

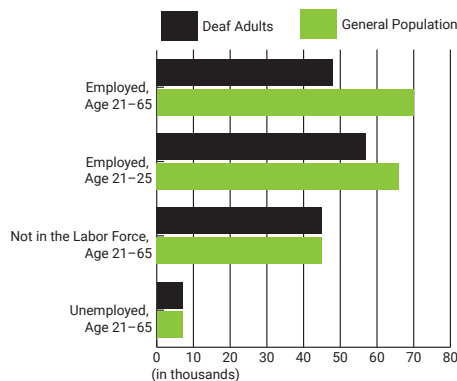
2013 Employment Data for Deaf Adults: A Snapshot of General Employment Research

Compared to their hearing peers, Deaf adults:

- Are underemployed and underpaid.
- Do not feel that they have as many chances for promotion, to work their way up, or take on greater responsibility at work.¹
- Reveal 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.

Deaf adults continue to be underemployed and underpaid, but are employed at higher rates than their peers with other disabilities

Employment Data, 2009–2011

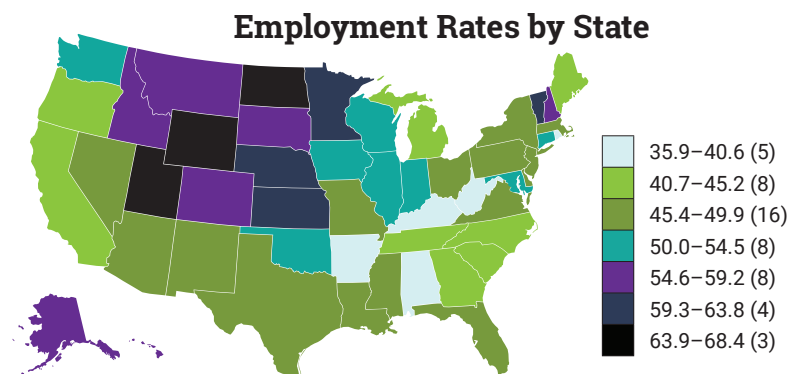


Employment rates:

- 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 number 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, comparable to the general population (7.1%).

Employment rates vary across states:

- 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 rates were in North Dakota, Wyoming, Utah, Nebraska, and Kansas



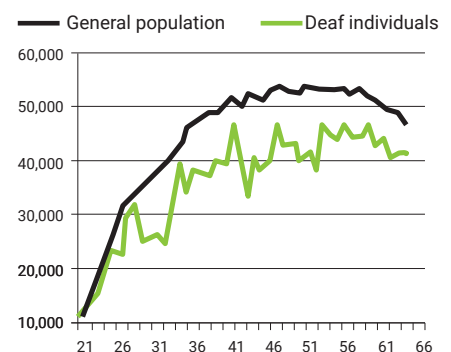
Deaf individuals' average annual earnings:

- In 2011, average income was \$39,283, \$4000 less per year than the general population.
- Earning power begins to decline after 31

Average annual income varies by gender:

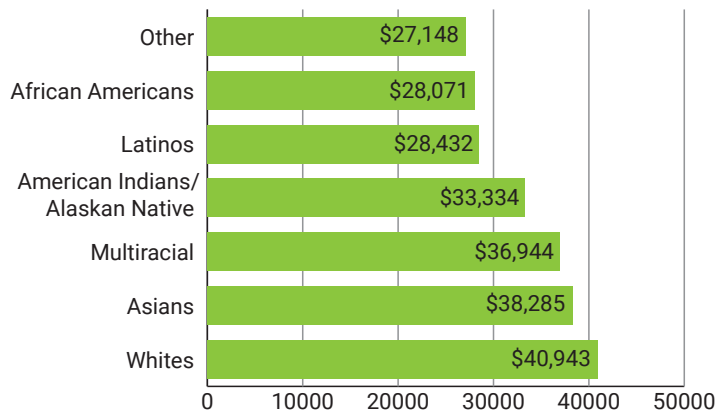
- On average, Deaf men make more than Deaf women (\$44,080 vs. \$29,803)
- Deaf women earn 67.6% of Deaf men's average annual earnings, which is similar to the disparity seen in the general population

U.S. Average Annual Income, 2011



Average annual income also varies by race and ethnicity:

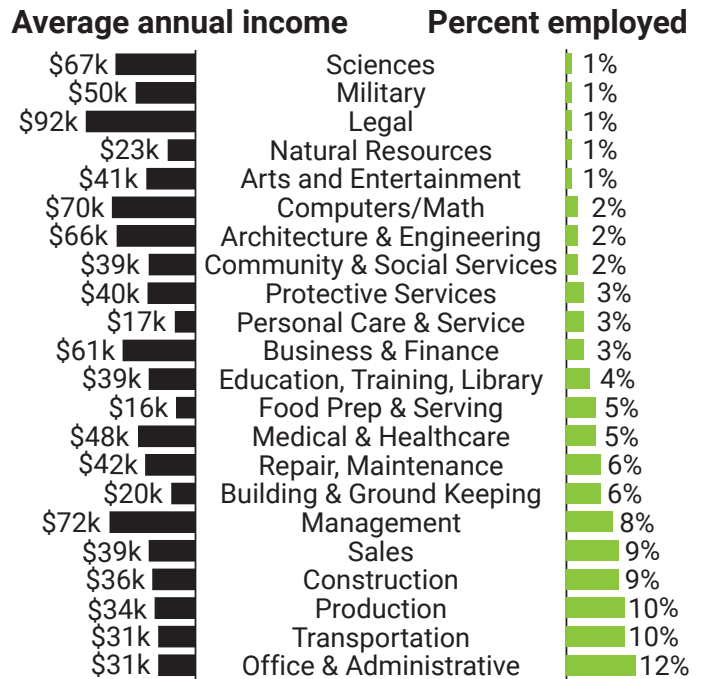
Whites and Asians report higher earnings



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

Occupational Data for Deaf Adults, 2011



References

*U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (2011). *American Community Survey: 2011*. Generated by Carrie Lou Garberoglio using DataFerrett. URL: <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) [NCSE 2011-3005] (NCSE 2011-3005)*. Menlo Park, CA: SRI International.

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

* Primary data source.

