



Cornell University

2022

CA

California

# 2022 Disability Status Report California



[www.disabilitystatistics.org](http://www.disabilitystatistics.org)

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

# Contents

## Introduction

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

## Summary

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

## Demographics

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

## Outcomes

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

## Glossary

## About the Disability Status Report

# The 2022 Annual Disability Status Report

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

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

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

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

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

## Suggested Citation

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# ACS Disability Questions

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

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

## **Hearing Disability** (asked of all ages):

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

## **Visual Disability** (asked of all ages):

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Does this person have difficulty dressing or bathing?

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

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

### Note:

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

# Notes

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

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

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

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

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

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

# California Summary

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

**Age:** In 2022, the prevalence of disability in California was:

- 11.7 percent for persons of all ages
- 0.8 percent for persons ages 4 and under
- 4.9 percent for persons ages 5 to 15
- 6.4 percent for persons ages 16 to 20
- 9.1 percent for persons ages 21 to 64
- 23.1 percent for persons ages 65 to 74
- 48.0 percent for persons ages 75+

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

- 11.7% reported Any Disability
- 2.3% reported a Visual Disability
- 3.0% reported a Hearing Disability
- 5.9% reported an Ambulatory Disability
- 5.0% reported a Cognitive Disability
- 2.8% reported a Self-Care Disability
- 5.7% reported an Independent Living Disability

**Gender:** In 2022, 12.2 percent of females of all ages and 11.2 percent of males of all ages in CA reported a disability.

**Hispanic/Latino:** In 2022, the prevalence of disability among persons of all ages of Hispanic or Latino origin in California was 9.7 percent.

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

- 9.7 percent among Whites
- 14.6 percent among Black / African Americans
- 5.3 percent among Asians
- 13.1 percent among Native Americans
- 9.1 percent among persons of some other race(s)

**Employment:** In 2022, the employment rate of working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in California was 44.3 percent.

**Looking for Work:** In California in 2022, the percentage actively looking for work among people with disabilities who were not working was 9.4 percent.

**Full-Time/Full-Year Employment:** In California in 2022, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year was 28.1 percent.

**Annual Earnings:** In 2022, the median annual earnings of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year in California was \$56,300.

**Annual Household Income:** In California in 2022, the median annual income of households with working-age people with disabilities was \$77,100.

**Poverty:** In California in 2022, the poverty rate of working-age people with disabilities was 22.4 percent.

**Supplemental Security Income:** In 2022, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities receiving SSI payments in California was 15.5 percent.

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

- with only a high school diploma or equivalent was 26.8 percent
- with only some college or an associate degree was 32.0 percent
- with a bachelor's degree or more was 19.9 percent.

**Veterans Service-Connected Disability:** In 2022, the percentage of working-age civilian veterans with a VA determined Service-Connected Disability was 34.5 percent in California.

**Health Insurance Coverage:** In 2022 in California, 93.2 percent of working-age people with disabilities had health insurance.

# Prevalence: Ages 21 - 64

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

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

# Employment: Ages 21 - 64

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

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

# Prevalence

## All Ages

### Introduction

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

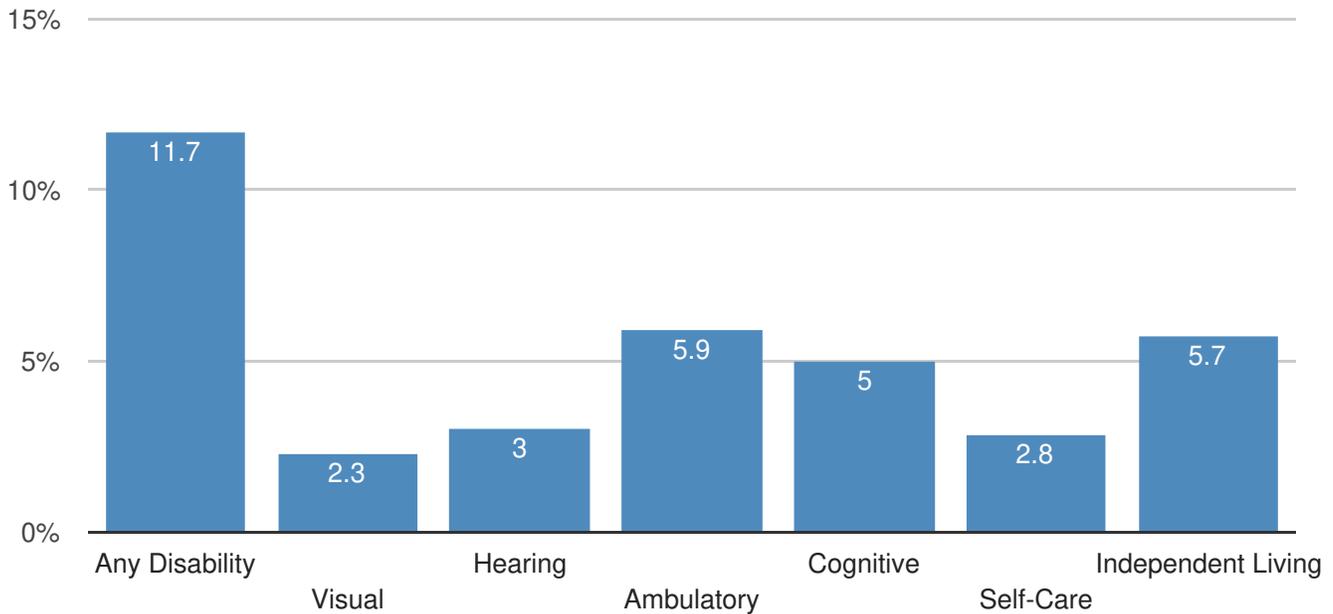
### Quick Statistics

Prevalence:  
All Ages  
**11.7%**

- In 2022, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability of all ages in CA was 11.7 percent.
- In other words, in 2022, 4,523,200 of the 38,721,300 individuals of all ages in CA reported one or more disabilities.
- In CA in 2022, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 5.9 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Visual Disability," 2.3 percent.

# Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people of all ages in California in 2022\*

Prevalence Rates: All Ages (%)



Disability Type	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Population	Sample Size
Any Disability	11.7	0.12	4,523,200	45,820	38,721,300	382,957
Visual	2.3	0.06	897,900	21,460	38,721,300	382,957
Hearing	3.0	0.06	1,172,000	24,430	38,721,300	382,957
Ambulatory	5.9	0.09	2,162,800	32,750	36,605,400	365,728
Cognitive	5.0	0.08	1,818,700	30,170	36,605,400	365,728
Self-Care	2.8	0.06	1,009,600	22,720	36,605,400	365,728
Independent Living	5.7	0.09	1,820,800	30,190	31,771,700	323,337

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

# Prevalence

## Ages 4 years and under

### Introduction

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

### Quick Statistics

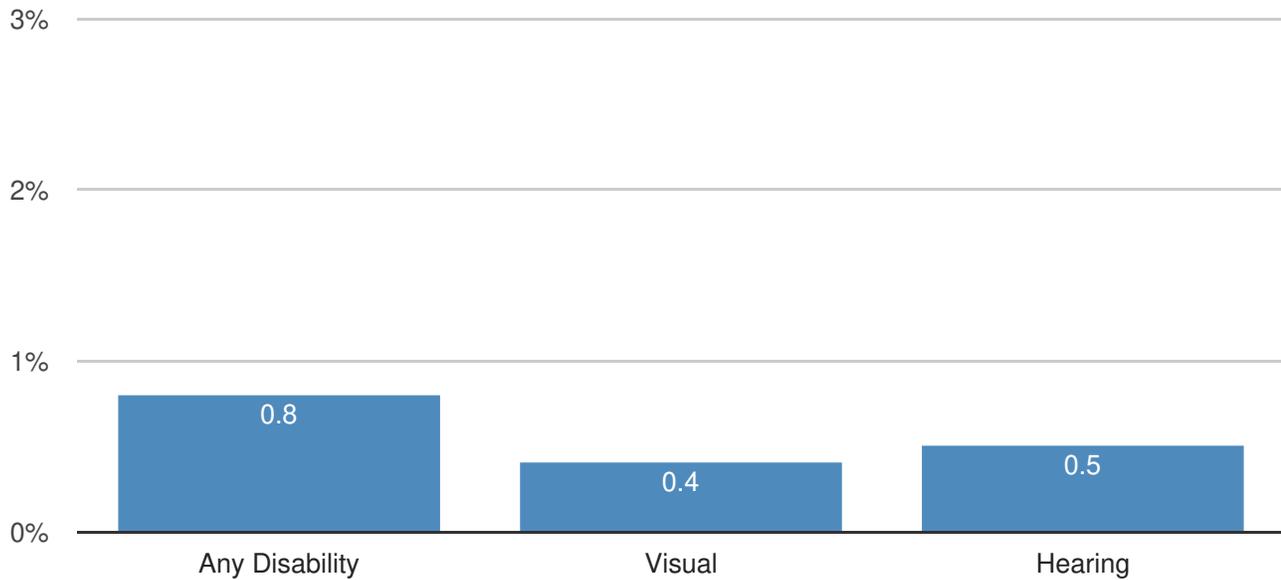
Prevalence:  
Ages 4 and  
under

**0.8%**

- In 2022, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of children with a visual and/or hearing disability ages 0 to 4 in CA was 0.8 percent.
- In other words, in 2022, 16,400 of the 2,115,900 children ages 0 to 4 in CA reported one or more disabilities.
- In CA in 2022, 0.4 percent reported a visual disability
- In CA in 2022, 0.5 percent reported a hearing disability

# Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 4 and under in California in 2022

**Prevalence Rates: Ages 4 years and under (%)**



Disability Type	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Population	Sample Size
Any Disability	0.8	3.29	16,400	2,940	2,115,900	17,229
Visual	0.4	3.29	8,500	2,110	2,115,900	17,229
Hearing	0.5	3.29	11,300	2,440	2,115,900	17,229

# Prevalence

## Ages 5 to 15 years

### Introduction

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

### Quick Statistics

Prevalence:  
Ages 5 to 15  
years

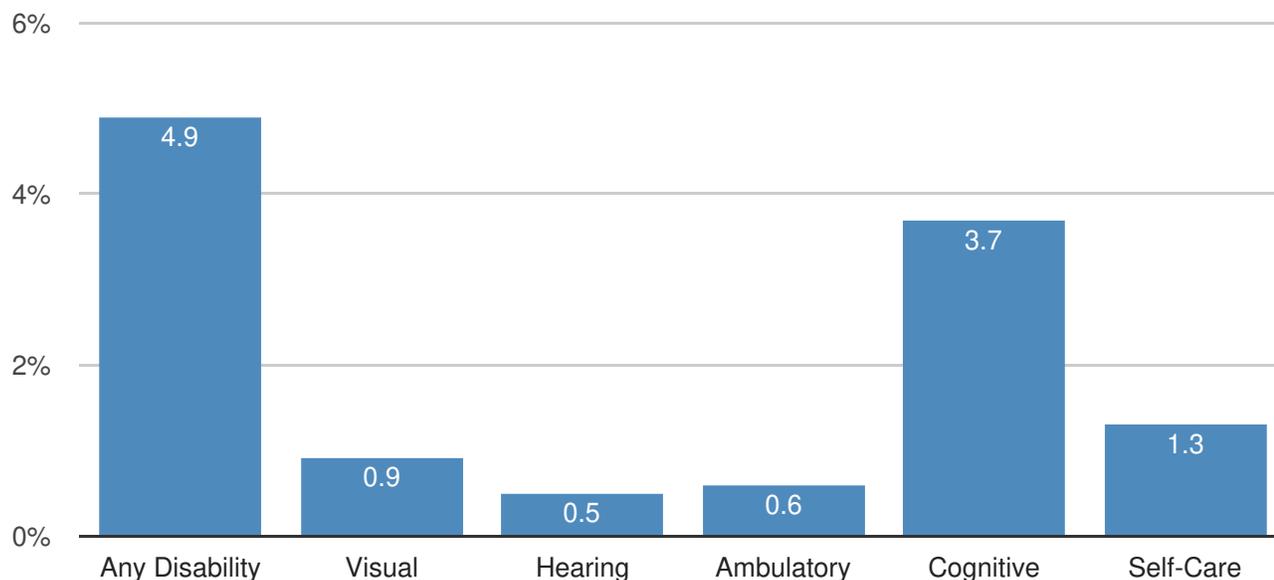
**4.9%**

- In 2022, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of children with a disability ages 5 to 15 in CA was 4.9 percent.
- In other words, in 2022, 263,600 of the 5,355,000 individuals ages 5 to 15 in CA reported one or more disabilities.
- In CA in 2022, among the five types of disabilities\* identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Cognitive Disability," 3.7 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Hearing Disability," 0.5 percent.

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

## Prevalence of disability\* among non-institutionalized people ages 5 to 15 in California in 2022

Prevalence Rates: Ages 5 to 15 years (%)



Disability Type	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Population	Sample Size
Any Disability	4.9	0.21	263,600	11,730	5,355,000	47,217
Visual	0.9	3.29	47,400	4,990	5,355,000	47,217
Hearing	0.5	3.29	26,600	3,740	5,355,000	47,217
Ambulatory	0.6	3.29	31,100	4,040	5,355,000	47,217
Cognitive	3.7	0.19	196,700	10,140	5,355,000	47,217
Self-Care	1.3	3.29	72,300	6,150	5,355,000	47,217

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

# Prevalence

## Ages 16 to 20 years

### Introduction

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

### Quick Statistics

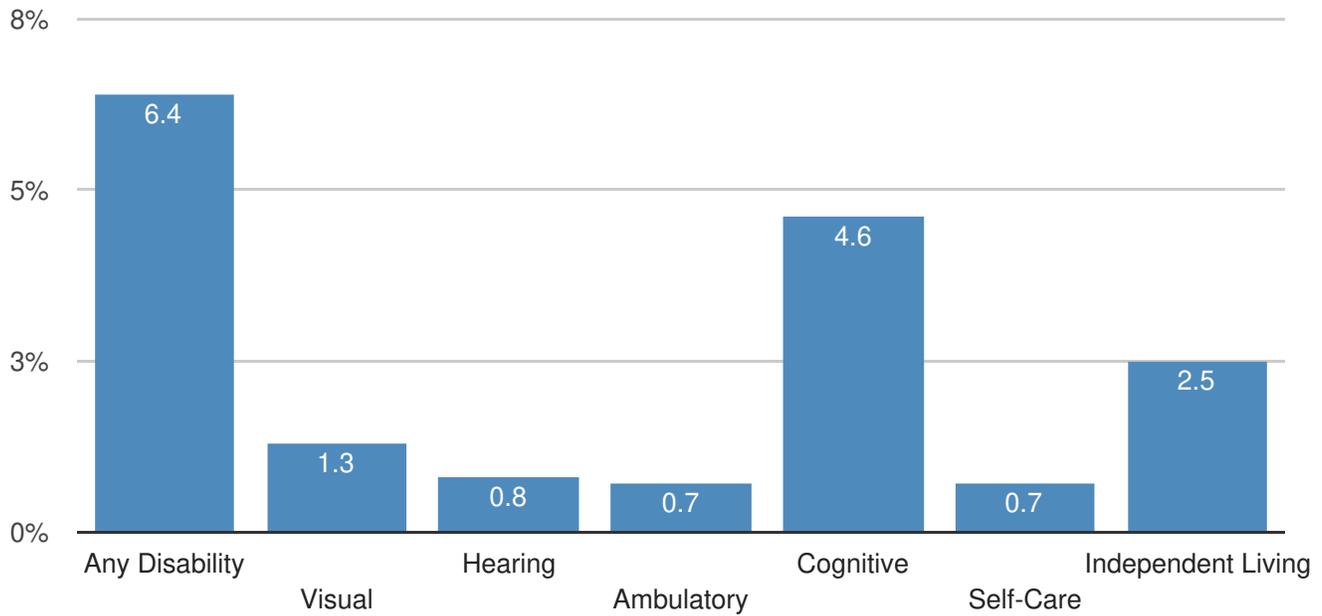
Prevalence:  
Ages 16 to 20  
years

**6.4%**

- In 2022, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 16 to 20 in CA was 6.4 percent.
- In other words, in 2022, 164,800 of the 2,558,400 individuals ages 16 to 20 in CA reported one or more disabilities.
- In CA in 2022, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Cognitive Disability," 4.6 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Self-Care Disability," 0.7 percent.

# Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 16 to 20 in California in 2022

**Prevalence Rates: Ages 16 to 20 years (%)**



Disability Type	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Population	Sample Size
Any Disability	6.4	0.35	164,800	9,280	2,558,400	25,385
Visual	1.3	3.29	34,200	4,230	2,558,400	25,385
Hearing	0.8	3.29	19,600	3,200	2,558,400	25,385
Ambulatory	0.7	3.29	18,600	3,130	2,558,400	25,385
Cognitive	4.6	0.30	116,700	7,820	2,558,400	25,385
Self-Care	0.7	3.29	18,800	3,140	2,558,400	25,385
Independent Living	2.5	0.22	64,200	5,800	2,558,400	25,385

# Prevalence

## Ages 21 to 64 years

### Introduction

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

### Quick Statistics

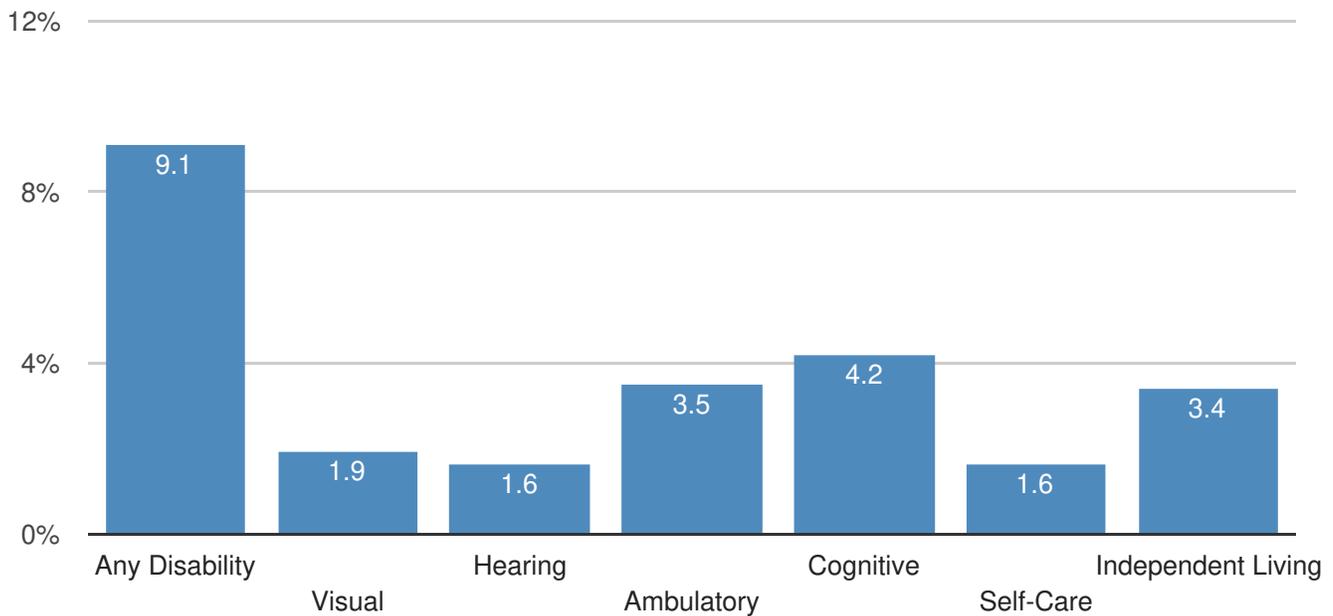
Prevalence:  
Ages 21 to 64  
years

**9.1%**

- In 2022, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of working age people (ages 21 to 64) with a disability in CA was 9.1 percent.
- In other words, in 2022, 2,051,700 of the 22,630,200 individuals ages 21 to 64 in CA reported one or more disabilities.
- In CA in 2022, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Cognitive Disability," 4.2 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was "Self-Care Disability," 1.6 percent.

# Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 21 to 64 in California in 2022

**Prevalence Rates: Ages 21 to 64 years (%)**



Disability Type	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Population	Sample Size
Any Disability	9.1	0.14	2,051,700	31,950	22,630,200	218,736
Visual	1.9	3.29	428,600	14,920	22,630,200	218,736
Hearing	1.6	3.29	353,400	13,560	22,630,200	218,736
Ambulatory	3.5	0.09	801,400	20,300	22,630,200	218,736
Cognitive	4.2	0.10	949,600	22,060	22,630,200	218,736
Self-Care	1.6	3.29	353,600	13,560	22,630,200	218,736
Independent Living	3.4	0.09	758,800	19,770	22,630,200	218,736

# Prevalence

## Ages 65 to 74 years

### Introduction

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

### Quick Statistics

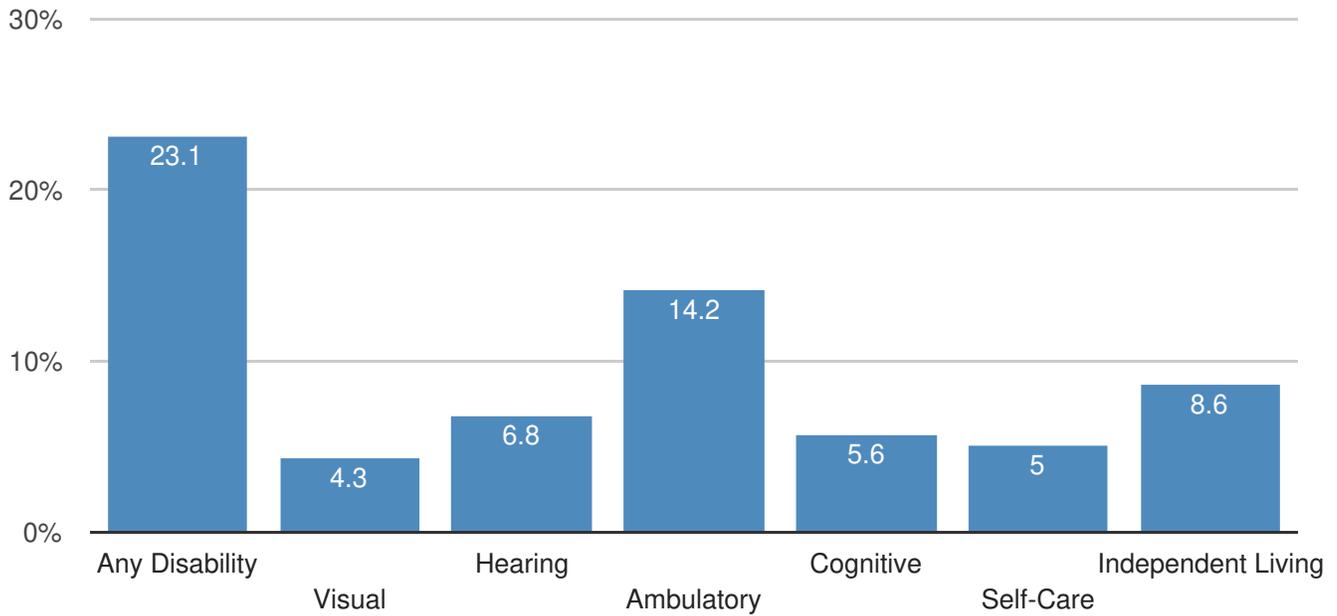
Prevalence:  
Ages 65 to 74  
years

**23.1%**

- In 2022, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 65 to 74 in CA was 23.1 percent.
- In other words, in 2022, 817,100 of the 3,543,100 individuals ages 65 to 74 in CA reported one or more disabilities.
- In CA in 2022, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 14.2 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Visual Disability," 4.3 percent.

# Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 65 to 74 in California in 2022

**Prevalence Rates: Ages 65 to 74 years (%)**



Disability Type	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Population	Sample Size
Any Disability	23.1	0.51	817,100	20,500	3,543,100	43,281
Visual	4.3	0.25	151,700	8,910	3,543,100	43,281
Hearing	6.8	0.31	241,600	11,230	3,543,100	43,281
Ambulatory	14.2	0.43	504,500	16,170	3,543,100	43,281
Cognitive	5.6	0.28	197,100	10,150	3,543,100	43,281
Self-Care	5.0	0.27	177,100	9,620	3,543,100	43,281
Independent Living	8.6	0.34	304,600	12,600	3,543,100	43,281

# Prevalence

## Ages 75 and Older

### Introduction

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

### Quick Statistics

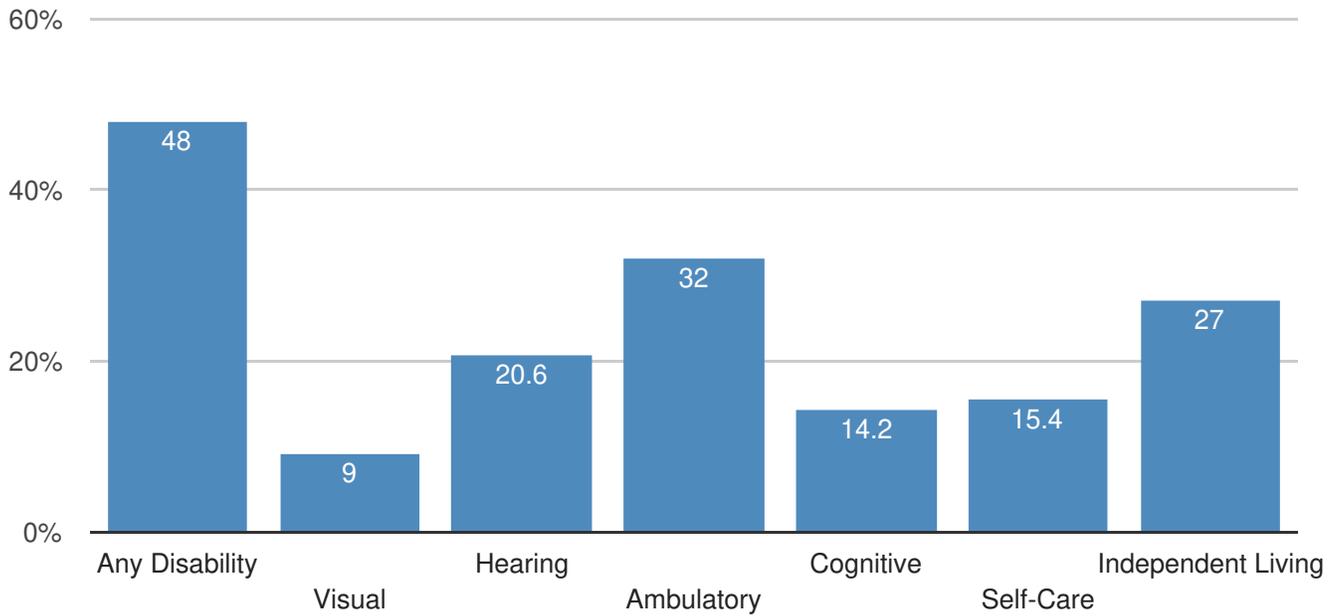
Prevalence:  
Ages 75 and  
Older

**48.0%**

- In 2022, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 75 and older in CA was 48.0 percent.
- In other words, in 2022, 1,209,500 of the 2,518,600 individuals ages 75 and older in CA reported one or more disabilities.
- In CA in 2022, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 32.0 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Visual Disability," 9.0 percent.

# Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 75 and older in California in 2022

**Prevalence Rates: Ages 75 and older (%)**



Disability Type	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Population	Sample Size
Any Disability	48.0	0.72	1,209,500	24,810	2,518,600	31,109
Visual	9.0	0.41	227,500	10,900	2,518,600	31,109
Hearing	20.6	0.58	519,500	16,410	2,518,600	31,109
Ambulatory	32.0	0.67	807,200	20,370	2,518,600	31,109
Cognitive	14.2	0.50	358,500	13,660	2,518,600	31,109
Self-Care	15.4	0.52	387,800	14,200	2,518,600	31,109
Independent Living	27.0	0.64	680,300	18,730	2,518,600	31,109

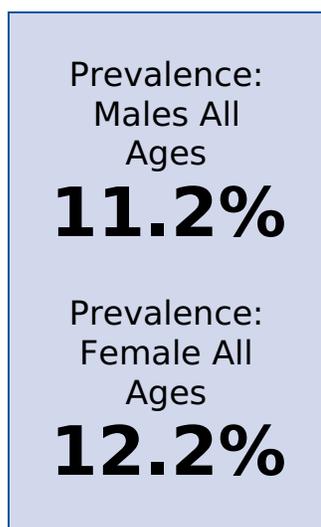
# Prevalence

## Gender and Age

### Introduction

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

### Quick Statistics

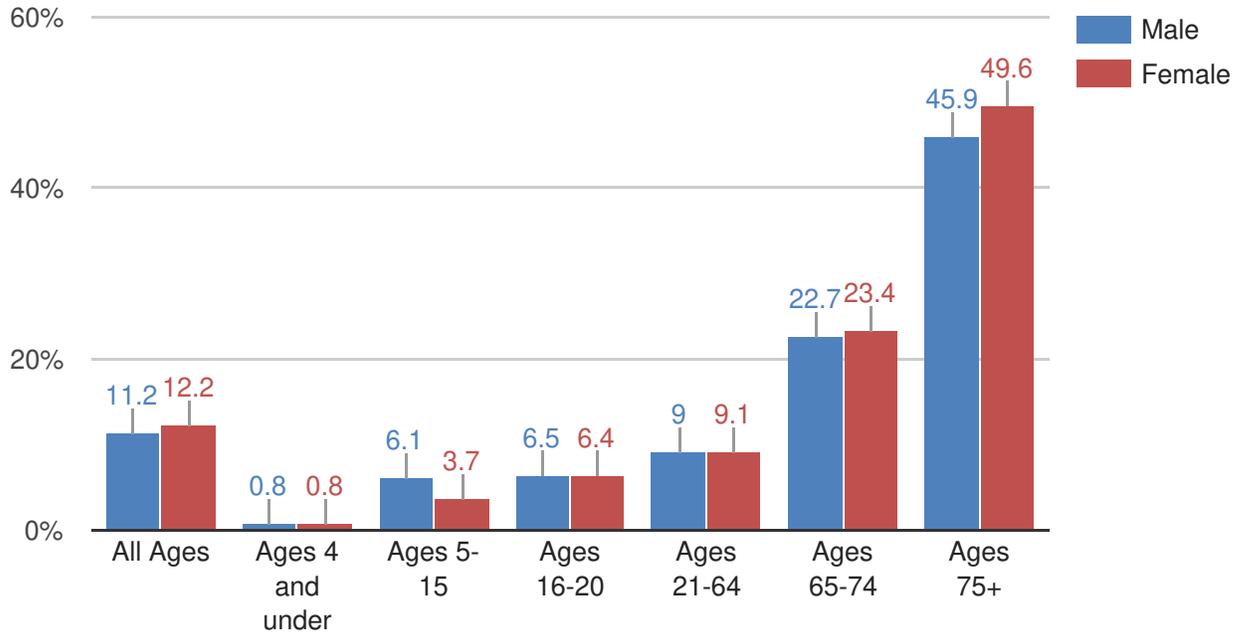


- In CA in 2022, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of males with a disability of all ages was 11.2 percent.
- In other words, in 2022, 2,160,100 of the 19,319,200 males of all ages in CA reported one or more disabilities.
- In CA in 2022, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of females with a disability of all ages was 12.2 percent.
- In other words, in 2022, 2,363,100 of the 19,402,100 females of all ages in CA reported one or more disabilities.

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

# Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people by gender and age group in California in 2022

Prevalence Rates: Gender and Age (%)



Gender & Age	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Population	Sample Size
<b>Male</b>						
Male: All Ages	11.2	0.16	2,160,100	32,730	19,319,200	187,490
Male: Ages 4 and under	0.8	3.29	8,600	2,120	1,084,400	8,773
Male: Ages 5-15	6.1	0.33	167,500	9,360	2,738,300	24,212
Male: Ages 16-20	6.5	0.49	86,000	6,710	1,320,200	13,051
Male: Ages 21-64	9.0	0.19	1,036,900	23,020	11,460,000	107,981
Male: Ages 65-74	22.7	0.74	376,900	14,000	1,661,000	20,106
Male: Ages 75+	45.9	1.11	484,200	15,850	1,055,300	13,367
<b>Female</b>						
Female: All Ages	12.2	0.17	2,363,100	34,140	19,402,100	195,467
Female: Ages 4 and under	0.8	3.29	7,800	2,030	1,031,600	8,456
Female: Ages 5-15	3.7	0.27	96,100	7,100	2,616,700	23,005
Female: Ages 16-20	6.4	0.50	78,900	6,430	1,238,200	12,334
Female: Ages 21-64	9.1	0.20	1,014,900	22,780	11,170,200	110,755
Female: Ages 65-74	23.4	0.71	440,200	15,120	1,882,100	23,175
Female: Ages 75+	49.6	0.95	725,200	19,330	1,463,400	17,742

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

# Prevalence

## Hispanic/Latino Origin and Age

### Introduction

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

### Quick Statistics

Prevalence:  
Hispanic All  
Ages

**9.7%**

Prevalence:  
Non-Hispanic  
All Ages

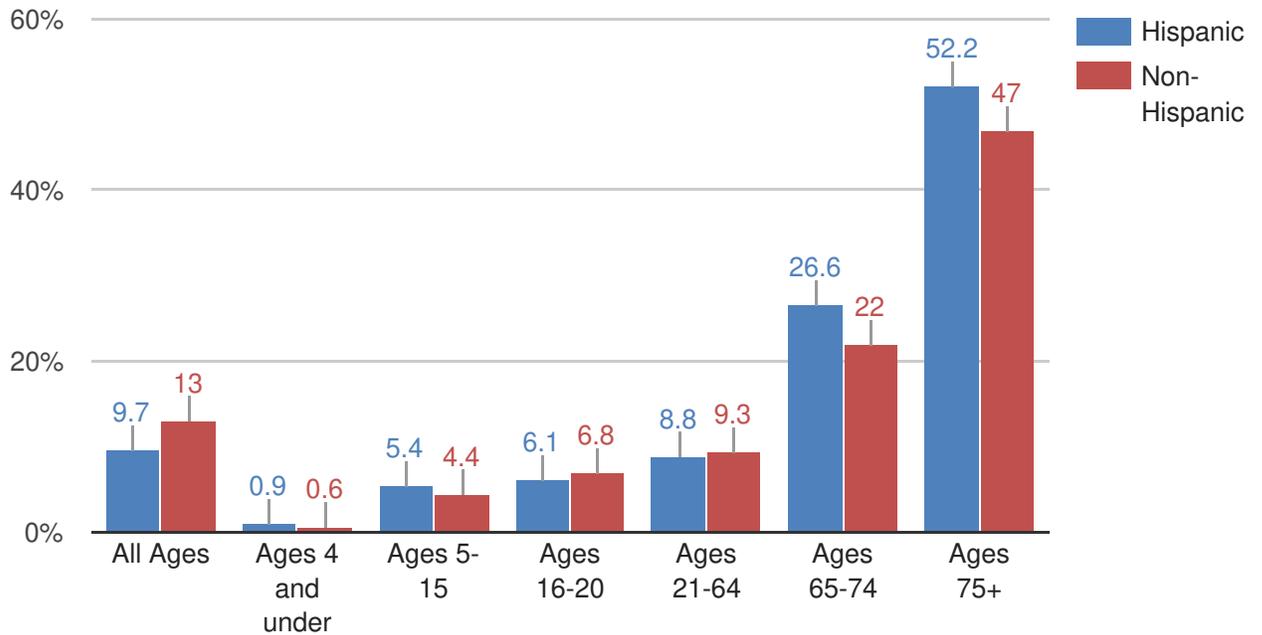
**13.0%**

- In CA in 2022, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of disability among people of Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages was 9.7 percent.
- In other words, in 2022, 1,519,100 of the 15,615,700 people of Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages in CA reported one or more disabilities.
- In CA in 2022, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of disability among people of non-Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages was 13.0 percent.
- In other words, in 2022, 3,004,200 of the 23,105,600 people of non-Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages in CA reported one or more disabilities.

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

# Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people by Hispanic / Latino origin and age group in California in 2022

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



Hispanic/Latino Origin & Age	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Population	Sample Size
<b>Hispanic</b>						
Hispanic: All Ages	9.7	0.17	1,519,100	27,690	15,615,700	138,066
Hispanic: Ages 4 and under	0.9	3.29	9,800	2,270	1,076,900	8,101
Hispanic: Ages 5-15	5.4	0.31	150,900	8,890	2,797,400	23,066
Hispanic: Ages 16-20	6.1	0.48	80,300	6,490	1,318,700	12,002
Hispanic: Ages 21-64	8.8	0.22	798,500	20,270	9,090,600	80,612
Hispanic: Ages 65-74	26.6	1.10	224,200	10,820	843,100	8,928
Hispanic: Ages 75+	52.2	1.64	255,300	11,540	489,000	5,357
<b>Non-Hispanic</b>						
Non-Hispanic: All Ages	13.0	0.16	3,004,200	38,160	23,105,600	244,891
Non-Hispanic: Ages 4 and under	0.6	3.29	6,600	1,870	1,039,100	9,128
Non-Hispanic: Ages 5-15	4.4	0.29	112,700	7,680	2,557,600	24,151
Non-Hispanic: Ages 16-20	6.8	0.52	84,500	6,660	1,239,700	13,383
Non-Hispanic: Ages 21-64	9.3	0.18	1,253,200	25,240	13,539,600	138,124
Non-Hispanic: Ages 65-74	22.0	0.58	592,900	17,510	2,700,000	34,353
Non-Hispanic: Ages 75+	47.0	0.80	954,100	22,110	2,029,600	25,752

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

# Prevalence

## Race

### Introduction

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

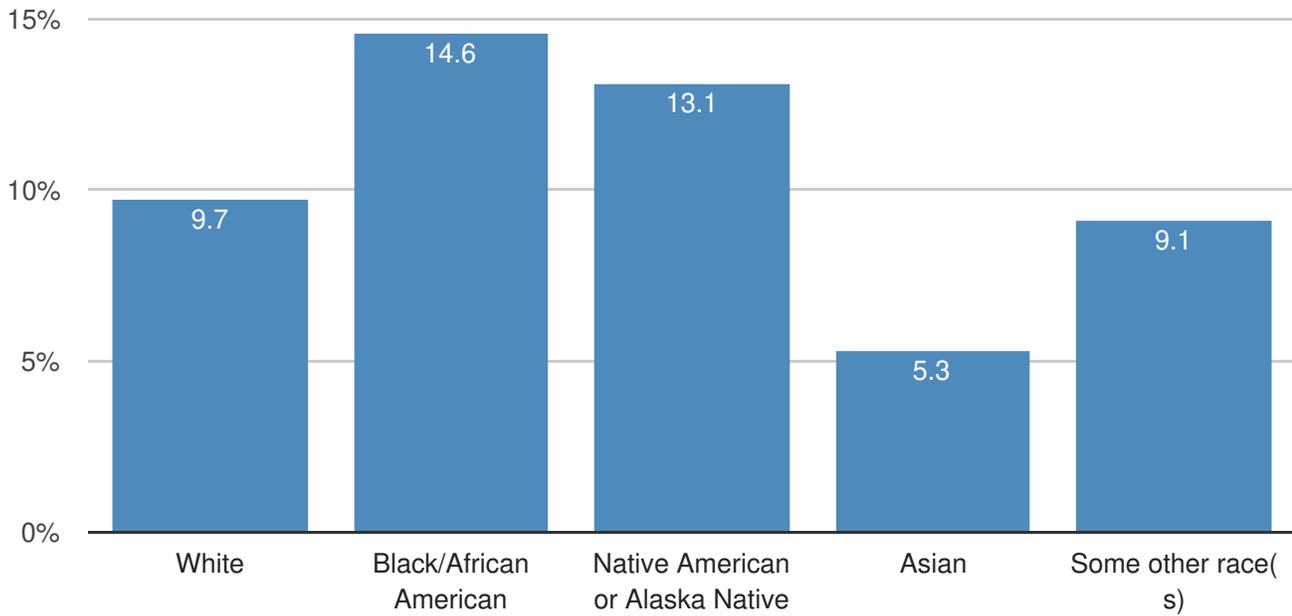
### Quick Statistics

In 2022, among working-age people in CA:

- 9.7 percent of persons who were White reported a disability.
- 14.6 percent of persons who were Black/African American reported a disability.
- 13.1 percent of persons who were Native American reported a disability.
- 5.3 percent of persons who were Asian reported a disability.
- 9.1 percent of persons who were some other race(s) reported a disability.

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

Prevalence Rates: Race (%)



Race	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Population	Sample Size
White	9.7	0.23	839,700	20,770	8,648,300	86,602
Black/African American	14.6	0.72	183,500	9,790	1,256,300	9,621
Native American or Alaska Native	13.1	1.38	40,600	4,620	310,900	3,708
Asian	5.3	0.27	197,800	10,160	3,727,900	41,525
Some other race(s)	9.1	0.22	790,200	20,160	8,686,700	77,280

# Employment

## Introduction

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

## Quick Statistics

Employment:  
with disability

**44.3%**

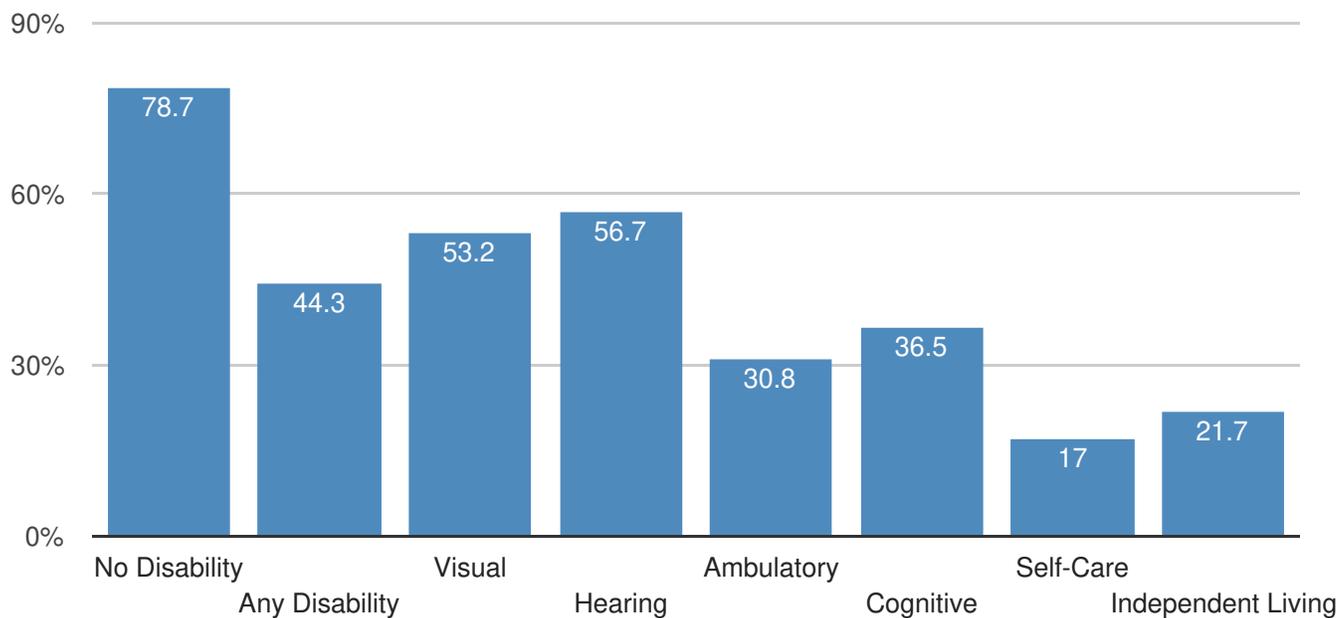
Employment:  
without  
disability

**78.7%**

- In 2022, the employment rate of working-age people with disabilities in CA was 44.3 percent.
- In 2022, the employment rate of working-age people without disabilities in CA was 78.7 percent.
- The gap between the employment rates of working-age people with and without disabilities was 34.4 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest employment rate was for people with a "Hearing Disability," 56.7 percent. The lowest employment rate was for people with a "Self-Care Disability," 17.0 percent.

## Employment of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in California in 2022

Employment Rates (%)



Disability Type	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	78.7	0.21	16,191,700	70,330	20,578,500	197,584
Any Disability	44.3	0.79	908,700	21,590	2,051,700	21,152
Visual	53.2	1.75	228,100	10,910	428,600	4,074
Hearing	56.7	1.91	200,300	10,230	353,400	3,595
Ambulatory	30.8	1.18	247,000	11,350	801,400	8,145
Cognitive	36.5	1.13	346,200	13,420	949,600	10,298
Self-Care	17.0	1.45	60,000	5,610	353,600	3,820
Independent Living	21.7	1.09	165,000	9,290	758,800	8,331

# Not Working but Actively Looking for Work

## Introduction

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

## Quick Statistics

Actively  
Looking: with  
disability

**9.4%**

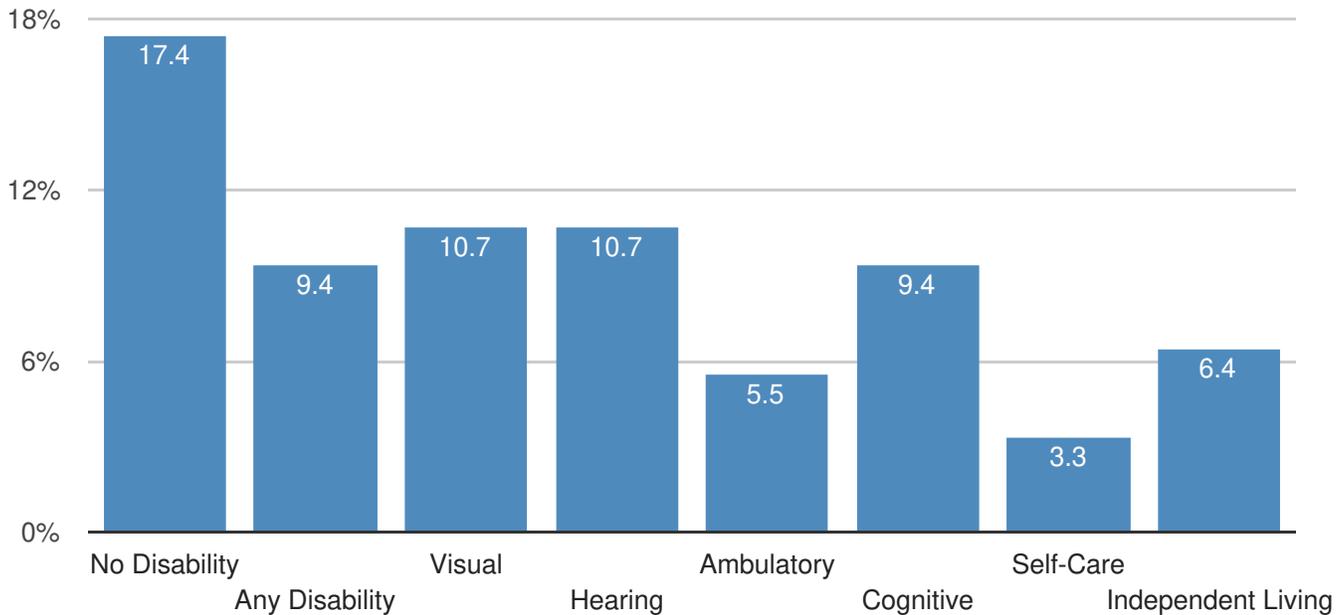
Actively  
Looking:  
without  
disability

**17.4%**

- In 2022 in CA, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities who were not working but actively looking for work was 9.4 percent.
- In 2022 in CA, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities who were not working but actively looking for work was 17.4 percent.
- The difference in the percentage not working but actively looking for work between working-age people with and without disabilities was 8.0 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage of not working but actively looking for work was for people with a "Visual Disability," 10.7 percent. The lowest percentage was for people with a "Self-Care Disability," 3.3 percent.

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

**Not Working but Actively Looking for Work (%)**



Disability Type	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	17.4	0.41	764,100	19,830	4,386,800	43,673
Any Disability	9.4	0.63	107,400	7,500	1,143,100	12,374
Visual	10.7	1.58	21,400	3,350	200,500	2,024
Hearing	10.7	1.81	16,300	2,930	153,100	1,607
Ambulatory	5.5	0.70	30,400	4,000	554,400	5,794
Cognitive	9.4	0.86	56,400	5,440	603,300	6,895
Self-Care	3.3	0.76	9,800	2,270	293,700	3,270
Independent Living	6.4	0.73	37,800	4,450	593,800	6,681

# Full-Time / Full-Year Employment

## Introduction

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

## Quick Statistics

FT / FY  
Employment:  
with disability

**28.1%**

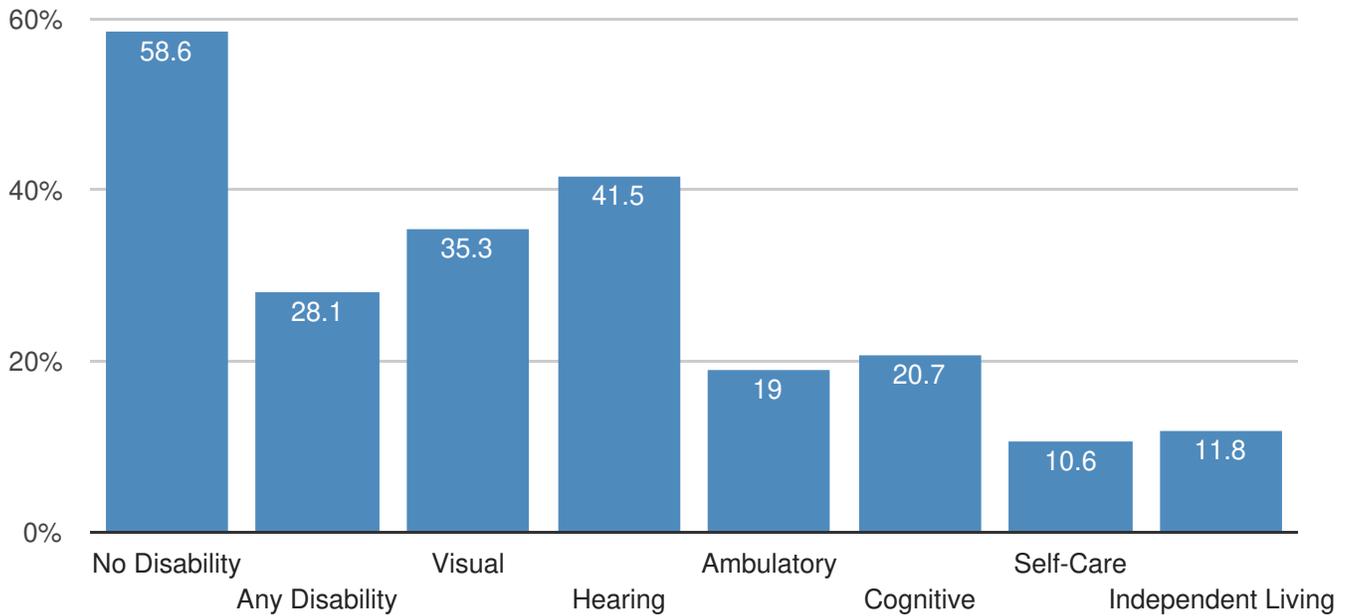
FT / FY  
Employment:  
without  
disability

**58.6%**

- In 2022, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year in CA was 28.1 percent.
- In 2022, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities working full-time/full-year in CA was 58.6 percent.
- The difference in the percentage working full-time/full-year between working-age people with and without disabilities was 30.5 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest full-time/full-year employment rate was for people with "Hearing Disability," 41.5 percent. The lowest full-time/full-year employment rate was for people with "Self-Care Disability," 10.6 percent.

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

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



Disability Type	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	58.6	0.25	12,058,200	66,150	20,578,500	197,584
Any Disability	28.1	0.72	575,600	17,260	2,051,700	21,152
Visual	35.3	1.67	151,500	8,900	428,600	4,074
Hearing	41.5	1.90	146,700	8,760	353,400	3,595
Ambulatory	19.0	1.00	152,100	8,920	801,400	8,145
Cognitive	20.7	0.95	197,000	10,150	949,600	10,298
Self-Care	10.6	1.19	37,600	4,440	353,600	3,820
Independent Living	11.8	0.85	89,700	6,860	758,800	8,331

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

## Introduction

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

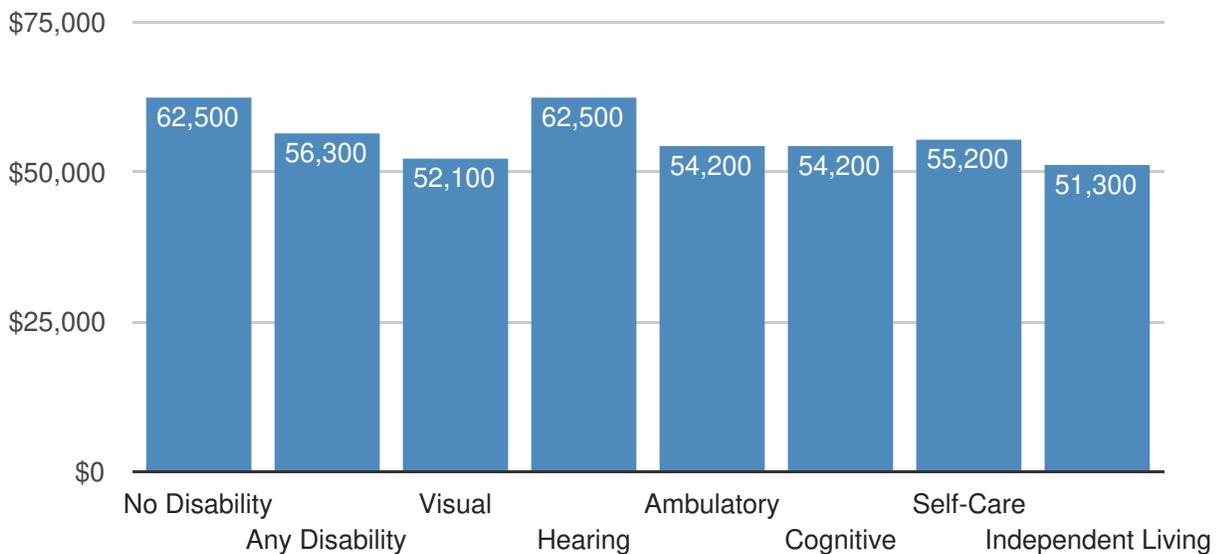
## Quick Statistics



- In 2022, the median earnings of working-age people with disabilities who worked full-time/full-year in CA was \$56,300.
- In 2022, the median earnings of working-age people without disabilities who worked full-time/full-year in CA was \$62,500.
- The difference in the median earnings between working-age people with and without disabilities who worked full-time/full-year was \$6,200.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest annual earnings was for people with "Hearing Disability," \$62,500. The lowest annual earnings was for people with "Independent Living Disability," \$51,300.

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

### Median Earnings



Disability Type	Median Earnings	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	\$62,500	\$460	12,058,000	114,232
Any Disability	\$56,300	\$1,860	576,000	5,538
Visual	\$52,100	\$3,220	151,000	1,360
Hearing	\$62,500	\$4,280	147,000	1,419
Ambulatory	\$54,200	\$2,950	152,000	1,456
Cognitive	\$54,200	\$3,100	197,000	1,929
Self-Care	\$55,200	\$7,000	38,000	321
Independent Living	\$51,300	\$3,840	90,000	871

# Annual Household Income

## Introduction

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

## Quick Statistics

Household Income:  
with disability

**\$77,100**

Household Income:  
without disability

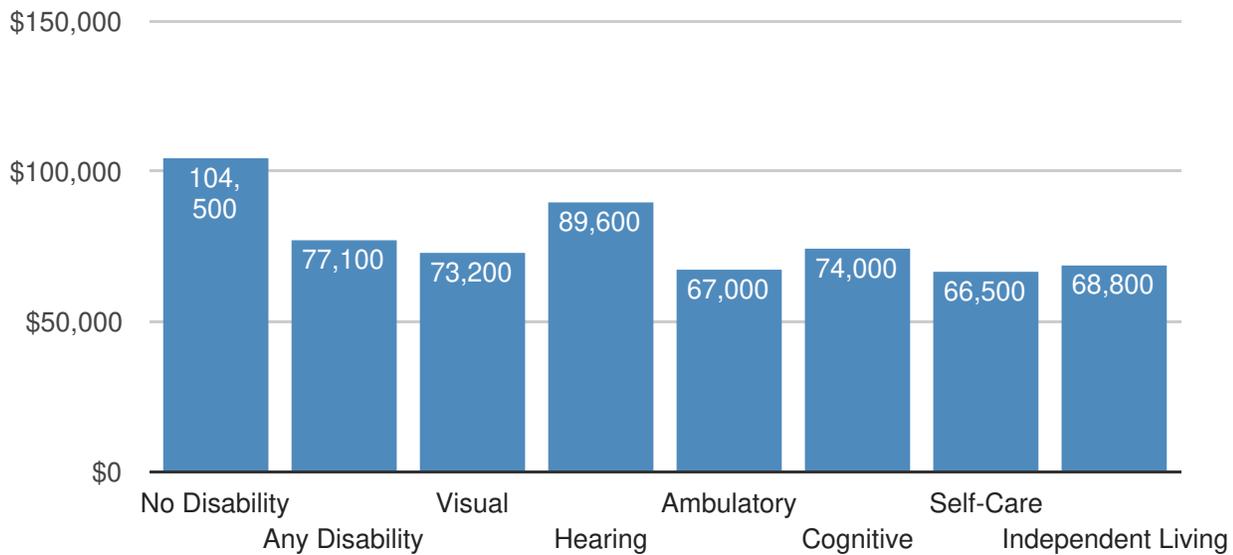
**\$104,500**

- In 2022, the median income of households that include any working-age people with disabilities in CA was \$77,100.
- In 2022, the median income of households that do not include any working-age people with disabilities in CA was \$104,500.
- The difference in the median income between households including and not including working-age people with disabilities was \$27,400.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest median income was for households including persons with a "Hearing Disability," \$89,600. The lowest median income was for households containing persons with a "Self-Care Disability" \$66,500.

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

## Median annual income\* of households including any working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in California in 2022

### Median Household Income



Disability Type	Median H.H. Income	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	\$104,500	\$1,000	9,431,000	91,497
Any Disability	\$77,100	\$1,940	1,643,000	16,231
Visual	\$73,200	\$3,920	371,000	3,452
Hearing	\$89,600	\$4,800	318,000	3,174
Ambulatory	\$67,000	\$2,720	693,000	6,791
Cognitive	\$74,000	\$2,880	744,000	7,451
Self-Care	\$66,500	\$4,210	289,000	2,802
Independent Living	\$68,800	\$3,020	607,000	6,087

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

# Poverty

## Introduction

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

## Quick Statistics

Poverty: with  
disability

**22.4%**

Poverty:  
without  
disability

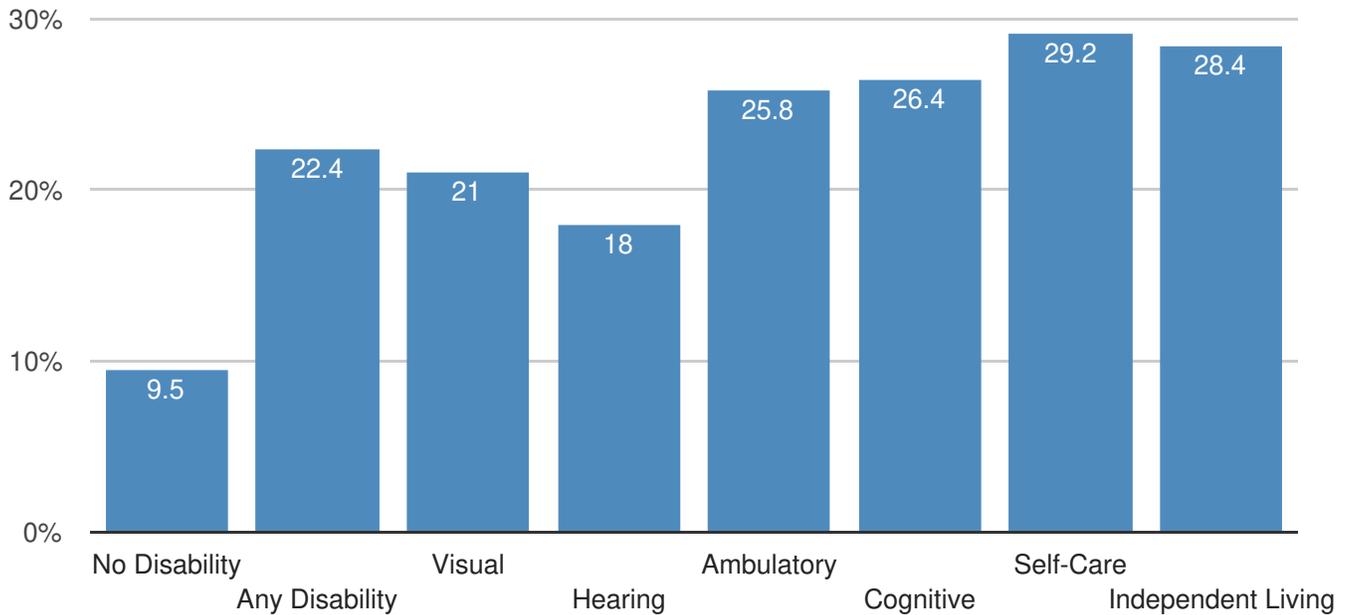
**9.5%**

- In 2022, the poverty rate of working-age people with disabilities in CA was 22.4 percent.
- In 2022, the poverty rate of working-age people without disabilities in CA was 9.5 percent.
- The difference in the poverty rate between working-age people with and without disabilities was 12.9 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest poverty rate was for people with "Self-Care Disability," 29.2 percent. The lowest poverty rate was for people with "Hearing Disability," 18.0 percent.

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

## Poverty rates\* of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in California in 2022

**Poverty Rates (%)**



Disability Type	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	9.5	0.23	1,950,900	49,020	20,489,000	195,520
Any Disability	22.4	1.05	458,300	24,230	2,044,300	20,965
Visual	21.0	2.24	90,000	10,790	428,000	4,055
Hearing	18.0	2.33	63,400	9,060	352,300	3,568
Ambulatory	25.8	1.76	206,500	16,320	800,600	8,123
Cognitive	26.4	1.63	248,800	17,900	943,500	10,145
Self-Care	29.2	2.75	103,300	11,560	353,500	3,819
Independent Living	28.4	1.87	215,100	16,650	757,600	8,299

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

# Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

## Introduction

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

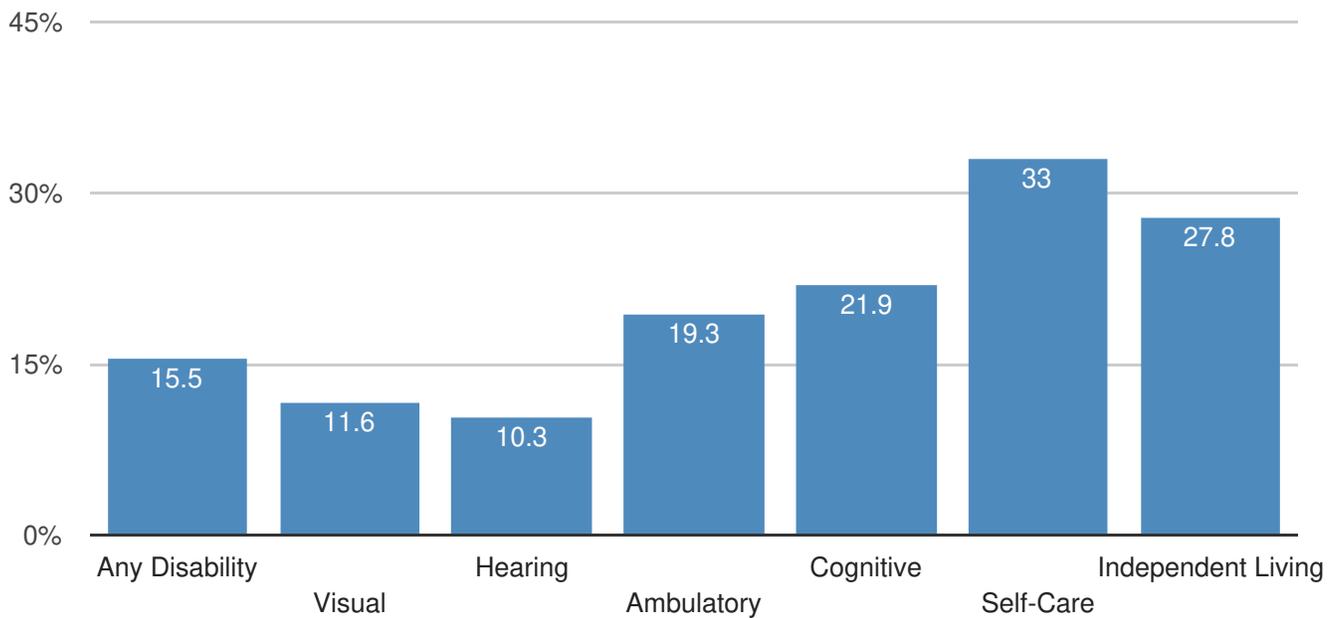
## Quick Statistics

SSI  
Recipients:  
with disability  
**15.5%**

- In 2022, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities receiving Supplemental Security Income payments in CA was 15.5 percent.
- In 2022, the number of working-age people with disabilities receiving Supplemental Security Income payments in CA was 318,600.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage that received SSI was people with "Self-Care Disability," 33.0 percent. The lowest percentage that received SSI was people with "Hearing Disability," 10.3 percent.

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

**SSI Recipients (%)**



Disability Type	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	15.5	0.58	318,600	12,880	2,051,700	21,152
Visual	11.6	1.12	49,600	5,100	428,600	4,074
Hearing	10.3	1.17	36,300	4,360	353,400	3,595
Ambulatory	19.3	1.01	154,600	8,990	801,400	8,145
Cognitive	21.9	0.97	207,600	10,410	949,600	10,298
Self-Care	33.0	1.81	116,700	7,820	353,600	3,820
Independent Living	27.8	1.18	210,900	10,500	758,800	8,331

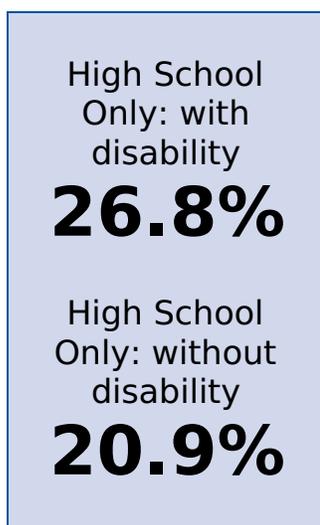
# Education

## High School Diploma/Equivalent

### Introduction

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

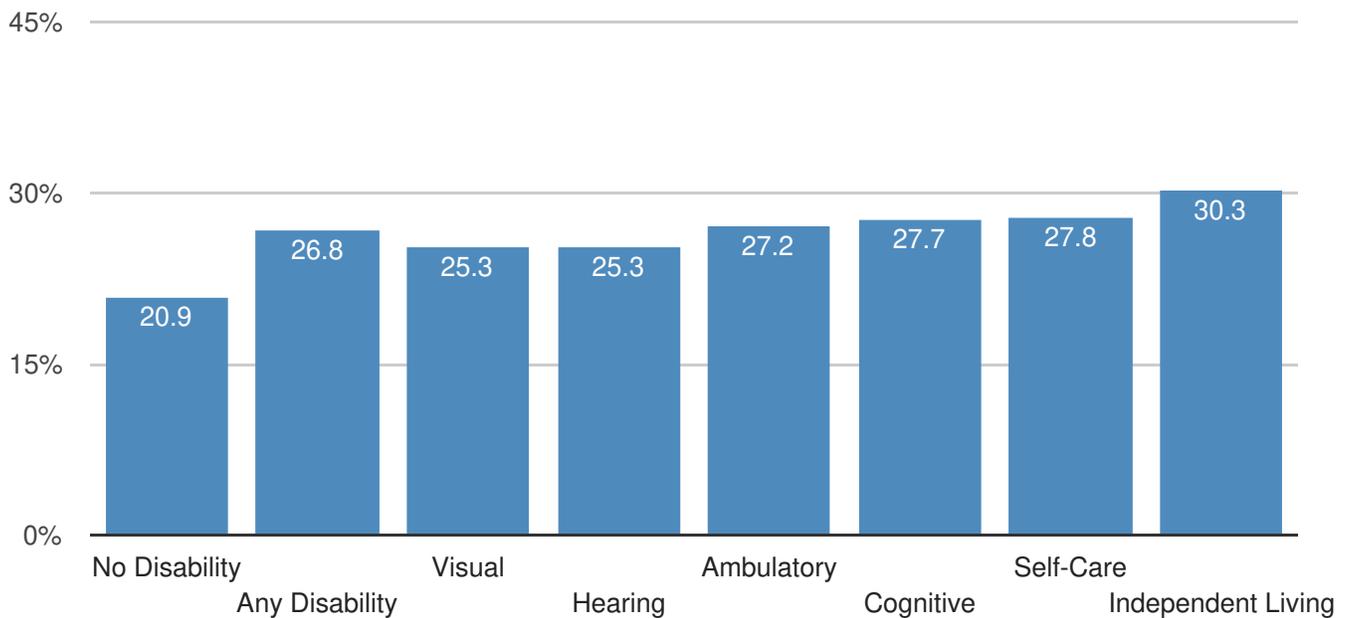
### Quick Statistics



- In 2022, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in CA was 26.8 percent.
- In 2022, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in CA was 20.9 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent between working-age people with and without disabilities was 5.9 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent was for people with "Independent Living," 30.3 percent. The lowest percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent was for people with "Visual" 25.3 percent.

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

**Education: High School Diploma Only or Equivalent (%)**



Disability Type	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	20.9	0.21	4,310,600	44,870	20,578,500	197,584
Any Disability	26.8	0.71	550,100	16,880	2,051,700	21,152
Visual	25.3	1.52	108,200	7,530	428,600	4,074
Hearing	25.3	1.68	89,400	6,850	353,400	3,595
Ambulatory	27.2	1.14	217,600	10,660	801,400	8,145
Cognitive	27.7	1.05	263,400	11,720	949,600	10,298
Self-Care	27.8	1.73	98,400	7,180	353,600	3,820
Independent Living	30.3	1.21	229,500	10,950	758,800	8,331

# Education

## Some College/Associate's Degree

### Introduction

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

### Quick Statistics

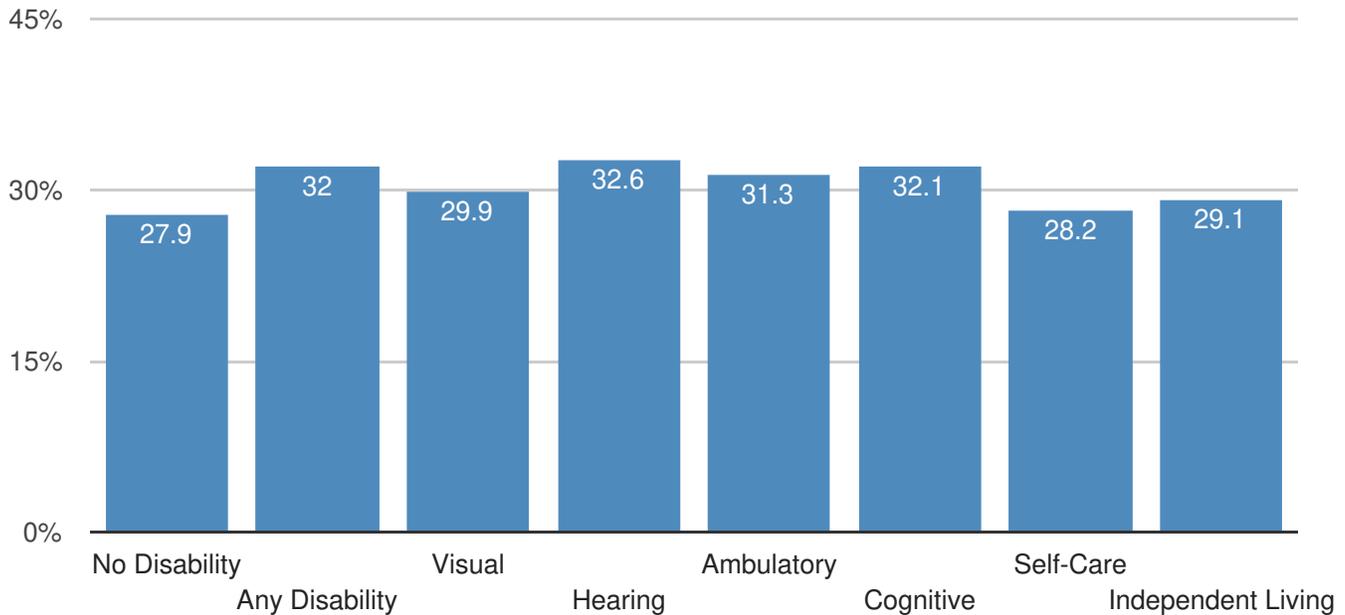
Some College: with disability  
**32.0%**

Some College: without disability  
**27.9%**

- In 2022, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in CA was 32.0 percent.
- In 2022, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in CA was 27.9 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with only some college or an Associate's degree between working-age people with and without disabilities was 4.1 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage with only some college or an Associate's degree was for people with "Hearing," 32.6 percent. The lowest percentage with only some college or Associate's degree was for people with "Self-Care," 28.2 percent.

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

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



Disability Type	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	27.9	0.23	5,743,700	50,720	20,578,500	197,584
Any Disability	32.0	0.75	657,200	18,420	2,051,700	21,152
Visual	29.9	1.60	128,100	8,190	428,600	4,074
Hearing	32.6	1.81	115,200	7,770	353,400	3,595
Ambulatory	31.3	1.19	250,500	11,430	801,400	8,145
Cognitive	32.1	1.10	305,200	12,610	949,600	10,298
Self-Care	28.2	1.73	99,800	7,230	353,600	3,820
Independent Living	29.1	1.19	220,900	10,740	758,800	8,331

# Education

## Bachelor's Degree or More

### Introduction

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

### Quick Statistics

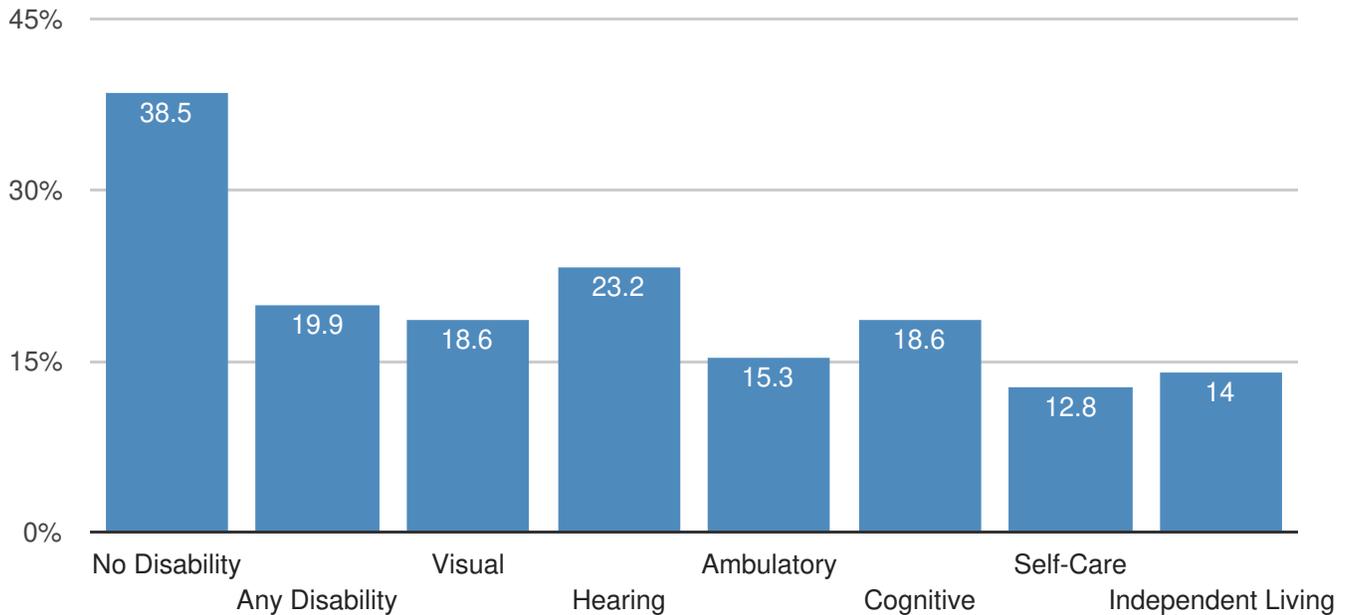
Bachelor's Degree or More: with disability  
**19.9%**

Bachelor's Degree or More: without disability  
**38.5%**

- In 2022, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in CA was 19.9 percent.
- In 2022, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in CA was 38.5 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more between working-age people with and without disabilities was 18.6 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more was for people with "Hearing," 23.2 percent. The lowest percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more was for people with "Self-Care," 12.8 percent.

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

**Education: Bachelor's Degree or More (%)**



Disability Type	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	38.5	0.25	7,918,400	57,570	20,578,500	197,584
Any Disability	19.9	0.64	407,500	14,550	2,051,700	21,152
Visual	18.6	1.36	79,500	6,460	428,600	4,074
Hearing	23.2	1.63	81,900	6,550	353,400	3,595
Ambulatory	15.3	0.92	122,900	8,020	801,400	8,145
Cognitive	18.6	0.91	176,600	9,610	949,600	10,298
Self-Care	12.8	1.29	45,400	4,880	353,600	3,820
Independent Living	14.0	0.91	105,900	7,450	758,800	8,331

# Veterans Service-Connected Disability Rating

## Introduction

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

## Quick Statistics

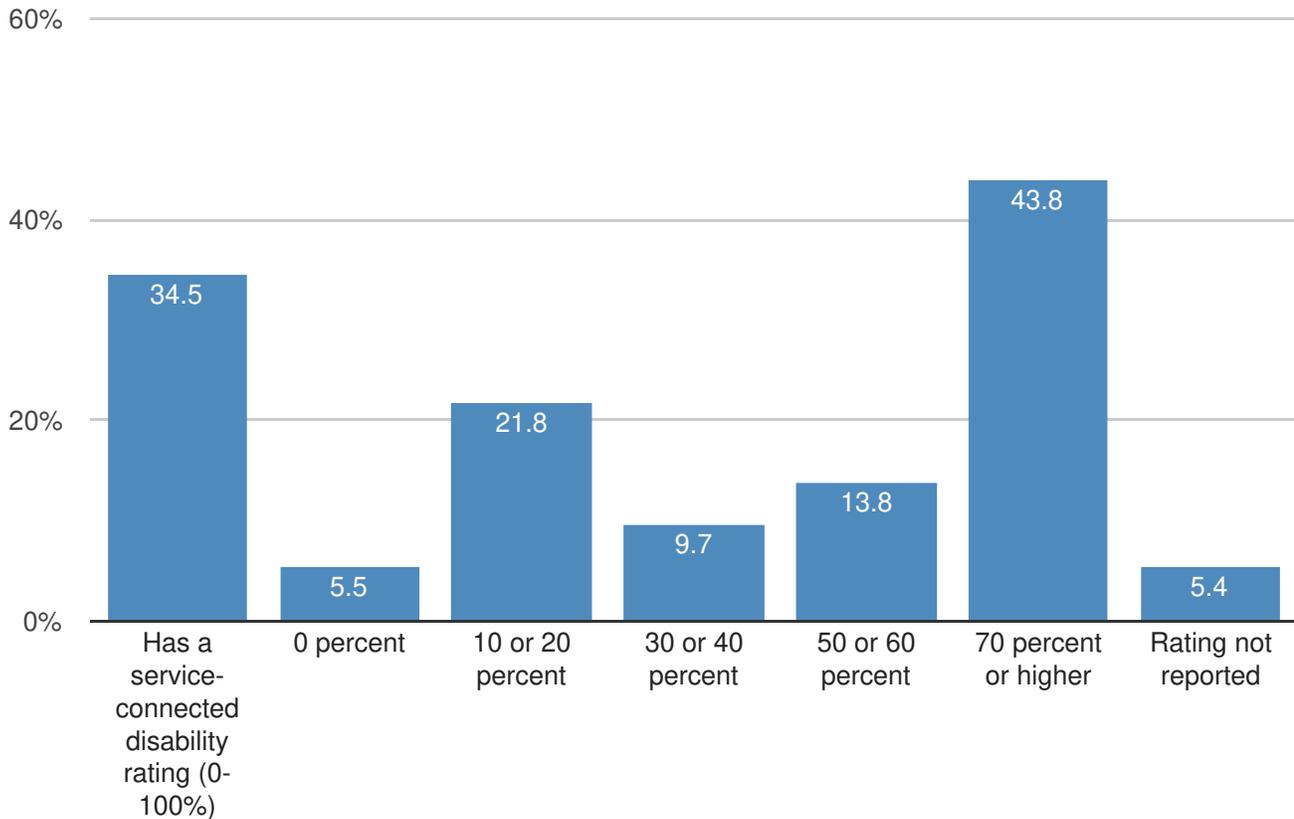
Veterans with  
a Service-  
Connected  
Disability

**34.5%**

- In 2022, there were 619,300 working-age civilian veterans in CA, of whom 213,900 had a VA service-connected disability.
- In 2022, the percentage of working-age civilian veterans in CA with a VA service-connected disability was 34.5 percent.
- In 2022, 93,800 working-age civilian veterans in CA had the most severe service-connected disability rating (70 percent or above).
- In 2022, 43.8 percent of the working-age civilian veterans in CA who had a service connected disability had a service-connected disability rating of 70 percent or above.

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

**Veteran Disability Rating (%)**



Service-Connected Disability	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Has a service-connected disability rating (0-100%)	34.5	1.38	213,900	10,570	619,300	5,995
<b>Disability rating of veterans with a service connected-disability</b>						
0 percent	5.5	1.13	11,700	2,470	213,900	2,036
10 or 20 percent	21.8	2.05	46,700	4,950	213,900	2,036
30 or 40 percent	9.7	1.47	20,700	3,300	213,900	2,036
50 or 60 percent	13.8	1.71	29,500	3,940	213,900	2,036
70 percent or higher	43.8	2.46	93,800	7,010	213,900	2,036
Rating not reported	5.4	1.12	11,500	2,460	213,900	2,036

# Health Insurance Coverage

## Introduction

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

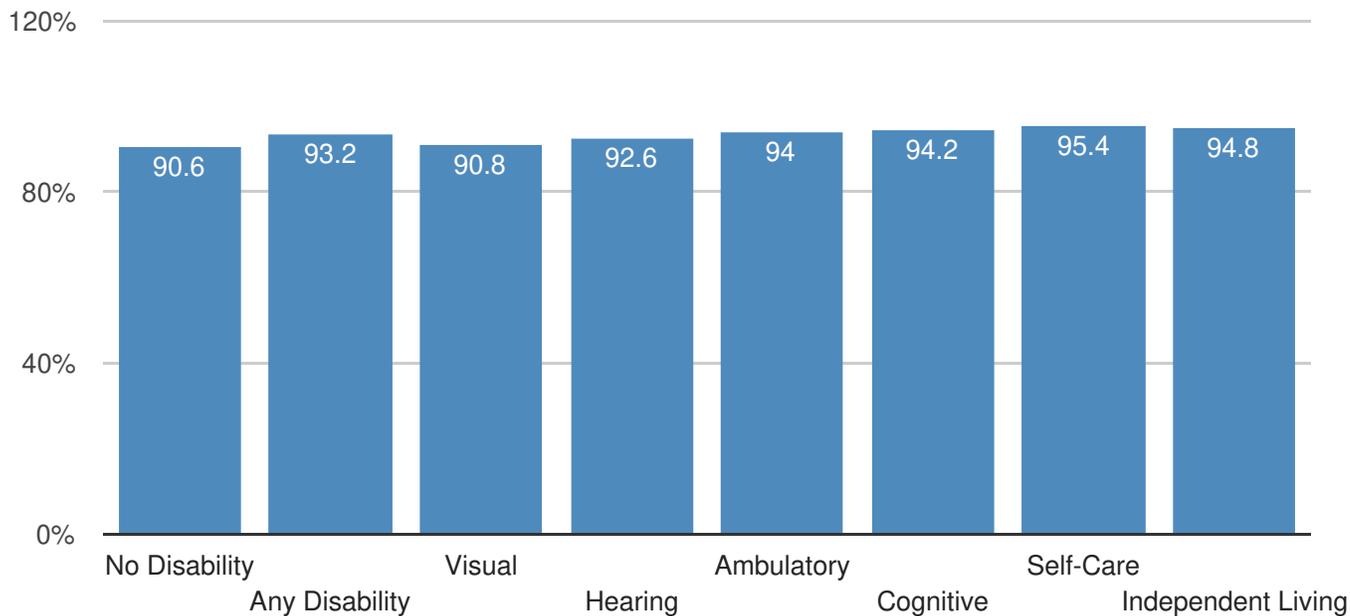
## Quick Statistics



- In 2022, 93.2 percent of working-age people with disabilities in CA had some type of health insurance coverage.
- In 2022, 90.6 percent of working-age people without disabilities in CA had some type of health insurance coverage.
- The difference in the health insurance coverage rate between working-age people with and without disabilities was 2.6 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest health insurance coverage rate was for people with "Self-Care Disability," 95.4 percent. The lowest health insurance coverage rate was for people with "Visual Disability," 90.8 percent.

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

Health Insurance Coverage - By Disability Type (%)



Disability Type	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	90.6	0.20	18,654,000	97,050	20,578,500	197,584
Any Disability	93.2	0.55	1,913,000	41,940	2,051,700	21,152
Visual	90.8	1.37	389,200	19,300	428,600	4,074
Hearing	92.6	1.37	327,300	17,720	353,400	3,595
Ambulatory	94.0	0.83	753,600	26,740	801,400	8,145
Cognitive	94.2	0.75	894,600	29,070	949,600	10,298
Self-Care	95.4	1.10	337,500	17,990	353,600	3,820
Independent Living	94.8	0.79	719,300	26,130	758,800	8,331

# Type of Health Insurance Coverage

## Introduction

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

## Quick Statistics

Coverage  
through  
Employer/Union:  
with Disability

**36.8%**

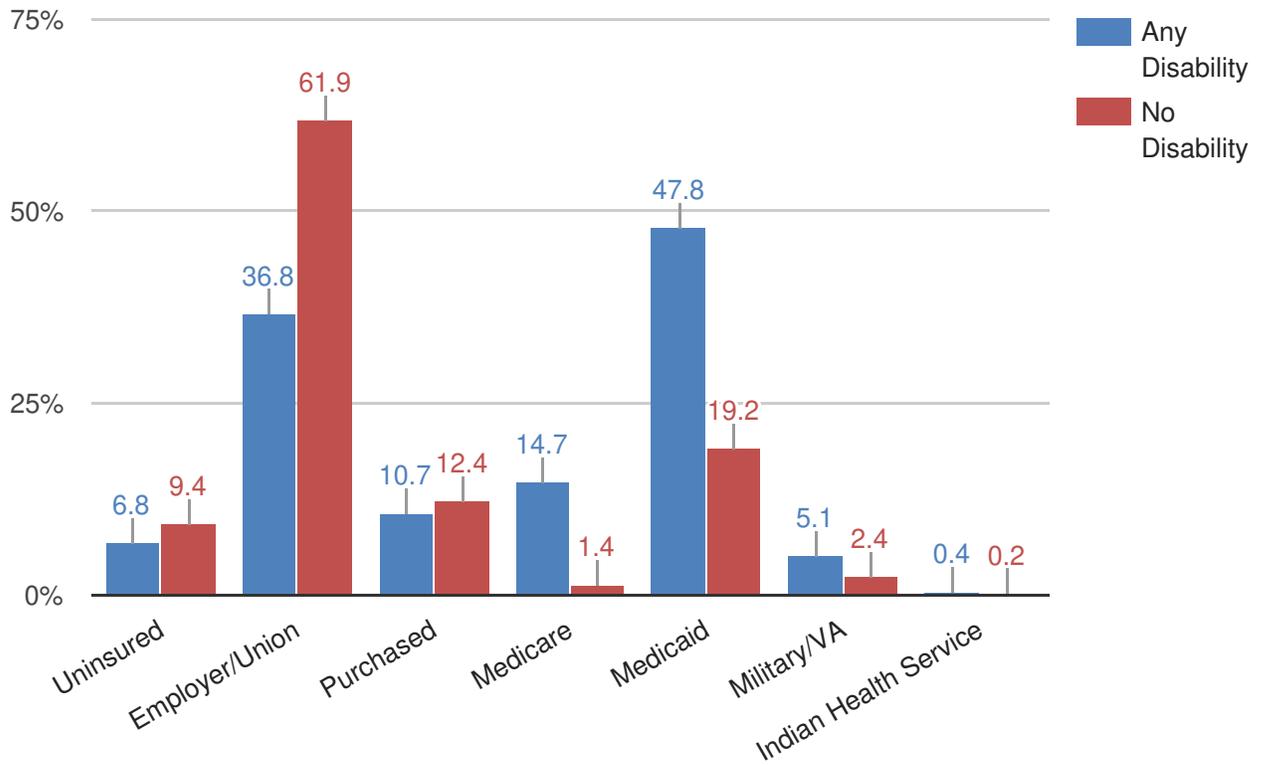
Coverage  
through  
Employer/Union:  
without  
Disability

**61.9%**

- In 2022, 36.8 percent of working-age people with disabilities in CA reported health insurance coverage through a current or former employer or union (theirs or another family member).
- In 2022, 61.9 percent of working-age people without disabilities in CA reported health insurance coverage through a current or former employer or union (theirs or another family member).
- In 2022, 10.7 percent of working-age people with disabilities in CA reported purchasing health insurance coverage directly from an insurance company (by themselves or another family member).
- In 2022, 14.7 percent of working-age people with disabilities in CA reported Medicare coverage and 47.8 percent reported Medicaid coverage (or other government-assistance plan for those with low incomes or a disability).

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

## Type of Health Insurance Coverage (%)



Disability Status/ Insurance Type	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
<b>Any Disability</b>						
Uninsured	6.8	0.55	138,800	11,560	2,051,700	21,152
Employer/Union	36.8	1.05	755,500	26,770	2,051,700	21,152
Purchased	10.7	0.67	219,800	14,540	2,051,700	21,152
Medicare	14.7	0.77	302,400	17,030	2,051,700	21,152
Medicaid	47.8	1.08	981,700	30,420	2,051,700	21,152
Military/VA	5.1	0.48	103,700	10,000	2,051,700	21,152
Indian Health Service	0.4	3.29	7,600	2,720	2,051,700	21,152
<b>No Disability</b>						
Uninsured	9.4	0.20	1,924,500	42,060	20,578,500	197,584
Employer/Union	61.9	0.33	12,741,300	91,100	20,578,500	197,584
Purchased	12.4	0.23	2,560,300	48,100	20,578,500	197,584
Medicare	1.4	3.29	286,600	16,590	20,578,500	197,584
Medicaid	19.2	0.27	3,943,200	58,550	20,578,500	197,584
Military/VA	2.4	0.10	492,000	21,680	20,578,500	197,584
Indian Health Service	0.2	3.29	33,500	5,690	20,578,500	197,584

# Glossary

## Actively Looking for Work

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

## Ambulatory Disability

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

## Base Population (Base Pop.)

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

## Cognitive Disability

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

## Disability and Disability Types

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

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

## Earnings

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

## Education

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

## Employment

A person is considered employed if he or she is either

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

## Employment Rate

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

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

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

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

## Full-Time/Full-Year Employment

A person is considered employed full-time/full-year if he or she worked 35 hours or more per week (full-time) and 50 or more weeks per year (full-year). The reference period is defined as the year preceding the date the questionnaire was completed. Note: this does not signify whether a person is eligible for fringe benefits. The question and response categories regarding weeks worked per year was changed in 2008.

## Group Quarters (GQ)

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

## Health Insurance Coverage

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

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

## Hearing Disability

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

## Hispanic or Latino Origin

People of Hispanic or Latino origin are those who classify themselves in a specific Hispanic or Latino category in response to the question, "Is this person Spanish/Hispanic/Latino?" Specifically, those of Hispanic or Latino origin are those who are Cuban; Mexican, Mexican American, Chicano; Puerto Rican; or other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino. Origin may be the heritage, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. People who identify their origin as Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino may be of any race.

## **Household Income**

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

## **Independent Living Disability**

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

## **Institutional Group Quarters (GQs)**

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

## **Margin of Error (MOE)**

Data, such as data from the American Community Survey, is based on a sample, and therefore statistics derived from this data are subject to sampling variability. The margin of error (MOE) is a measure of the degree of sampling variability. In a random sample, the degree of sampling variation is determined by the underlying variability of the phenomena being estimated (e.g., income) and the size of the sample (i.e., the number of survey participants used to calculate the statistic). The smaller the margin of error, the lower the sampling variability and the more "precise" the estimate. A margin of error is the difference between an estimate and its upper or lower confidence bounds. Confidence

bounds are calculated by adding the MOE to the estimate (upper bound) and subtracting the MOE from the estimate (lower bound). All margins of error in this report are based on a 90 percent confidence level. This means that there is a 90% certainty that the actual value lies somewhere between the upper and lower confidence bounds.

## **Non-Institutional Group Quarters (GQs)**

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

## **Not Working but Actively Looking for Work**

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

## **Number**

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

## **Poverty**

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

## **Race**

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

## **Sample Size**

The number of survey participants used to calculate the statistic.

## Self-care Disability

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

## Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

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

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

## Veteran Service-Connected Disability

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

- a. **Does this person have a VA service-connected disability rating?**  
Yes (such as 0%, 10%, 20%, ... , 100%)  
No *SKIP* to question 28a
- b. **What is this person's service-connected disability rating?"**  
Responses included: 0 percent; 10 or 20 percent; 30 or 40 percent; 50 or 60 percent; 70 percent or higher

## Visual Disability

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

# About the Disability Status Reports

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

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