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Technical information: (202) 691-6378 • cpsinfo@bls.gov • www.bls.gov/cps
Media contact: (202) 691-5902 • PressOffice@bls.gov

PEOPLE WITH A DISABILITY: LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS — 2025

In 2025, 22.8 percent of people with a disability were employed, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. This ratio is little different from the prior year. In contrast, 65.2 percent of those without a disability were employed, down by 0.3 percentage point over the year. The unemployment rate for people with a disability increased by 0.8 percentage point to 8.3 percent over the year, while the rate for those without a disability increased by 0.3 percentage point to 4.1 percent.

The data on people with a disability are collected as part of the Current Population Survey, a monthly sample survey of about 60,000 households that provides statistics on employment and unemployment in the United States. The collection of data on people with a disability is sponsored by the U.S. Department of Labor's Office of Disability Employment Policy. For more information, see the Technical Note in this news release.

Federal Government Shutdown Impact on Disability Data

The Current Population Survey (CPS) for October 2025 was not collected due to the federal government shutdown. As a result, annual estimates for 2025 household survey data were produced using 11-month averages that exclude October. Consequently, 2025 annual estimates are not strictly comparable with annual averages for other years.

For information about the impact of the federal government shutdown on CPS data, see www.bls.gov/cps/methods/2025-federal-government-shutdown-impact-cps.htm.

Highlights from the 2025 data:

- Half of all people with a disability were age 65 and over, nearly three times larger than the share for those with no disability. (See table 1.)
- Across all age groups, people with a disability were much less likely to be employed than were those with no disability. (See table 1.)
- The unemployment rate for people with a disability was double the rate for those with no disability. (See table 1.)
- Workers with a disability were nearly twice as likely to work part time as workers with no disability. (See table 2.)
- Workers with a disability were more likely to be self-employed than were those with no disability. (See table 4.)

Demographic characteristics

People with a disability accounted for about 13 percent of the population in 2025. Those with a disability tend to be older than people with no disability, reflecting the increased incidence of disability with age. In 2025, half of those with a disability were age 65 and over, compared with about 18 percent of those with no disability. Overall, women were more likely to have a disability than were men, partly reflecting the greater life expectancy of women. Among the major race and ethnicity groups, people who are White (about 13 percent) or Black or African American (about 14 percent) had a higher prevalence of disability than those who are Asian (about 6 percent) or Hispanic or Latino (about 9 percent). (See table 1.)

Employment

The employment-population ratio—that is, the percentage of the population that is employed—for people with a disability was 22.8 percent in 2025, little changed from the prior year. In contrast, the ratio for those with no disability decreased by 0.3 percentage point to 65.2 percent. The lower ratio among people with a disability reflects, in part, their older age profile, as people age 65 and over are less likely to be employed regardless of disability status. However, across all age groups, people with a disability were much less likely to be employed than were those with no disability. (See tables A and 1.)

Among people with a disability ages 16 to 64, the employment-population ratio, at 38.1 percent in 2025, changed little over the year. Similarly, the ratio for people with a disability age 65 and over was little changed at 7.8 percent. (See table A.)

Among people age 25 and older, people with a disability were less likely to have completed a bachelor's degree or higher than were those with no disability. In 2025, about 24 percent of all people with a disability had completed a bachelor's degree or higher compared with about 42 percent of those with no disability. Among both groups, those who had attained higher levels of

education were more likely to be employed than were those with less education. For all levels of education, people with a disability were much less likely to be employed than their counterparts with no disability. (See table 1.)

Workers with a disability were more likely to be employed part time than those with no disability. In 2025, about 30 percent of those with a disability usually worked part time compared with about 17 percent of workers without a disability. About 4 percent of workers with a disability and 3 percent of those without a disability worked part time for economic reasons. These individuals would have preferred full-time employment but were working part time because their hours had been reduced or they were unable to find full-time jobs. (See table 2.)

In 2025, people with a disability were more likely than those with no disability to work in sales and office occupations (21.0 percent compared with 18.6 percent, respectively) and in service occupations (20.0 percent compared with 16.5 percent). People with a disability were also more likely to work in production, transportation, and material moving occupations (13.8 percent compared with 12.0 percent). However, people with a disability were much less likely to work in management, professional, and related occupations than were their counterparts with no disability (37.5 percent compared with 43.9 percent). People with a disability were also somewhat less likely to be employed in natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations (7.7 percent compared with 9.0 percent). (See table 3.)

A larger share of people with a disability were self-employed than were those with no disability in 2025 (9.1 percent compared with 5.9 percent). Those with a disability were slightly more likely to be employed by the federal government than were their counterparts with no disability (3.4 percent compared with 2.4 percent). Conversely, people with a disability were slightly less likely than those with no disability to be employed by local government (5.4 percent compared with 6.2 percent). The proportions of people employed by state governments were little different among those with and without a disability. People with a disability were also less likely to be employed as private wage and salary workers than were those with no disability (76.8 percent compared with 80.7 percent). (See table 4.)

Unemployment

The unemployment rate for people with a disability was about twice that of those with no disability in 2025. The unemployment rate for people with a disability increased by 0.8 percentage point to 8.3 percent in 2025, while the rate for people without a disability increased by 0.3 percentage point to 4.1 percent. (See table A.)

In 2025, the unemployment rate for men with a disability increased by 0.9 percentage point to 8.4 percent and the rate for women with a disability was little changed at 8.1 percent. Among the major race and ethnicity groups, the jobless rates for people with a disability who are Black or African American (11.8 percent) or Hispanic or Latino (9.5 percent) were higher than the rate for those who are White (7.3 percent). The unemployment rate for people with a disability who are Asian was 7.9 percent. These rates showed little change over the year. (See table 1.)

Among people age 25 and older, unemployment rates were much higher for people with a disability than for those with no disability across all educational attainment groups. The unemployment rate of people with a disability who had completed a bachelor's degree or higher rose by 0.9 percentage point over the year to 5.3 percent in 2025, while the jobless rate of their counterparts with no disability increased by 0.3 percentage point to 2.5 percent. (See table 1.)

Not in the labor force

People who are neither employed nor unemployed are considered not in the labor force. A large proportion of people with a disability—about 75 percent—were not in the labor force in 2025, compared with about 32 percent of those with no disability. In part, this too reflects the older age profile of people with a disability; people age 65 and over were much less likely to participate in the labor force than were those in younger age groups. Across all age groups, however, people with a disability were less likely to participate in the labor force than were those with no disability. (See table 1.)

For both people with and without a disability, the vast majority of those who were not in the labor force did not want a job. Among those not in the labor force, about 3 percent of those with a disability wanted a job in 2025, lower than the nearly 7 percent of those without a disability. Among people who wanted a job, a subset is classified as marginally attached to the labor force. These individuals wanted and were available for work and had looked for a job sometime in the prior 12 months but had not looked for work in the 4 weeks preceding the survey. (People marginally attached to the labor force include discouraged workers.) About 1 percent of people with a disability were marginally attached to the labor force in 2025. (See table 5.)

Table A. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population by disability status and age, 2024 and 2025 annual averages
 [Numbers in thousands]

Characteristic	2024			2025		
	Total, 16 years and over	16 to 64 years	65 years and over	Total, 16 years and over	16 to 64 years	65 years and over
PEOPLE WITH A DISABILITY						
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	33,945	16,915	17,030	35,286	17,408	17,878
Civilian labor force.....	8,328	6,886	1,441	8,755	7,273	1,482
Participation rate.....	24.5	40.7	8.5	24.8	41.8	8.3
Employed.....	7,701	6,326	1,375	8,029	6,630	1,400
Employment-population ratio.....	22.7	37.4	8.1	22.8	38.1	7.8
Unemployed.....	627	561	66	725	643	82
Unemployment rate.....	7.5	8.1	4.6	8.3	8.8	5.5
Not in labor force.....	25,618	10,029	15,589	26,532	10,135	16,396
PEOPLE WITH NO DISABILITY						
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	234,626	191,920	42,706	238,367	194,576	43,790
Civilian labor force.....	159,779	149,580	10,198	162,052	151,768	10,285
Participation rate.....	68.1	77.9	23.9	68.0	78.0	23.5
Employed.....	153,645	143,744	9,900	155,463	145,489	9,974
Employment-population ratio.....	65.5	74.9	23.2	65.2	74.8	22.8
Unemployed.....	6,134	5,836	298	6,589	6,279	310
Unemployment rate.....	3.8	3.9	2.9	4.1	4.1	3.0
Not in labor force.....	74,847	42,340	32,507	76,314	42,808	33,506

NOTE: Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data. Annual estimates for 2025 are 11-month averages that exclude October. (Data for October 2025 were not collected due to the federal government shutdown.) As a result, 2025 annual estimates are not strictly comparable with annual averages for other years.

Technical Note

The estimates in this news release are obtained from the Current Population Survey (CPS), which provides information on the labor force status, demographics, and other characteristics of the nation's civilian noninstitutional population age 16 and over. The survey is conducted monthly for the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) by the U.S. Census Bureau from a scientifically selected national sample of about 60,000 eligible households.

Questions were added to the CPS in June 2008 to identify people with a disability in the civilian noninstitutional population age 16 and over. The addition of these questions allowed the BLS to begin releasing monthly labor force data from the CPS for people with a disability. The collection of these data is sponsored by the Department of Labor's Office of Disability Employment Policy.

If you are deaf, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability, please dial 7-1-1 to access telecommunications relay services.

Reliability of the estimates

Statistics based on the CPS are subject to both sampling and nonsampling error. When a sample, rather than the entire population, is surveyed, there is a chance that the sample estimates may differ from the true population values they represent. The component of this difference that occurs because samples differ by chance is known as sampling error, and its variability is measured by the standard error of the estimate. There is about a 90-percent chance, or level of confidence, that an estimate based on a sample will differ by no more than 1.6 standard errors from the true population value because of sampling error. BLS analyses are generally conducted at the 90-percent level of confidence.

The CPS data also are affected by nonsampling error. Nonsampling error can occur for many reasons, including the failure to sample a segment of the population, inability to obtain information for all respondents in the sample, inability or unwillingness of respondents to provide correct information, and errors made in the collection or processing of the data.

Additional information about the reliability of data from the CPS and estimating standard errors is available at www.bls.gov/cps/methods/reliability-of-CPS-estimates.htm.

CPS estimates are controlled to population totals that are available by age, sex, race, and Hispanic ethnicity. These controls are developed by the Census Bureau and are based on complete population counts obtained in the decennial census. In the years between decennial censuses, they incorporate the latest information about population change (births, deaths, and net international migration). As part of its annual update of population estimates, the Census Bureau introduces adjustments to the total population controls. The updated controls typically have a negligible impact on unemployment rates and other ratios. The estimates of the population of people with a disability are not controlled to independent population totals of people with a disability because such data are not available. Without independent population totals, sample-based estimates are more apt to vary from one time period to the next. Information about population controls is available at www.bls.gov/cps/documentation.htm#pop.

Disability questions and concepts

The CPS uses a set of six questions to identify people with disabilities. In the CPS, people are classified as having a disability if there is a response of "yes" to any of these questions. The disability questions appear in the CPS in the following format:

This month we want to learn about people who have physical, mental, or emotional conditions that cause serious difficulty with their daily activities. Please answer for household members who are 15 years and over.

- Is anyone deaf or does anyone have serious difficulty hearing?
- Is anyone blind or does anyone have serious difficulty seeing even when wearing glasses?
- Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, does anyone have serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions?
- Does anyone have serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs?

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

The CPS questions for identifying individuals with disabilities are only asked of household members who are age 15 and over. Each of the questions ask the respondent whether anyone in the household has the condition described, and if the respondent replies "yes," they are then asked to identify everyone in the household who has the condition. Labor force measures from the CPS are tabulated for people age 16 and over. More information on the disability questions and the limitations of the CPS disability data is available on the BLS website at www.bls.gov/cps/cpsdisability_faqs.htm.

Other definitions

Other definitions used in this release are described briefly below. Additional information on the concepts and methodology of the CPS is available at www.bls.gov/cps/documentation.htm.

Employed. Employed people are all those who, during the survey reference week, (a) did any work at all as paid employees; (b) worked in their own business, profession, or on their own farm; or (c) worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in a family member's business. People who were temporarily absent from their jobs because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor dispute, or another reason also are counted as employed.

Unemployed. Unemployed people are those who had no employment during the reference week, were available for work at that time, and had made specific efforts to find employment sometime during the 4-week period ending with the reference week. People who were waiting to be recalled to a job from which they had been laid off need not have been looking for work to be classified as unemployed.

Civilian labor force. The civilian labor force comprises all people classified as employed or unemployed.

Unemployment rate. The unemployment rate is the number unemployed as a percent of the labor force.

Not in the labor force. People not in the labor force include all those who are not classified as employed or unemployed. Information is collected on their desire for and availability to take a job at the time of the CPS interview, job search activity in the prior year, and reason for not looking in the 4-week period ending with the reference week. This group includes individuals *marginally attached to the labor force*, defined as people not in the labor force who want and are available for a job and who have looked for work sometime in the past 12 months (or since the end of their last job if they held one within the past 12 months). They are not counted as unemployed because they had not actively searched for work in the prior 4 weeks. Within the marginally attached group are *discouraged workers*—people who are not currently looking for work because they believe there are no jobs available or there are none for which they would qualify. The *other people marginally attached to the labor force* group includes people who want a job but had not looked for work in the past 4 weeks for reasons such as family responsibilities or transportation problems.

Part time for economic reasons. People classified as at work part time for economic reasons, a measure sometimes referred to as involuntary part time, are those who gave an economic reason for working 1 to 34 hours during the reference week. Economic reasons include slack work or unfavorable business conditions, inability to find full-time work, and seasonal declines in demand. Those who usually work part time must also indicate that they want and are available for full-time work to be classified as part time for economic reasons.

Occupation, industry, and class of worker. The occupation, industry, and class of worker classifications for the employed relate to the job held in the survey reference week. People with two or more jobs are classified in the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours. People are classified using the 2018 Census occupational and 2022 Census industry classification systems. The class-of-worker breakdown assigns workers to the following categories: private and government wage and salary workers, self-employed workers, and unpaid family workers. Wage and salary workers receive wages, salary, commissions, tips, or pay in

kind from a private employer or from a government unit. Self-employed people are those who work for profit or fees in their own business, profession, trade, or farm. Only the unincorporated self-employed are included in the self-employed category. Self-employed people who respond that their businesses

are incorporated are included among wage and salary workers. Unpaid family workers are people working without pay for 15 hours a week or more on a farm or in a business operated by a family member in their household.

Table 1. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population by disability status and selected characteristics, 2025 annual averages
 [Numbers in thousands]

Characteristic	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force						Not in labor force
		Total	Participation rate	Employed		Unemployed		
				Total	Percent of population	Total	Rate	
TOTAL								
Total, 16 years and over.....	273,653	170,807	62.4	163,493	59.7	7,314	4.3	102,846
Men.....	133,481	90,517	67.8	86,562	64.8	3,955	4.4	42,964
Women.....	140,172	80,290	57.3	76,931	54.9	3,359	4.2	59,881
PEOPLE WITH A DISABILITY								
Total, 16 years and over.....	35,286	8,755	24.8	8,029	22.8	725	8.3	26,532
Men.....	16,574	4,520	27.3	4,138	25.0	382	8.4	12,054
Women.....	18,712	4,235	22.6	3,891	20.8	344	8.1	14,477
Age								
16 to 64 years.....	17,408	7,273	41.8	6,630	38.1	643	8.8	10,135
16 to 19 years.....	955	284	29.7	211	22.1	73	25.6	672
20 to 24 years.....	1,297	651	50.2	549	42.3	102	15.7	646
25 to 34 years.....	2,752	1,553	56.5	1,415	51.4	138	8.9	1,198
35 to 44 years.....	2,881	1,487	51.6	1,357	47.1	130	8.8	1,395
45 to 54 years.....	3,369	1,419	42.1	1,325	39.3	93	6.6	1,950
55 to 64 years.....	6,154	1,880	30.5	1,773	28.8	107	5.7	4,274
65 years and over.....	17,878	1,482	8.3	1,400	7.8	82	5.5	16,396
Race and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity								
White.....	27,442	6,722	24.5	6,229	22.7	494	7.3	20,720
Black or African American.....	4,890	1,167	23.9	1,029	21.1	137	11.8	3,723
Asian.....	1,251	284	22.7	261	20.9	23	7.9	967
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	4,520	1,188	26.3	1,074	23.8	113	9.5	3,332
Educational attainment								
Total, 25 years and over.....	33,034	7,820	23.7	7,270	22.0	550	7.0	25,214
Less than a high school diploma.....	4,500	535	11.9	478	10.6	57	10.6	3,965
High school graduates, no college ¹	11,387	2,153	18.9	1,990	17.5	163	7.6	9,234
Some college or associate degree.....	9,221	2,513	27.3	2,322	25.2	191	7.6	6,708
Bachelor's degree and higher ²	7,926	2,619	33.0	2,480	31.3	139	5.3	5,307
PEOPLE WITH NO DISABILITY								
Total, 16 years and over.....	238,367	162,052	68.0	155,463	65.2	6,589	4.1	76,314
Men.....	116,907	85,997	73.6	82,424	70.5	3,573	4.2	30,910
Women.....	121,459	76,055	62.6	73,039	60.1	3,016	4.0	45,404
Age								
16 to 64 years.....	194,576	151,768	78.0	145,489	74.8	6,279	4.1	42,808
16 to 19 years.....	16,886	6,172	36.6	5,340	31.6	832	13.5	10,714
20 to 24 years.....	20,627	14,998	72.7	13,799	66.9	1,199	8.0	5,629
25 to 34 years.....	42,603	36,367	85.4	34,860	81.8	1,506	4.1	6,236
35 to 44 years.....	42,490	36,825	86.7	35,680	84.0	1,145	3.1	5,665
45 to 54 years.....	36,987	31,883	86.2	30,978	83.8	905	2.8	5,103
55 to 64 years.....	34,983	25,522	73.0	24,832	71.0	690	2.7	9,461
65 years and over.....	43,790	10,285	23.5	9,974	22.8	310	3.0	33,506
Race and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity								
White.....	180,073	121,883	67.7	117,537	65.3	4,346	3.6	58,190
Black or African American.....	30,904	21,202	68.6	19,794	64.0	1,408	6.6	9,702
Asian.....	18,128	12,411	68.5	11,976	66.1	435	3.5	5,717
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	46,913	33,322	71.0	31,669	67.5	1,653	5.0	13,592
Educational attainment								
Total, 25 years and over.....	200,853	140,882	70.1	136,325	67.9	4,558	3.2	59,971
Less than a high school diploma.....	14,508	8,466	58.4	7,976	55.0	490	5.8	6,042
High school graduates, no college ¹	52,805	34,354	65.1	32,963	62.4	1,391	4.0	18,451
Some college or associate degree.....	48,626	33,756	69.4	32,706	67.3	1,050	3.1	14,870
Bachelor's degree and higher ²	84,914	64,306	75.7	62,679	73.8	1,627	2.5	20,608

¹ Includes people with a high school diploma or equivalent.

² Includes people with bachelor's, master's, professional, and doctoral degrees.

NOTE: Estimates for the above race groups (White, Black or African American, and Asian) do not sum to totals because data are not presented for all races. People whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. Annual estimates for 2025 are 11-month averages that exclude October. (Data for October 2025 were not collected due to the federal government shutdown.) As a result, 2025 annual estimates are not strictly comparable with annual averages for other years.

Table 2. Employed full- and part-time workers by disability status and age, 2025 annual averages
 [Numbers in thousands]

Disability status and age	Employed			At work part time for economic reasons ¹
	Total	Usually work full time	Usually work part time	
TOTAL				
16 years and over.....	163,493	134,927	28,566	4,831
16 to 64 years.....	152,119	127,912	24,207	4,613
65 years and over.....	11,374	7,016	4,358	218
People with a disability				
16 years and over.....	8,029	5,602	2,427	327
16 to 64 years.....	6,630	4,920	1,710	296
65 years and over.....	1,400	682	717	31
People with no disability				
16 years and over.....	155,463	129,325	26,138	4,504
16 to 64 years.....	145,489	122,992	22,497	4,317
65 years and over.....	9,974	6,333	3,641	188

¹ Refers to people who, whether they usually work full or part time, worked 1 to 34 hours during the reference week for an economic reason such as slack work or unfavorable business conditions, inability to find full-time work, or seasonal declines in demand. People who usually work part time for an economic reason, but worked 35 hours or more during the reference week are excluded. Also excludes employed people who were absent from their jobs for the entire reference week.

NOTE: Full time refers to people who usually work 35 hours or more per week; part time refers to people who usually work less than 35 hours per week. Annual estimates for 2025 are 11-month averages that exclude October. (Data for October 2025 were not collected due to the federal government shutdown.) As a result, 2025 annual estimates are not strictly comparable with annual averages for other years.

Table 3. Employed people by disability status, occupation, and sex, 2025 annual averages
 [Percent distribution]

Occupation	People with a disability			People with no disability		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Total employed (in thousands).....	8,029	4,138	3,891	155,463	82,424	73,039
Occupation as a percent of total employed						
Total employed.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Management, professional, and related occupations.....	37.5	34.7	40.5	43.9	39.6	48.8
Management, business, and financial operations occupations.....	16.7	17.5	15.8	19.1	19.6	18.5
Management occupations.....	11.2	12.5	9.8	12.9	14.1	11.4
Business and financial operations occupations.....	5.5	5.0	6.0	6.3	5.5	7.1
Professional and related occupations.....	20.8	17.2	24.7	24.8	20.0	30.3
Computer and mathematical occupations.....	3.8	5.6	1.9	4.1	5.6	2.4
Architecture and engineering occupations.....	1.8	2.9	0.7	2.3	3.5	0.9
Life, physical, and social science occupations.....	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.2	1.1	1.2
Community and social service occupations.....	2.2	1.3	3.1	1.7	1.0	2.5
Legal occupations.....	0.9	0.7	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.4
Education, training, and library occupations.....	4.9	2.2	7.8	5.8	2.8	9.2
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations.....	2.4	2.0	2.8	2.1	2.0	2.3
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations.....	4.0	1.8	6.4	6.5	3.0	10.3
Service occupations.....	20.0	16.7	23.5	16.5	13.1	20.3
Healthcare support occupations.....	4.6	2.0	7.5	3.5	1.1	6.3
Protective service occupations.....	2.0	3.0	0.9	2.0	3.0	1.0
Food preparation and serving related occupations.....	5.9	4.8	7.1	5.0	4.2	5.9
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations.....	4.6	5.6	3.5	3.4	3.8	3.0
Personal care and service occupations.....	2.8	1.3	4.4	2.5	1.1	4.0
Sales and office occupations.....	21.0	14.5	28.0	18.6	14.2	23.6
Sales and related occupations.....	9.2	7.6	10.9	8.6	8.7	8.6
Office and administrative support occupations.....	11.9	6.9	17.1	10.0	5.5	15.0
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations.....	7.7	14.0	0.9	9.0	15.9	1.1
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.4
Construction and extraction occupations.....	4.1	7.7	0.3	5.2	9.5	0.5
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	3.0	5.5	0.3	3.1	5.6	0.3
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations.....	13.8	20.0	7.2	12.0	17.2	6.2
Production occupations.....	5.7	7.6	3.5	4.8	6.5	2.9
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	8.1	12.4	3.6	7.2	10.7	3.3

NOTE: Annual estimates for 2025 are 11-month averages that exclude October. (Data for October 2025 were not collected due to the federal government shutdown.) As a result, 2025 annual estimates are not strictly comparable with annual averages for other years.

Table 4. Employed people by disability status, industry, class of worker, and sex, 2025 annual averages
 [Percent distribution]

Industry and class of worker	People with a disability			People with no disability		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Total employed (in thousands).....	8,029	4,138	3,891	155,463	82,424	73,039
Industry as a percent of total employed						
Total employed.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture and related industries.....	2.1	3.0	1.0	1.3	1.8	0.8
Nonagricultural industries.....	97.9	97.0	99.0	98.7	98.2	99.2
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction.....	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.1
Construction.....	6.2	10.5	1.5	7.5	12.5	1.8
Manufacturing.....	8.8	11.9	5.5	9.3	12.4	5.7
Wholesale trade.....	1.6	2.0	1.1	1.8	2.4	1.2
Retail trade.....	12.5	11.7	13.4	10.1	10.4	9.7
Transportation and utilities.....	6.0	8.6	3.3	6.3	8.9	3.3
Information.....	1.6	2.0	1.3	1.7	2.0	1.4
Financial activities.....	5.7	4.7	6.8	6.9	6.5	7.4
Professional and business services.....	13.1	15.4	10.7	13.5	14.7	12.1
Education and health services.....	21.8	11.3	32.9	23.3	11.2	37.0
Leisure and hospitality.....	9.2	7.7	10.8	8.5	7.7	9.4
Other services.....	5.9	5.3	6.4	4.7	4.2	5.2
Public administration.....	5.2	5.4	5.1	4.8	4.9	4.8
Class of worker as a percent of total employed						
Total employed ¹	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage and salary workers ²	90.9	89.3	92.5	94.1	93.4	94.9
Private industries.....	76.8	77.0	76.6	80.7	82.6	78.5
Government.....	14.0	12.3	15.9	13.4	10.8	16.3
Federal.....	3.4	3.9	2.9	2.4	2.6	2.2
State.....	5.2	3.8	6.7	4.7	3.4	6.2
Local.....	5.4	4.6	6.3	6.2	4.8	7.9
Self-employed workers, unincorporated.....	9.1	10.7	7.4	5.9	6.5	5.1

¹ Includes a small number of unpaid family workers, not shown separately.

² Includes self-employed workers whose businesses are incorporated.

NOTE: Effective with January 2025 data, industries reflect the introduction of the 2022 Census industry classification system, derived from the 2022 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). No historical data have been revised. Data for 2025 are not strictly comparable with earlier years. Annual estimates for 2025 are 11-month averages that exclude October. (Data for October 2025 were not collected due to the federal government shutdown.) As a result, 2025 annual estimates are not strictly comparable with annual averages for other years.

Table 5. People not in the labor force by disability status, age, and sex, 2025 annual averages
 [Numbers in thousands]

Category	Total, 16 years and over	16 to 64 years			Total, 65 years and over
		Total	Men	Women	
PEOPLE WITH A DISABILITY					
Total not in the labor force.....	26,532	10,135	4,866	5,269	16,396
People who currently want a job.....	877	576	295	280	302
Marginally attached to the labor force ¹	231	181	94	87	50
Discouraged workers ²	59	43	27	16	16
Other people marginally attached to the labor force ³	172	138	67	71	34
PEOPLE WITH NO DISABILITY					
Total not in the labor force.....	76,314	42,808	16,448	26,360	33,506
People who currently want a job.....	5,141	4,476	2,091	2,385	664
Marginally attached to the labor force ¹	1,485	1,366	723	643	119
Discouraged workers ²	451	411	258	154	40
Other people marginally attached to the labor force ³	1,034	955	465	489	80

¹ Data refer to people who want a job, have searched for work during the prior 12 months, and were available to take a job during the reference week, but had not looked for work in the past 4 weeks.

² Includes those who did not actively look for work in the prior 4 weeks for reasons such as thinks no work available, could not find work, lacks schooling or training, employer thinks too young or old, and other types of discrimination.

³ Includes those who did not actively look for work in the prior 4 weeks for such reasons as school or family responsibilities, ill health, and transportation problems, as well as a number for whom reason for nonparticipation was not determined.

NOTE: Annual estimates for 2025 are 11-month averages that exclude October. (Data for October 2025 were not collected due to the federal government shutdown.) As a result, 2025 annual estimates are not strictly comparable with annual averages for other years.