

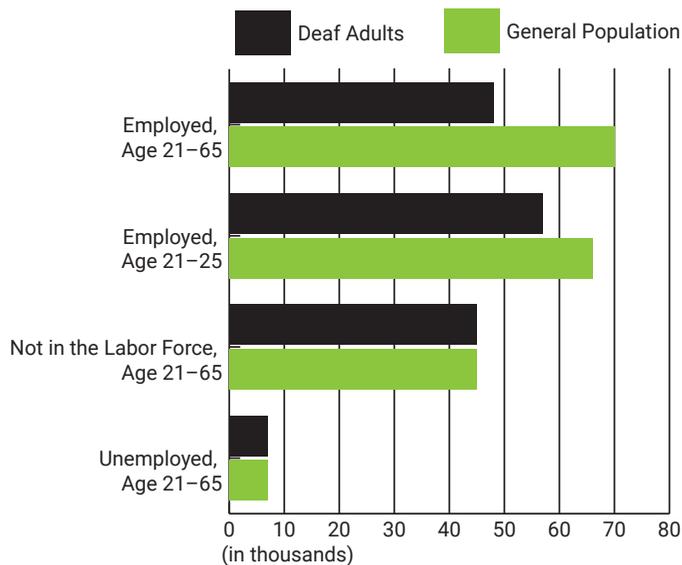
2013 Employment Data for Deaf Adults: A Snapshot of General Employment Research



Compared to their hearing peers, deaf adults

- are underemployed and underpaid;
- do not feel that they have as many chances to be promoted, work their way up, or take on greater responsibility at work;¹ and
- experience disparities in career advancement.² However...
 - Deaf young adults are employed at higher rates than their peers with other disabilities.¹
 - Employment data show potentially promising employment trends for deaf young adults.

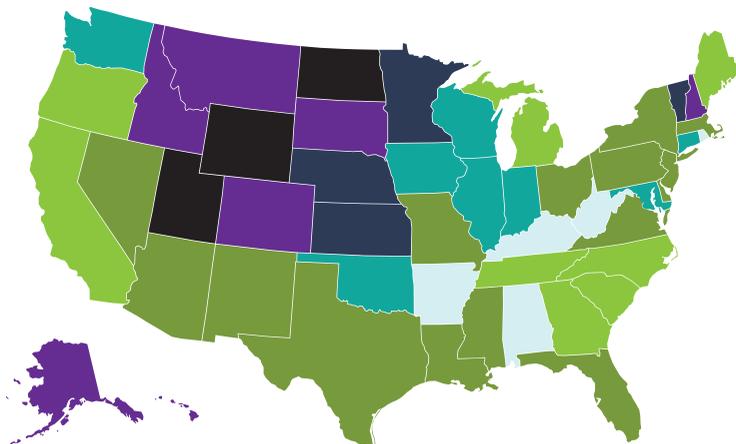
Employment Data, 2009–2011



Employment rates:

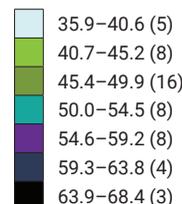
- In 2011, 47.9% of deaf adults were employed.
- In 2009, the employment discrepancy was smaller for young adults aged 21-25.¹
- A greater proportion of deaf individuals were not in the labor force (44.8%) than in the general population (22.6%).
- 7.3% of deaf adults were unemployed, compared to 7.1% of adults in the general population.

Employment Rates by State, 2009–2011



Employment rates vary across states:

- Employment rates ranged from 35.9% in West Virginia to 68.4% in North Dakota.
- Lowest employment rates were in West Virginia, Arkansas, Kentucky, Alabama, and Rhode Island.
- Highest employment rates were in North Dakota, Wyoming, Utah, Nebraska, and Kansas.



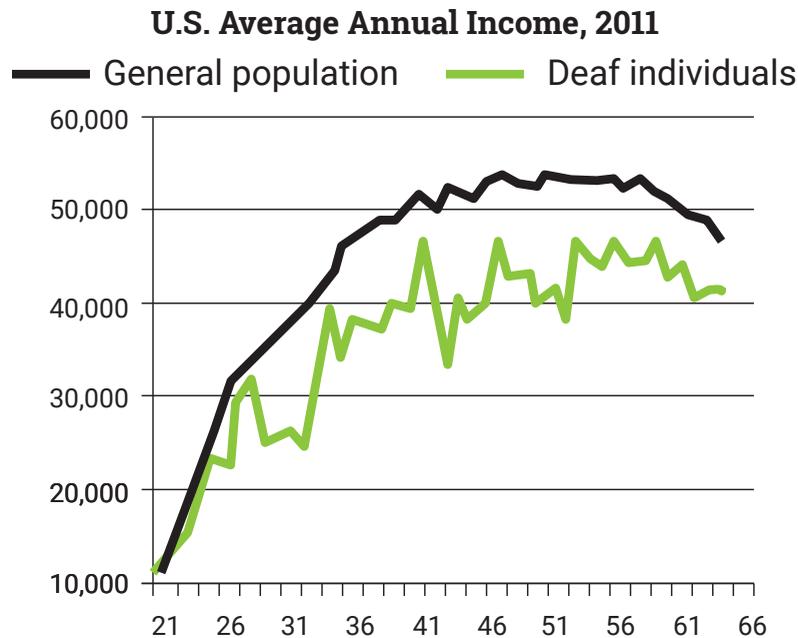
NDC
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on Postsecondary Outcomes

Deaf individuals' average annual earnings:

- In 2011, the average income was \$39,283, \$4,000 less than for the general population.
- Earning power begins to decline after 31.

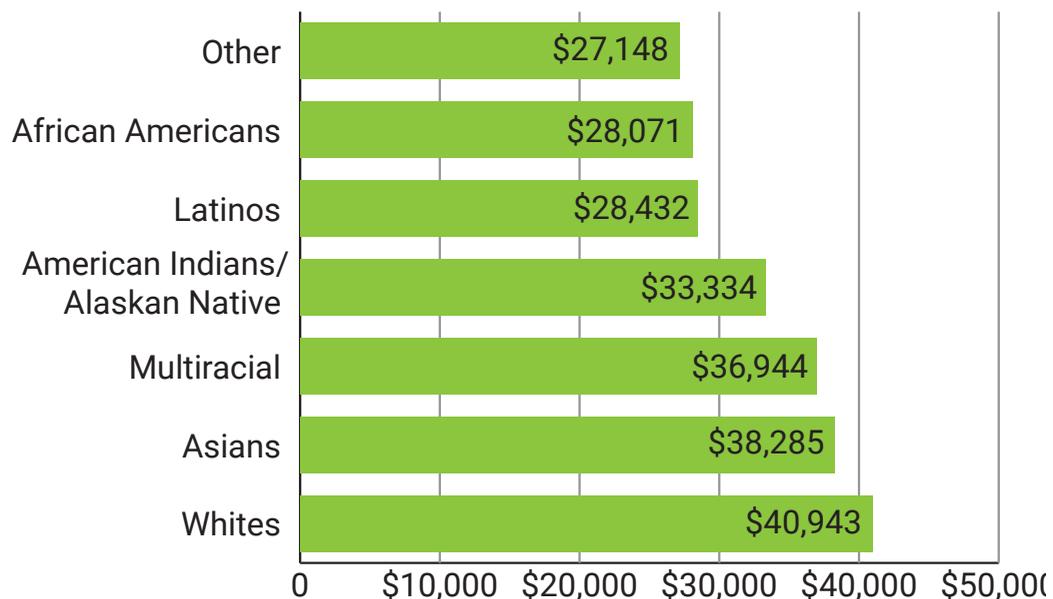
Average annual income varies by gender:

- On average, deaf men make more than deaf women (\$44,080 vs. \$29,803)
- Deaf women earn 67.6% of deaf men's average annual earnings, which is similar to the disparity seen in the general population.



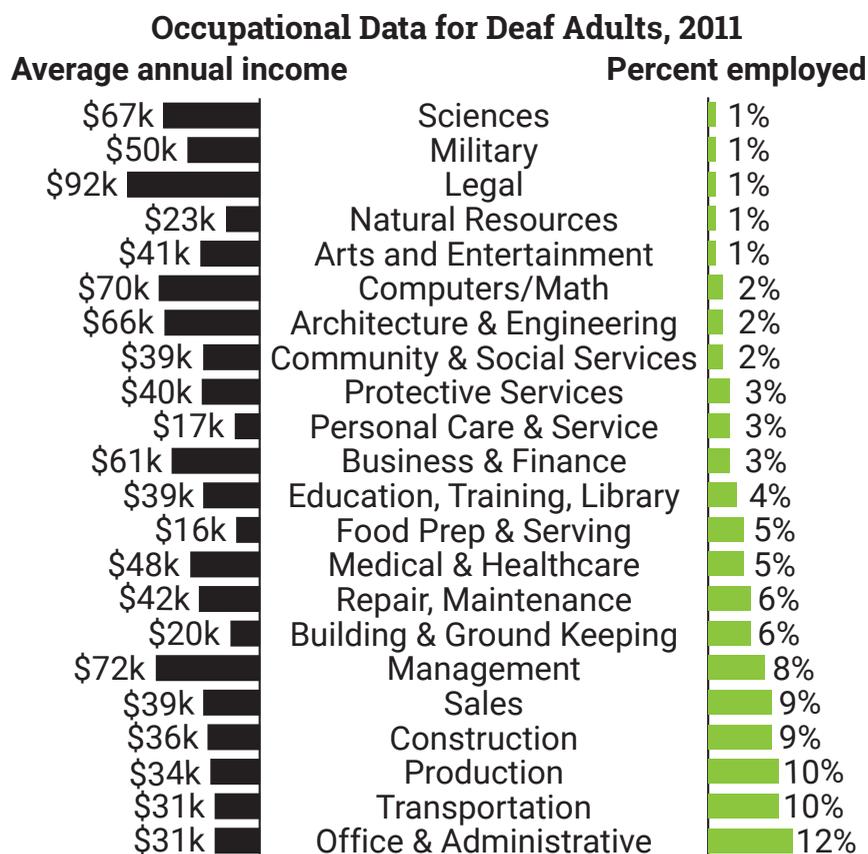
Average annual income also varies by race and ethnicity:

Whites and Asians report higher earnings (data from 2011).



Educational attainment also affects deaf individuals' average annual income:

- Graduate degree: \$76,843
- Bachelor's degree: \$57,240
- Associate's degree: \$40,117
- Some college: \$35,708
- High school diploma or GED: \$31,123
- No high school diploma or GED: \$23,583



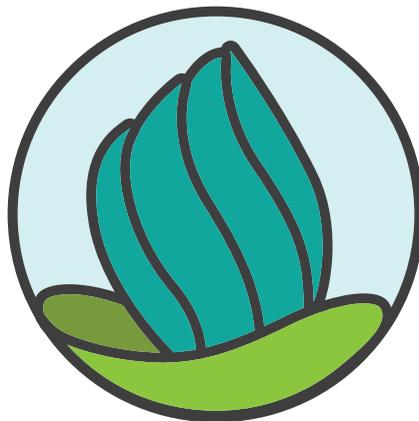
References

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (2011). *American community survey: 2011*. Generated by Carrie Lou Garberoglio using DataFerrett. Retrieved from <http://dataferrett.census.gov> (Files generated December 12, 2013).*

¹ Newman, L., Wagner, M., Knokey, A.-M., Marder, C., Nagle, K., Shaver, D., ... Schwarting, M. (2011). *The post-high school outcomes of young adults with disabilities up to 8 years after high school: A report from the national longitudinal transition study-2 (NLTS2)*. Menlo Park, CA: SRI International.

² Kelly, R. R. (2013, February). *Deaf college graduates' career advancement relative to their hearing peers: Implications for education*. Paper presented at the Association of College Educators Deaf & Hard of Hearing Conference, Santa Fe, NM.

*Primary data source



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Additional resources can be found at www.nationaldeafcenter.org