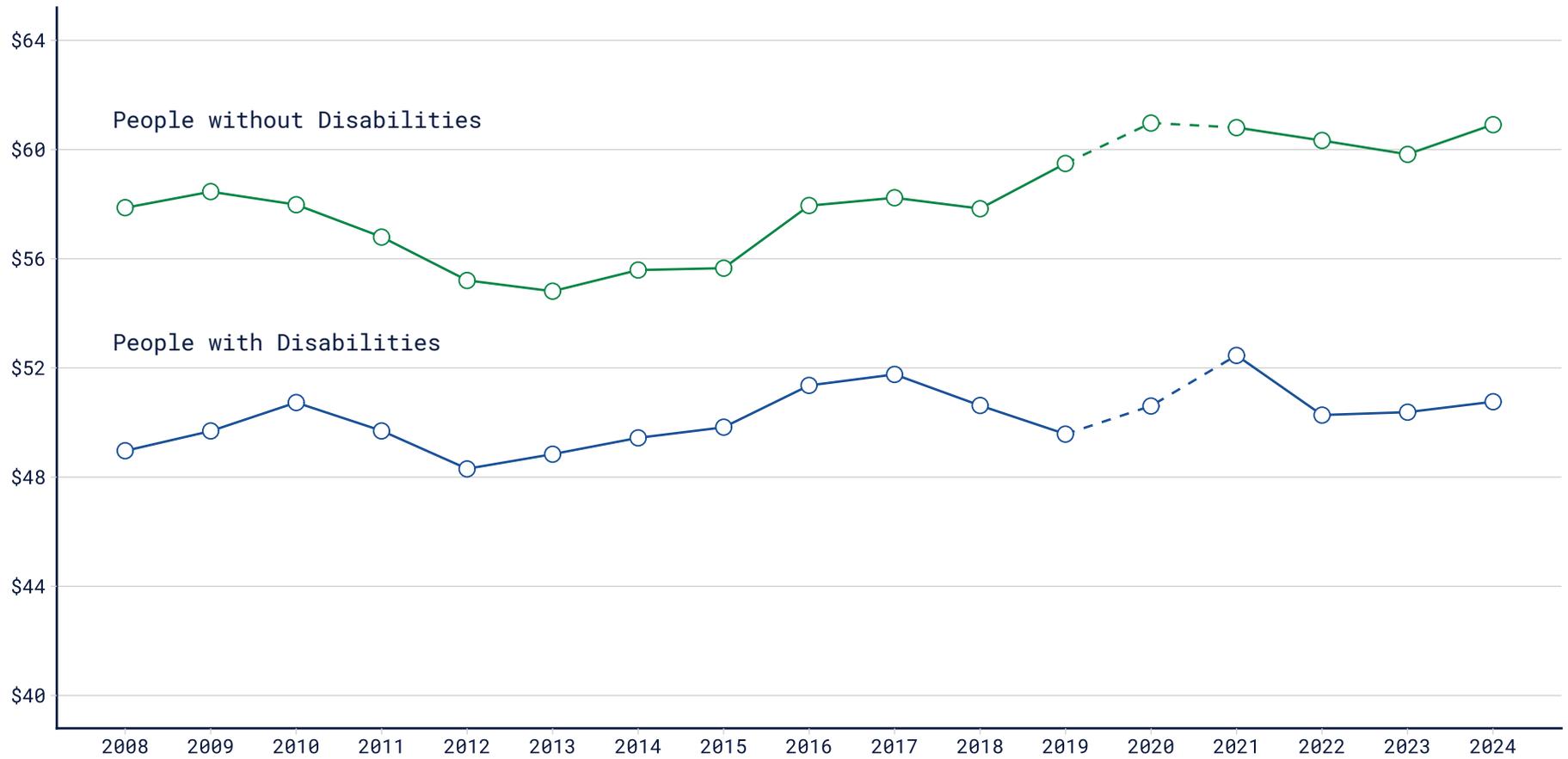
Source

Authors' estimates using 2008-2024 ACS data for civilian respondents ages 18-64 who live in the community and work full-time, full-year. Dollar amounts are inflation-adjusted to 2024 dollars using the Consumer Price Index.

Table 7.
Median Earnings of Full-Time, Full-Year Workers (\$)

Year	People with Disabilities (Estimate)	People with Disabilities (St. Error)	People without Disabilities (Estimate)	People without Disabilities (St. Error)	Gap (\$) Estimate	Gap (\$) St. Error
2008	\$48,964†‡	373	\$57,867†‡	186	-8,903*†‡	417
2009	\$49,688†‡	367	\$58,456†‡	294	-8,768*†‡	470
2010	\$50,734†	364	\$57,982†‡	255	-7,248*†‡	444
2011	\$49,699†‡	357	\$56,799†‡	285	-7,100*†‡	457
2012	\$48,308†‡	347	\$55,209†‡	277	-6,901*†‡	444
2013	\$48,842†‡	341	\$54,811†‡	341	-5,970*†‡	482
2014	\$49,440†‡	470	\$55,587†‡	235	-6,147*†‡	525
2015	\$49,826†	333	\$55,657†‡	200	-5,831*†‡	388
2016	\$51,360†	463	\$57,944†‡	265	-6,585*†‡	533
2017	\$51,762†	520	\$58,233†‡	228	-6,470*†‡	568
2018	\$50,623†	318	\$57,837†‡	318	-7,214*†‡	450
2019	\$49,577†‡	374	\$59,493†‡	218	-9,915*†	433
X 2020	\$50,609	306	\$60,975	306	-10,366	433
2021	\$52,461†‡	449	\$60,807†	300	-8,346*†‡	540
2022	\$50,275†	281	\$60,330†	281	-10,055*†	397
2023	\$50,380†	369	\$59,827†‡	264	-9,446*	454
2024	\$50,763†	510	\$60,915†	255	-10,153*	570

Figure 7.
Median Earnings of Full-Time, Full-Year
(Thousands, 2024 Dollars)



The Call

The gap in “median earnings from work” between people (civilians 18-64 years old living in the community and working full-time, full-year) with and without disabilities widened from -\$9,446 in 2023 to -\$10,153 in 2024.

Comparison and Statistical Significance

Did earnings for the population with disabilities significantly change between 2023 and 2024?

Yes.

Earnings for people with disabilities **significantly increased** from \$50,380 in 2023 to \$50,763 in 2024. People with disabilities earned more in 2024 than in 2023.

Poverty

This section shows the poverty rates of people with and without disabilities ages 18-64 in the U.S. living in the community. Poverty is defined as living at the 100% Federal Poverty Level or below. See the Glossary for definitions.

Source

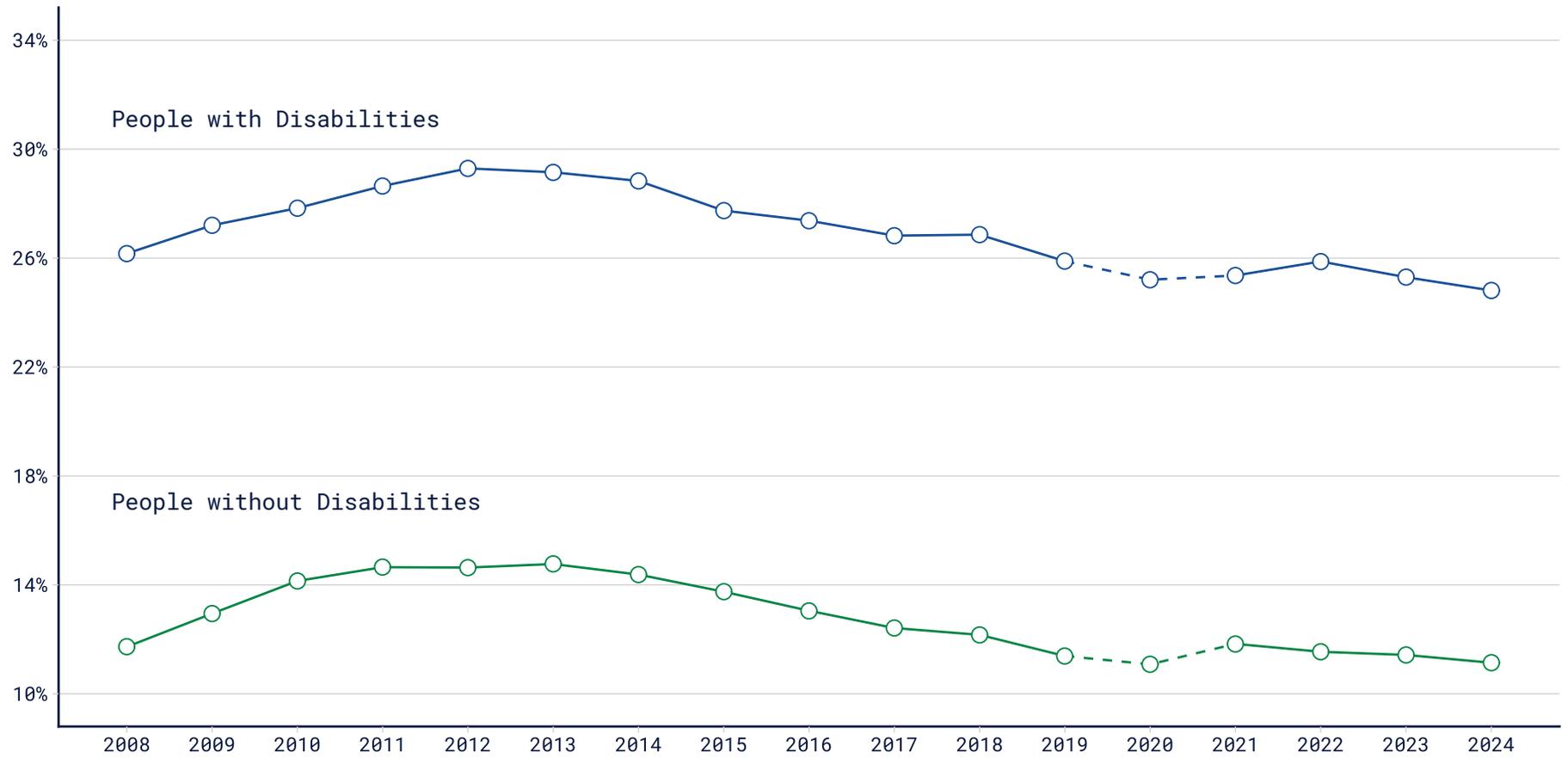
Authors' estimates using 2008-2024 ACS data for civilian respondents ages 18-64 living in community settings.

Key	
x	No tests conducted with 2020 data.
*	Significant at the 95 percent confidence level using a one tailed test.
†	Significantly different from the previous year at the 95 percent confidence level using a one tailed test.
‡	Significantly different from 2024 at the 95 percent confidence level using a one tailed test.

Table 8.
Poverty Rate (%)

Year	People with Disabilities (Estimate)	People with Disabilities (St. Error)	People without Disabilities (Estimate)	People without Disabilities (St. Error)	Gap (%pts) Estimate	Gap (%pts) St. Error
2008	26.168‡	0.129	11.726‡	0.046	14.44*‡	0.14
2009	27.205‡‡	0.162	12.947‡‡	0.036	14.26*‡	0.17
2010	27.835‡‡	0.135	14.144‡‡	0.038	13.69*†	0.14
2011	28.648‡‡	0.118	14.650‡‡	0.042	14.00*‡	0.12
2012	29.294‡‡	0.138	14.636‡	0.044	14.66*‡‡	0.15
2013	29.152‡	0.142	14.766‡‡	0.043	14.39*‡	0.15
2014	28.834‡	0.136	14.379‡‡	0.037	14.45*‡	0.14
2015	27.744‡‡	0.122	13.749‡‡	0.042	13.99*‡‡	0.13
2016	27.375‡‡	0.140	13.051‡‡	0.041	14.32*‡‡	0.15
2017	26.826‡‡	0.145	12.417‡‡	0.039	14.41*‡	0.15
2018	26.861‡	0.144	12.166‡‡	0.036	14.70*‡	0.15
2019	25.887‡‡	0.128	11.388‡‡	0.034	14.50*‡	0.13
X 2020	25.208	0.047	11.083	0.012	14.12	0.05
2021	25.361‡	0.133	11.834‡‡	0.039	13.53*†	0.14
2022	25.877‡‡	0.125	11.545‡‡	0.037	14.33*‡‡	0.13
2023	25.299‡‡	0.130	11.428‡‡	0.042	13.87*†	0.14
2024	24.812†	0.141	11.141†	0.033	13.67*	0.15

Figure 8.
Poverty Rate



The Call

The gap in the “poverty rate” between people (civilians 18-64 years old living in the community) with and without disabilities narrowed from 13.87 percentage points in 2023 to 13.67 percentage points in 2024.

Comparison and Statistical Significance

Did the percentage of the population with disabilities experiencing poverty significantly change between 2023 and 2024?

Yes.

There was a statistically **significant decrease** in the percentage of people with disabilities experiencing poverty from 25.299 percent in 2023 to 24.812 percent in 2024. Fewer people with disabilities were living at the 100% Federal Poverty Line or below in 2024 compared to 2023.

Health Insurance

This section shows health insurance coverage rates for people with and without disabilities ages 18-64 in the US living in the community. These numbers include both public and private types of health insurance. See the Glossary for definitions of public and private health insurance.

Source

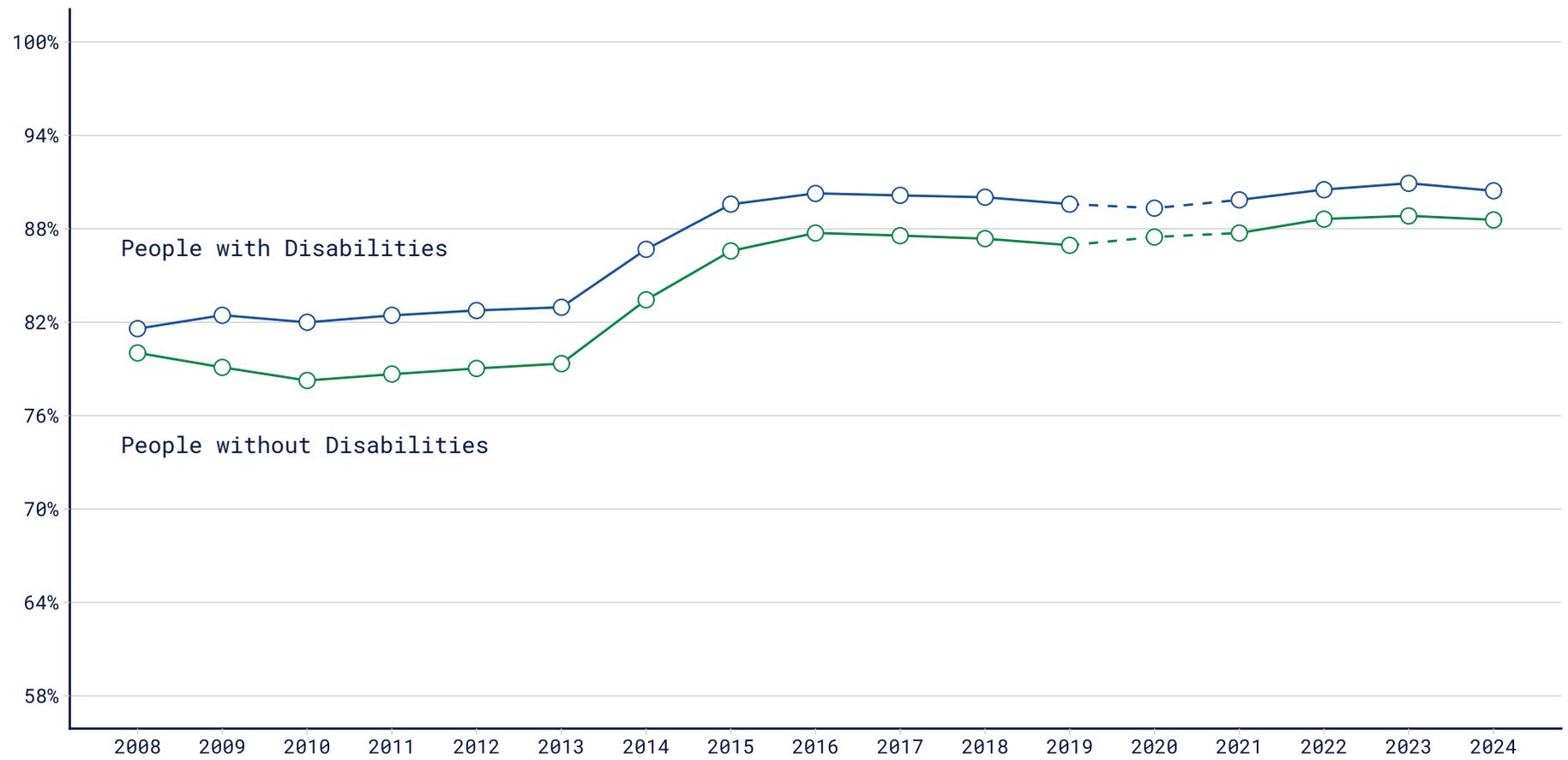
Authors' estimates using 2008-2024 ACS data for civilian respondents ages 18-64 living in community settings.

Key	
x	No tests conducted with 2020 data.
*	Significant at the 95 percent confidence level using a one tailed test.
†	Significantly different from the previous year at the 95 percent confidence level using a one tailed test.
‡	Significantly different from 2024 at the 95 percent confidence level using a one tailed test.

Table 9.
Health Insurance Coverage (%)

Year	People with Disabilities (Estimate)	People with Disabilities (St. Error)	People without Disabilities (Estimate)	People without Disabilities (St. Error)	Gap (%pts) Estimate	Gap (%pts) St. Error
2008	81.585‡	0.118	80.030‡	0.046	1.55*‡	0.13
2009	82.456†‡	0.107	79.101†‡	0.041	3.36*†‡	0.11
2010	81.992†‡	0.114	78.257†‡	0.042	3.74*†‡	0.12
2011	82.439†‡	0.121	78.662†‡	0.047	3.78*‡	0.13
2012	82.758†‡	0.132	79.031†‡	0.047	3.73*‡	0.14
2013	82.962‡	0.100	79.343†‡	0.047	3.62*‡	0.11
2014	86.681†‡	0.111	83.434†‡	0.037	3.25*†‡	0.12
2015	89.575†‡	0.097	86.580†‡	0.044	2.99*‡	0.11
2016	90.278†	0.094	87.735†‡	0.036	2.54*†‡	0.10
2017	90.146‡	0.098	87.567†‡	0.047	2.58*‡	0.11
2018	90.029‡	0.071	87.368†‡	0.037	2.66*‡	0.08
2019	89.587†‡	0.087	86.946†‡	0.045	2.64*‡	0.10
X 2020	89.330	0.028	87.476	0.012	1.85	0.03
2021	89.858†‡	0.079	87.733†‡	0.040	2.13*†‡	0.09
2022	90.522†	0.086	88.634†	0.039	1.89*†	0.09
2023	90.928†‡	0.087	88.835†‡	0.032	2.09*‡	0.09
2024	90.444†	0.075	88.577†	0.043	1.87*†	0.09

Figure 9.
Percentage with Health Insurance Coverage



The Call

The difference in the “percentage with health insurance coverage” between people (civilians 18-64 years old living in the community) with and without disabilities narrowed from 2.09 percentage points in 2023 to 1.87 percentage points in 2024.

Comparison and Statistical Significance

Was there a significant change in health insurance coverage rates for people with disabilities between 2023 and 2024?

Yes.

There was a statistically **significant decrease** in health insurance coverage of any type for people with disabilities from 90.928 percent in 2023 to 90.444 percent in 2024.

Private Health Insurance

This section shows the private health insurance coverage rates of people with and without disabilities ages 18-64 in the US living in the community.

Source

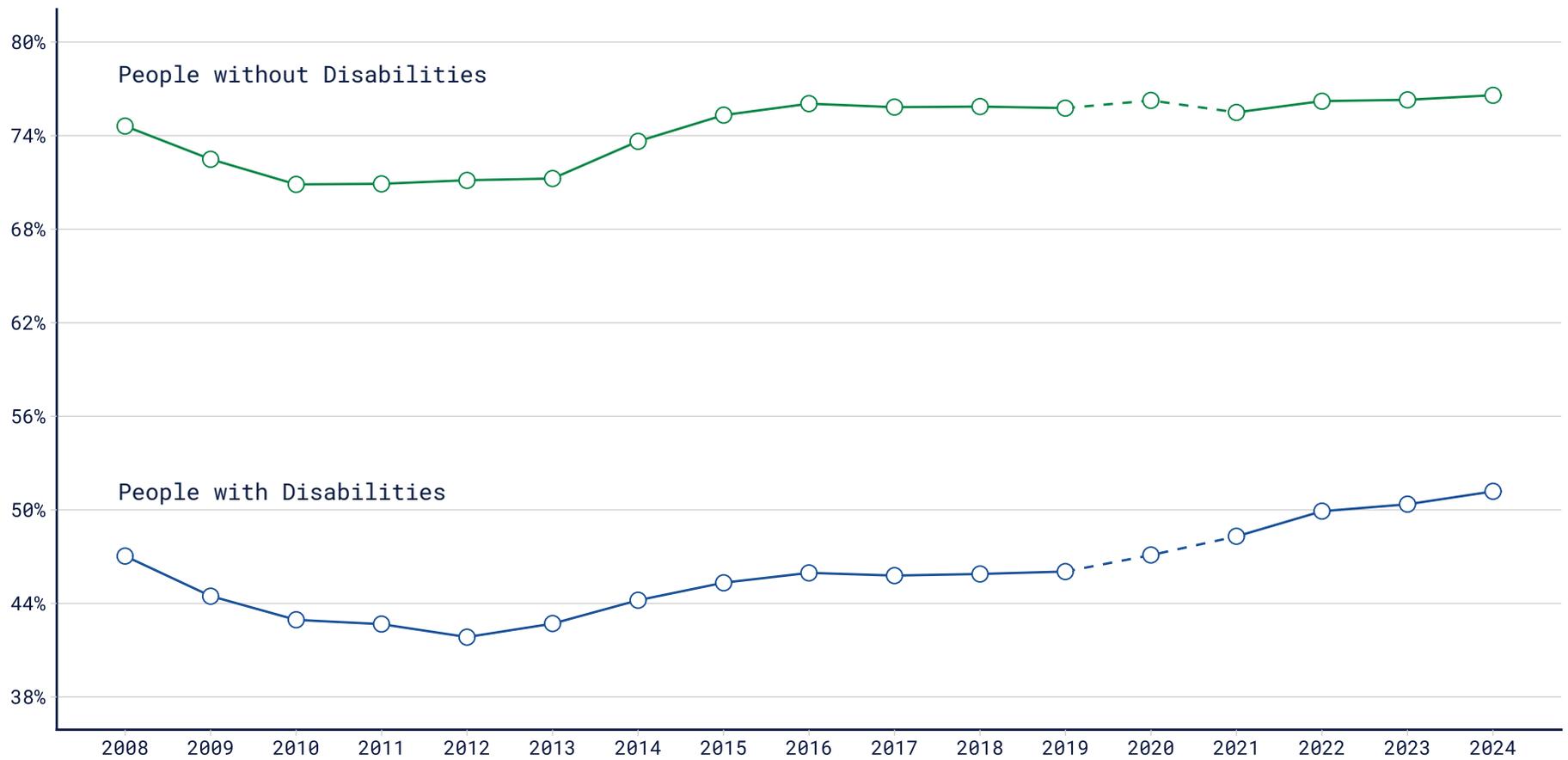
Authors' estimates using 2008-2024 ACS data for civilian respondents ages 18-64 living in community settings.

Key	
x	No tests conducted with 2020 data.
*	Significant at the 95 percent confidence level using a one tailed test.
†	Significantly different from the previous year at the 95 percent confidence level using a one tailed test.
‡	Significantly different from 2024 at the 95 percent confidence level using a one tailed test.

Table 10.
Health Insurance Coverage (%)

Year	People with Disabilities (Estimate)	People with Disabilities (St. Error)	People without Disabilities (Estimate)	People without Disabilities (St. Error)	Gap (%pts) Estimate	Gap (%pts) St. Error
2008	47.035‡	0.162	74.613‡	0.054	-27.58*‡	0.17
2009	44.473‡‡	0.136	72.487‡‡	0.047	-28.01*‡‡	0.14
2010	42.946‡‡	0.140	70.872‡‡	0.048	-27.93*‡	0.15
2011	42.669‡	0.163	70.908‡	0.055	-28.24*‡	0.17
2012	41.841‡‡	0.145	71.138‡‡	0.049	-29.30*‡‡	0.15
2013	42.703‡‡	0.134	71.249‡	0.052	-28.55*‡‡	0.14
2014	44.202‡‡	0.123	73.637‡‡	0.044	-29.43*‡‡	0.13
2015	45.326‡‡	0.145	75.316‡‡	0.052	-29.99*‡‡	0.15
2016	45.959‡‡	0.151	76.049‡‡	0.048	-30.09*‡	0.16
2017	45.784‡	0.159	75.825‡‡	0.056	-30.04*‡	0.17
2018	45.887‡	0.139	75.864‡	0.046	-29.98*‡	0.15
2019	46.044‡	0.143	75.767‡	0.051	-29.72*‡	0.15
X 2020	47.099	0.052	76.255	0.020	-29.16	0.06
2021	48.295‡‡	0.161	75.493‡‡	0.049	-27.20*‡‡	0.17
2022	49.912‡‡	0.148	76.217‡‡	0.056	-26.30*‡‡	0.16
2023	50.356‡‡	0.158	76.298‡	0.047	-25.94*‡	0.16
2024	51.181†	0.148	76.592†	0.051	-25.41*†	0.16

Figure 10.
Percentage with Private Health Insurance Coverage



The Call

The gap in the “percentage with private health insurance coverage” between people (civilians 18-64 years old living in the community) with and without disabilities narrowed from -25.94 percentage points in 2023 to -25.41 percentage points in 2024.

Comparison and Statistical Significance

Was there a significant change in private health insurance coverage rates for people with disabilities between 2023 and 2024?

Yes.

People with disabilities had a statistically **significant increase** in private health insurance coverage from 50.356 percent in 2023 to 51.181 percent in 2024.

Mass Transit to Work

This section shows the percentages of people with and without disabilities ages 18-64 in the US living in the community who use public (or mass) transportation to get to their workplaces.

Source

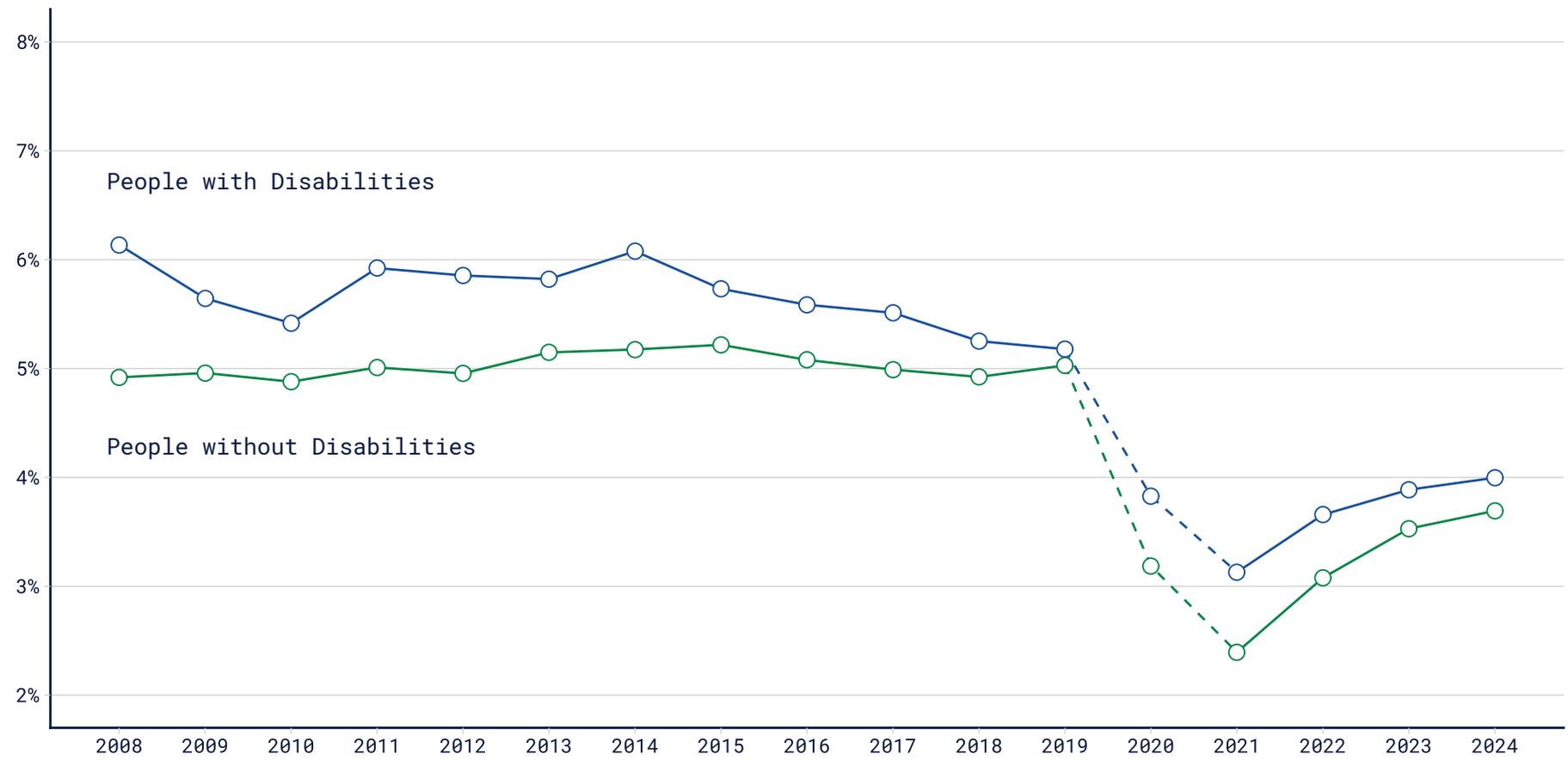
Authors' estimates using 2008-2024 ACS data for civilian respondents ages 18-64 living in community settings.

Key	
x	No tests conducted with 2020 data.
*	Significant at the 95 percent confidence level using a one tailed test.
†	Significantly different from the previous year at the 95 percent confidence level using a one tailed test.
‡	Significantly different from 2024 at the 95 percent confidence level using a one tailed test.

Table 11.
Mass Transit to Work (%)

Year	People with Disabilities (Estimate)	People with Disabilities (St. Error)	People without Disabilities (Estimate)	People without Disabilities (St. Error)	Gap (%pts) Estimate	Gap (%pts) St. Error
2008	6.136‡	0.128	4.919‡	0.025	1.22*‡	0.13
2009	5.645+‡	0.110	4.959‡	0.026	0.69*+‡	0.11
2010	5.417‡	0.114	4.879+‡	0.027	0.54*	0.12
2011	5.923+‡	0.110	5.010+‡	0.027	0.91*+‡	0.11
2012	5.855‡	0.117	4.955‡	0.023	0.90*‡	0.12
2013	5.822‡	0.120	5.148+‡	0.022	0.67*‡	0.12
2014	6.078‡	0.120	5.175‡	0.023	0.90*‡	0.12
2015	5.732+‡	0.120	5.218‡	0.024	0.51*+	0.12
2016	5.586‡	0.111	5.079+‡	0.025	0.51*	0.11
2017	5.512‡	0.112	4.990+‡	0.020	0.52*	0.11
2018	5.252‡	0.113	4.923+‡	0.024	0.33*	0.12
2019	5.178‡	0.090	5.029+‡	0.019	0.15	0.09
X 2020	3.827	0.021	3.186	0.006	0.64	0.02
2021	3.129+‡	0.103	2.394+‡	0.018	0.73*‡	0.10
2022	3.657+‡	0.079	3.078+‡	0.020	0.58*‡	0.08
2023	3.887+	0.096	3.529+‡	0.021	0.36*+	0.10
2024	3.997	0.092	3.693+	0.020	0.30*	0.09

Figure 11.
Percentage of Workers Using Mass Transit to Work



The Call

The difference in the “percentage of workers using mass transportation to go to work” between people (civilians 18–64 years old living in the community) with and without disabilities narrowed from 0.36 percentage points in 2023 to 0.30 percentage points in 2024.

Comparison and Statistical Significance

Was there a significant change in the rate of people with disabilities taking mass transit to work between 2023 and 2024?

No.

There was not a statistically significant change in the percentage of people with disabilities taking mass transit to work from 3.887 percent in 2023 to 3.997 percent in 2024. **No difference was detected** between 2023 and 2024.

Age of Home (1990+)

This section shows the percentages of people with and without disabilities ages 64 and younger, living in community settings who have homes that were built between 1990 and 2024.

Source

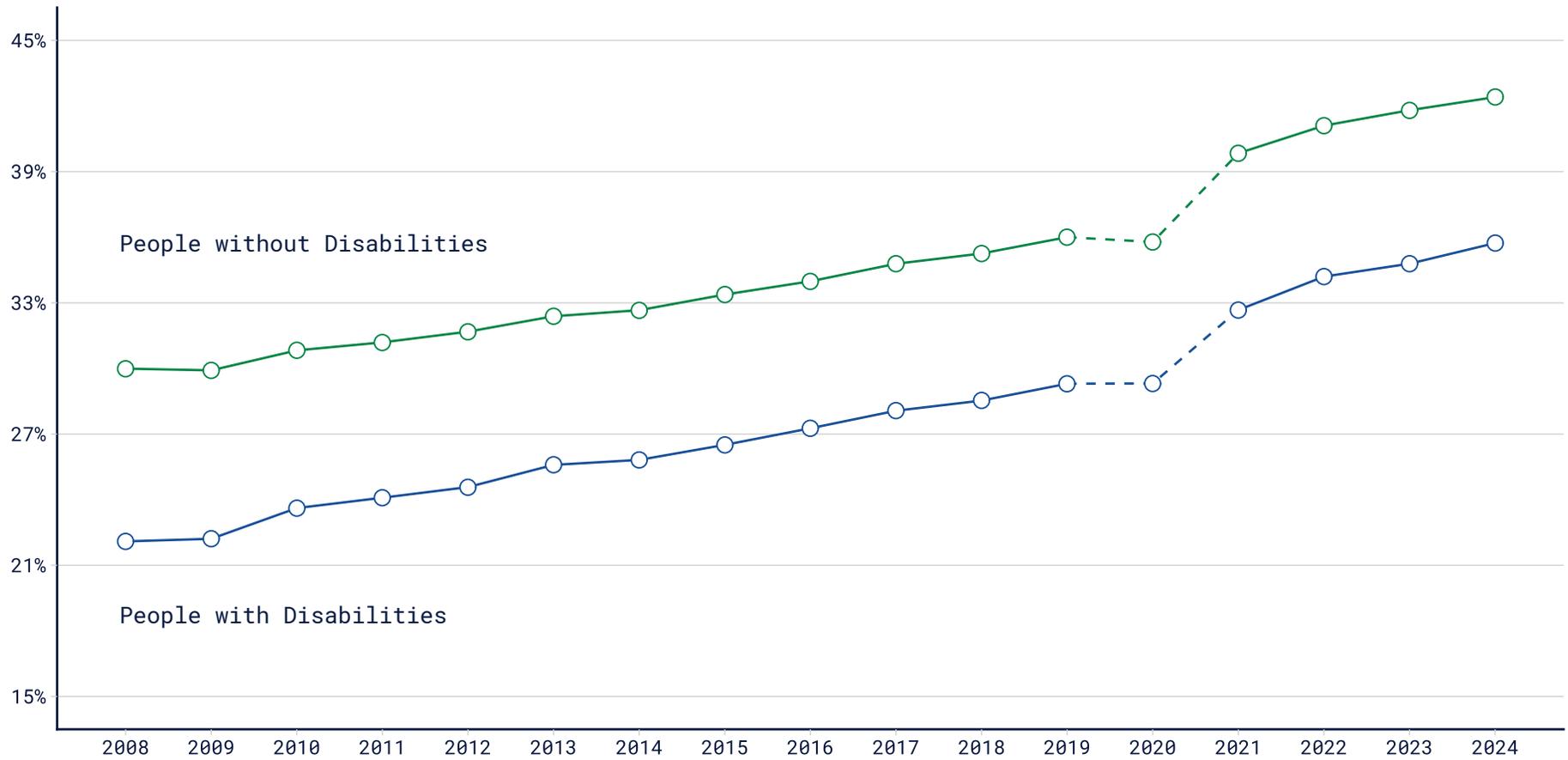
Authors' estimates using 2008-2024 ACS data for civilian respondents ages 18-64 living in community settings.

Key	
x	No tests conducted with 2020 data.
*	Significant at the 95 percent confidence level using a one tailed test.
†	Significantly different from the previous year at the 95 percent confidence level using a one tailed test.
‡	Significantly different from 2024 at the 95 percent confidence level using a one tailed test.

Table 12.
Home Constructed 1990 or More Recent (%)

Year	People with Disabilities (Estimate)	People with Disabilities (St. Error)	People without Disabilities (Estimate)	People without Disabilities (St. Error)	Gap (%pts) Estimate	Gap (%pts) St. Error
2008	22.092‡	0.118	29.991‡	0.063	-7.90*‡	0.13
2009	22.211‡	0.129	29.914‡	0.056	-7.70*‡	0.14
2010	23.615‡‡	0.127	30.827‡‡	0.057	-7.21*‡‡	0.14
2011	24.089‡‡	0.145	31.193‡‡	0.063	-7.10*‡	0.16
2012	24.575‡‡	0.129	31.683‡‡	0.057	-7.11*‡	0.14
2013	25.591‡‡	0.122	32.388‡‡	0.055	-6.80*	0.13
2014	25.819‡	0.117	32.664‡‡	0.065	-6.84*	0.13
2015	26.506‡‡	0.132	33.380‡‡	0.061	-6.87*	0.15
2016	27.264‡‡	0.119	33.987‡‡	0.060	-6.72*	0.13
2017	28.067‡‡	0.130	34.787‡‡	0.062	-6.72*	0.14
2018	28.532‡‡	0.129	35.258‡‡	0.064	-6.73*	0.14
2019	29.302‡‡	0.129	36.004‡‡	0.071	-6.70*	0.15
X 2020	29.314	0.031	35.784	0.021	-6.47	0.04
2021	32.674‡‡	0.148	39.841‡‡	0.063	-7.17*‡‡	0.16
2022	34.202‡‡	0.128	41.105‡‡	0.059	-6.90*	0.14
2023	34.791‡‡	0.131	41.809‡‡	0.070	-7.02*	0.15
2024	35.733†	0.151	42.410†	0.065	-6.68*	0.16

Figure 12.
Percentage Living in Homes Built in
1990 or More Recent



The Call

The gap in the “percentage living in homes built in 1990 or more recent” between people (civilians 18-64 years old living in the community) with and without disabilities narrowed from -7.02 percentage points in 2023 to -6.68 percentage points in 2024.

Comparison and Statistical Significance

Was there a significant change in the rate of people with disabilities living in homes built in 1990 to present between 2023 and 2024?

Yes.

There was a statistically **significant increase** in people with disabilities living in newer homes from 34.791 percent in 2023 to 35.733 in 2024.

Appendix

American Community Survey: Six Disability Questions

The six disability questions in the American Community Survey (ACS) are listed below as they appear in the 2023 English language questionnaire:

18. Answer question 17a if this person is covered by health insurance. Otherwise, SKIP to question 18a.

18a. Is this person deaf or does he/she have serious difficulty hearing? [yes or no]

18b. Is this person blind, or does he/she have serious difficulty seeing even when wearing glasses? [yes or no]

19. Answer questions 19a–c if this person is 5 years old or over. Otherwise, SKIP to the questions for Person 2 on page 19.

19a. Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, does this person have serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions? [yes or no]

19b. Does this person have serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs? [yes or no]

19c. Does this person have difficulty dressing or bathing? [yes or no]

20. Answer question 20 if this person is 15 years old or over. Otherwise, SKIP to the questions for Person 2 on page 19.

20. Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, does this person have difficulty doing errands alone such as visiting a doctor's office or shopping? [yes or no]

Glossary

American Community Survey (ACS)

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a big survey done by the US Census Bureau every year. It gives accurate info about communities in the US. The survey creates yearly and multiyear estimates of population and housing data for small areas. This includes specific neighborhoods and groups of people. They collect this info by sending questionnaires by mail to some addresses. You can find more details on the Census Bureau website.

Bachelor's Degree or Higher

When we say a person has attained a bachelor's degree or higher, it means if they have earned a bachelor's degree (such as: BA and BS), master's degree (such as: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA), an advanced professional degree (such as: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD), and/or doctorate degree (such as: PhD, EdD).

Civilian

A person who is not in active-duty military. This includes individuals who are civilians, veterans (those who have completed their active-duty status), and reservists or National Guard members who are not currently activated for active duty.

Disability

In the ACS, the Census Bureau used responses to six questions to identify whether a person has a disability. These questions ask about difficulties related to vision, hearing, cognition, ambulation, self-care, and independent living (see Appendix for the wording of these six questions). A person is considered as having a disability if they answer "yes" to having one or more of these difficulties.

Disabling Environments Index

The environment plays a role in what's known as the "enablement/disablement process". For example, being blind or having serious difficulty seeing (even with glasses) can be more challenging in areas

without local mass transit. We created the “Disabling Environment Index” to better understand this. This index gives a snapshot of how disabling one’s local environment is. This index focuses on people with independent living disabilities (i.e., difficulty doing errands alone such as visiting a doctor's office or shopping, due to a disabling physical, mental, or emotional condition) who also have a hearing, vision, ambulatory, and/or cognitive disability.

Earnings

The term “earnings” means the money you get from jobs like wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips, before any deductions are made. Deductions can include taxes, bonds, dues, or other expenses. Your earnings are reported every year for the last 12 months. The ACS takes place all year to collect information on various aspects of communities and households.

Employment/Employment Status

People were asked many questions designed to determine their employment status. Based on the answers, individuals were classified into one of five groups:

1. Those who worked at any time during the past week.
2. People who were temporarily not working but were ready to work if needed.
3. People who did not work during the past week but who had jobs or businesses they were temporarily away from (not including layoffs).
4. People who did not work last week, but who were actively trying to find a job in the last four weeks and were ready for work if needed.
5. People not in the labor force (didn’t have any job and were not looking for a job).

Full-Time, Full-Year

A person is called a full-time, full-year worker, if they worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in the last 12 months.

GLOSSARY

Gap

A gap is the difference between the numbers for two groups. For example, it could be the difference in the percentage of people employed for those with disabilities and those without disabilities.

Health Insurance Coverage

In the American Community Survey health insurance includes both private plans and public coverage. To understand how many people are covered and the types of insurance(s) people may have, respondents are asked to mark “yes” or “no” for the following eight types of insurance listed:

1. Insurance from current or former employer or union (either for themselves or another family member);
2. Insurance bought directly from an insurance company (either by themselves or another family member);
3. Medicare, for people 65 and older, or people with certain disabilities;
4. Medicaid, Medical Assistance, or any government-assistance plan for those with low incomes or a disability;
5. TRICARE or other military health care;
6. VA (including those who have ever used or enrolled for VA health care);
7. Indian Health Service; and/or
8. Any other type of health insurance or health coverage plan.

Income

The ACS asks about income in eight different ways:

1. Money from jobs like wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs (before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items).
2. Money earned from running your own business (after taking out business expenses).
3. Money from things like interest, dividends, rental income, royalties, or income from estates and trusts.
4. Social Security or Railroad Retirement income.
5. Supplemental Security Income (SSI).
6. Any help from the government or the state or local welfare office.
7. Money from retirement, survivors, or disability pensions (not including Social Security).
8. Other regular income like Veterans’ (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support or alimony.

Adding up all types of income for everyone in the household helps determine if the family is experiencing poverty. “Poverty” is in the glossary.

Less than a High School Diploma

A person has “less than a high school education” if they have not finished high school and haven’t gotten a high school diploma, General Equivalency Degree (GED), or alternative credential.

Living in the Community

A person lives in the community if they are not living in places like prisons, nursing homes, or hospitals. If a person lives in a college dormitory, they are living in the community.

No Difference Detected

“No difference detected” means that we couldn’t find a significant change in the numbers between two different years. It’s like saying, when we compared the employment gaps in 2017 and 2013, the numbers were so close that we can’t be sure there’s a real difference. We use a 95 percent chance as a threshold – if there’s less than that chance, we say there’s no significant difference. So, in Table 2, the employment gaps in 2017 (41.0% pts) and 2013 (40.9% pts) were so similar that we can’t confidently say there’s a change based on the data.

Noninstitutionalized Population

This means people who live in the community and not places like jails, prisons, nursing homes, hospitals, etc. People who live in college dormitories are considered as living in the community.

Population Size

The total number of people (including everyone from different races, classes, and groups) in a specific area.

Poverty

The Office of Management and Budget in Statistical Policy, Directive 14 makes income thresholds, called poverty lines, based on the prices of a standard set of goods and services that families need. Different income thresholds are created based on family size and age of people (like the number of people under age 18 or the number of people over age 65 and older). In the ACS, details about income, family size, and age are used to figure out if someone’s family income is below the poverty line. “Income” is defined in the glossary.

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files

The ACS PUMS files have information about households and individuals. The files include responses to the ACS questionnaire and other variables (such as sample weights). Data are edited to keep sensitive information private to protect respondents’ identities.

Sampling Error

Sampling error occurs when a statistic is estimated using a sample (a group of people) rather than the whole population (everyone). A sampling error creates variation in statistics that are calculated by using a sample.

GLOSSARY

Standard Error

The standard error of a statistic shows how much variation there is in the data that is used to estimate the statistic. It tells us how uncertain, or spread out, a statistic may be, given the current information. Usually, standard error gets smaller when we have more people in the sample and when there's less difference in what we're measuring.

Statistical Significance

Statistical significance is when researchers can say they have discovered something real or significant is happening that isn't by chance, and it falls within a certain threshold, such as five percent. In Table 2 the employment gap in 2017 is statistically significant. This means, based on the data, there's less than a five percent chance of being wrong when we say there is a significant difference in the employment rates between people with and without disabilities. In simpler terms, we are 95 percent or more confident that we found a gap in the employment rates of these two groups.

About the Center

Rehabilitation Research and Training Center on Disability Statistics and Demographics (StatsRRTC)

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

Led by the University of New Hampshire, the StatsRRTC is a collaborative effort involving the following partners: Association of University Centers on Disability, Kessler Foundation, and Mathematica Policy Research.

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