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## **PERSONS WITH A DISABILITY: LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS — 2024**

In 2024, the employment-population ratio—the proportion of the population that is employed—was 22.7 percent among those with a disability, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. In contrast, the employment-population ratio for those without a disability was 65.5 percent. The employment-population ratio for people with a disability changed little from 2023 to 2024, following a 1.2 percentage-point increase from 2022 to 2023. The employment-population ratio for those without a disability decreased by 0.3 percentage point in 2024. The unemployment rate for people with a disability (7.5 percent) changed little in 2024, while the rate for those without a disability increased by 0.3 percentage point over the year to 3.8 percent.

The data on people with a disability are collected as part of the Current Population Survey (CPS), 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.

### **Highlights from the 2024 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.)
- For all ages, the employment-population ratio was much lower for people with a disability than for those with no disability. (See table 1.)
- Unemployment rates were much higher for people with a disability than for those with no disability across all educational attainment groups. (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 workers with no disability. (See table 4.)

## **Demographic characteristics**

People with a disability accounted for about 13 percent of the population in 2024. Those with a disability tend to be older than people with no disability, reflecting the increased incidence of disability with age. In 2024, 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 (13.0 percent) and Black or African American (13.1 percent) had a higher prevalence of disability than those who are Asian (6.8 percent) and Hispanic or Latino (8.7 percent). (See table 1.)

## **Employment**

In 2024, the employment-population ratio for people with a disability changed little at 22.7 percent. The ratio for those with no disability decreased by 0.3 percentage point to 65.5 percent. The lower ratio among people with a disability reflects, in part, the older age profile of people with a disability; 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 those with no disability. (See tables A and 1.)

Among people with a disability ages 16 to 64, the employment-population ratio, at 37.4 percent in 2024, changed little over the year. Similarly, the ratio for people with a disability age 65 and over was little changed at 8.1 percent. (See table A.)

People with a disability were less likely to have completed a bachelor's degree or higher than were those with no disability. In 2024, about 23 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. (Educational attainment data are presented for those age 25 and over.) (See table 1.)

Workers with a disability were more likely to be employed part time than were those with no disability. About 31 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 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 2024, people with a disability were more likely to work in sales and office occupations than were those with no disability (20.8 percent compared with 18.4 percent, respectively). Workers with a disability were also more likely than those with no disability to work in service occupations (19.0 percent compared with 16.3 percent) and in production, transportation, and material moving occupations (14.2 percent compared with 12.2 percent). People with a disability were much less likely to work in management, professional, and related occupations than were their counterparts with no disability (37.9 percent compared with 44.1 percent). Workers with a

disability were also somewhat less likely to work in natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations (8.1 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 2024 (9.2 percent versus 6.0 percent). Those with a disability were slightly more likely to be employed by the federal government than were their counterparts with no disability (3.3 percent and 2.6 percent), while the proportions of people employed by state and local governments were about the same regardless of disability status. In contrast, people with a disability were less likely to be employed as private wage and salary workers (76.6 percent) than were those with no disability (80.5 percent). (See table 4.)

## **Unemployment**

The unemployment rate for people with a disability was about twice that of those with no disability in 2024. (Unemployed people are those who did not have a job, were available for work, and were actively looking for a job in the 4 weeks preceding the survey.) The unemployment rate for people with a disability changed little in 2024 at 7.5 percent, while the rate for people without a disability increased by 0.3 percentage point to 3.8 percent. (See tables A and 1.)

Among people with a disability, the unemployment rates were the same for men and women in 2024 (7.5 percent). These rates were little different from a year earlier. Among the major race and ethnicity groups, the jobless rates for people who are White, Black or African American, Asian, and Hispanic or Latino showed little change over the year. As is the case among people without a disability, the jobless rates for those with a disability were higher among people who are Black or African American (10.7 percent) and Hispanic or Latino (9.4 percent) than among people who are White (6.9 percent) and Asian (6.3 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 2024, 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. In 2024, about 3 percent of those with a disability wanted a job, lower than about 6 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 2024. (See table 5.)

**Table A. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population by disability status and age, 2023 and 2024 annual averages**  
 [Numbers in thousands]

Characteristic	2023			2024		
	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
<b>PEOPLE WITH A DISABILITY</b>						
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	33,501	16,685	16,816	33,945	16,915	17,030
Civilian labor force.....	8,112	6,715	1,397	8,328	6,886	1,441
Participation rate.....	24.2	40.2	8.3	24.5	40.7	8.5
Employed.....	7,528	6,196	1,331	7,701	6,326	1,375
Employment-population ratio.....	22.5	37.1	7.9	22.7	37.4	8.1
Unemployed.....	585	519	66	627	561	66
Unemployment rate.....	7.2	7.7	4.7	7.5	8.1	4.6
Not in labor force.....	25,389	9,970	15,419	25,618	10,029	15,589
<b>PEOPLE WITH NO DISABILITY</b>						
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	233,441	191,998	41,443	234,626	191,920	42,706
Civilian labor force.....	159,004	149,206	9,798	159,779	149,580	10,198
Participation rate.....	68.1	77.7	23.6	68.1	77.9	23.9
Employed.....	153,509	143,961	9,548	153,645	143,744	9,900
Employment-population ratio.....	65.8	75.0	23.0	65.5	74.9	23.2
Unemployed.....	5,495	5,245	250	6,134	5,836	298
Unemployment rate.....	3.5	3.5	2.6	3.8	3.9	2.9
Not in labor force.....	74,437	42,792	31,645	74,847	42,340	32,507

NOTE: Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

## Technical Note

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

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/documentation.htm#reliability](http://www.bls.gov/cps/documentation.htm#reliability).

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](http://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\\_faq.htm](http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsdisability_faq.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](http://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 2017 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, 2024 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	
<b>TOTAL</b>								
Total, 16 years and over.....	268,571	168,106	62.6	161,346	60.1	6,761	4.0	100,465
Men.....	130,939	88,974	68.0	85,313	65.2	3,661	4.1	41,965
Women.....	137,633	79,132	57.5	76,033	55.2	3,100	3.9	58,500
<b>PEOPLE WITH A DISABILITY</b>								
Total, 16 years and over.....	33,945	8,328	24.5	7,701	22.7	627	7.5	25,618
Men.....	15,923	4,308	27.1	3,984	25.0	324	7.5	11,615
Women.....	18,023	4,020	22.3	3,717	20.6	303	7.5	14,003
<b>Age</b>								
16 to 64 years.....	16,915	6,886	40.7	6,326	37.4	561	8.1	10,029
16 to 19 years.....	876	242	27.6	184	21.0	58	23.9	634
20 to 24 years.....	1,271	596	46.9	517	40.6	79	13.3	675
25 to 34 years.....	2,625	1,522	58.0	1,393	53.1	129	8.5	1,103
35 to 44 years.....	2,689	1,402	52.1	1,310	48.7	92	6.6	1,287
45 to 54 years.....	3,417	1,405	41.1	1,301	38.1	104	7.4	2,012
55 to 64 years.....	6,036	1,719	28.5	1,621	26.8	98	5.7	4,317
65 years and over.....	17,030	1,441	8.5	1,375	8.1	66	4.6	15,589
<b>Race and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity</b>								
White.....	26,629	6,584	24.7	6,129	23.0	455	6.9	20,045
Black or African American.....	4,593	1,045	22.8	934	20.3	112	10.7	3,548
Asian.....	1,219	252	20.7	236	19.4	16	6.3	967
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	4,277	1,188	27.8	1,076	25.2	111	9.4	3,089
<b>Educational attainment</b>								
Total, 25 years and over.....	31,798	7,490	23.6	7,000	22.0	490	6.5	24,309
Less than a high school diploma.....	4,427	556	12.6	499	11.3	57	10.2	3,871
High school graduates, no college <sup>1</sup> .....	11,075	2,081	18.8	1,912	17.3	169	8.1	8,993
Some college or associate degree.....	8,838	2,379	26.9	2,224	25.2	155	6.5	6,459
Bachelor's degree and higher <sup>2</sup> .....	7,459	2,474	33.2	2,365	31.7	109	4.4	4,985
<b>PEOPLE WITH NO DISABILITY</b>								
Total, 16 years and over.....	234,626	159,779	68.1	153,645	65.5	6,134	3.8	74,847
Men.....	115,016	84,666	73.6	81,329	70.7	3,337	3.9	30,350
Women.....	119,610	75,113	62.8	72,316	60.5	2,797	3.7	44,497
<b>Age</b>								
16 to 64 years.....	191,920	149,580	77.9	143,744	74.9	5,836	3.9	42,340
16 to 19 years.....	16,709	6,242	37.4	5,477	32.8	765	12.3	10,467
20 to 24 years.....	20,116	14,697	73.1	13,655	67.9	1,042	7.1	5,419
25 to 34 years.....	41,802	35,660	85.3	34,202	81.8	1,457	4.1	6,142
35 to 44 years.....	41,491	36,001	86.8	34,887	84.1	1,114	3.1	5,490
45 to 54 years.....	36,617	31,532	86.1	30,738	83.9	794	2.5	5,085
55 to 64 years.....	35,185	25,448	72.3	24,785	70.4	663	2.6	9,737
65 years and over.....	42,706	10,198	23.9	9,900	23.2	298	2.9	32,507
<b>Race and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity</b>								
White.....	178,457	121,048	67.8	116,904	65.5	4,144	3.4	57,409
Black or African American.....	30,410	21,001	69.1	19,794	65.1	1,207	5.7	9,409
Asian.....	16,756	11,429	68.2	11,034	65.9	394	3.5	5,327
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	44,645	31,702	71.0	30,151	67.5	1,551	4.9	12,942
<b>Educational attainment</b>								
Total, 25 years and over.....	197,801	138,839	70.2	134,512	68.0	4,326	3.1	58,962
Less than a high school diploma.....	14,868	8,597	57.8	8,090	54.4	507	5.9	6,271
High school graduates, no college <sup>1</sup> .....	52,631	34,175	64.9	32,813	62.3	1,362	4.0	18,455
Some college or associate degree.....	48,149	33,460	69.5	32,403	67.3	1,057	3.2	14,689
Bachelor's degree and higher <sup>2</sup> .....	82,153	62,607	76.2	61,206	74.5	1,400	2.2	19,547

<sup>1</sup> Includes people with a high school diploma or equivalent.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

**Table 2. Employed full- and part-time workers by disability status and age, 2024 annual averages**  
 [Numbers in thousands]

Disability status and age	Employed			At work part time for economic reasons <sup>1</sup>
	Total	Usually work full time	Usually work part time	
<b>TOTAL</b>				
16 years and over.....	161,346	133,361	27,985	4,467
16 to 64 years.....	150,070	126,401	23,669	4,267
65 years and over.....	11,276	6,960	4,316	200
<b>People with a disability</b>				
16 years and over.....	7,701	5,322	2,379	303
16 to 64 years.....	6,326	4,641	1,684	275
65 years and over.....	1,375	680	695	27
<b>People with no disability</b>				
16 years and over.....	153,645	128,039	25,605	4,164
16 to 64 years.....	143,744	121,760	21,985	3,991
65 years and over.....	9,900	6,280	3,621	172

<sup>1</sup> 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.

**Table 3. Employed people by disability status, occupation, and sex, 2024 annual averages**  
 [Percent distribution]

Occupation	People with a disability			People with no disability		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Total employed (in thousands).....	7,701	3,984	3,717	153,645	81,329	72,316
<b>Occupation as a percent of total employed</b>						
Total employed.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Management, professional, and related occupations.....	37.9	34.7	41.3	44.1	39.8	49.1
Management, business, and financial operations occupations.....	16.6	17.3	16.0	19.1	19.6	18.5
Management occupations.....	11.5	12.8	10.2	12.9	14.1	11.4
Business and financial operations occupations.....	5.1	4.4	5.8	6.2	5.4	7.1
Professional and related occupations.....	21.3	17.5	25.4	25.1	20.2	30.6
Computer and mathematical occupations.....	3.1	4.2	1.9	4.0	5.6	2.2
Architecture and engineering occupations.....	1.8	2.7	0.8	2.2	3.5	0.8
Life, physical, and social science occupations.....	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.3
Community and social service occupations.....	2.0	1.5	2.6	1.8	1.0	2.7
Legal occupations.....	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.3
Education, training, and library occupations.....	5.6	3.1	8.4	6.0	3.0	9.3
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations.....	2.6	2.4	2.8	2.1	2.0	2.3
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations.....	4.3	1.9	6.8	6.6	3.0	10.6
Service occupations.....	19.0	16.0	22.2	16.3	13.0	19.9
Healthcare support occupations.....	4.3	1.3	7.5	3.3	1.0	6.0
Protective service occupations.....	1.6	2.4	0.8	1.9	2.7	1.0
Food preparation and serving related occupations.....	5.4	4.7	6.2	5.0	4.3	5.7
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations.....	5.0	6.4	3.5	3.5	3.9	3.1
Personal care and service occupations.....	2.6	1.2	4.2	2.5	1.1	4.0
Sales and office occupations.....	20.8	14.7	27.4	18.4	13.8	23.6
Sales and related occupations.....	9.6	8.6	10.8	8.7	8.6	8.8
Office and administrative support occupations.....	11.2	6.1	16.6	9.7	5.2	14.8
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations.....	8.1	14.9	0.9	9.0	15.9	1.1
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.4
Construction and extraction occupations.....	4.4	8.1	0.4	5.3	9.6	0.5
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	3.3	6.1	0.3	3.0	5.5	0.3
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations.....	14.2	19.8	8.2	12.2	17.5	6.3
Production occupations.....	5.5	7.3	3.5	4.9	6.6	3.0
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	8.7	12.5	4.7	7.3	10.9	3.3

**Table 4. Employed people by disability status, industry, class of worker, and sex, 2024 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).....	7,701	3,984	3,717	153,645	81,329	72,316
<b>Industry as a percent of total employed</b>						
Total employed.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture and related industries.....	2.1	3.0	1.2	1.4	1.8	0.8
Nonagricultural industries.....	97.9	97.0	98.8	98.6	98.2	99.2
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction.....	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.1
Construction.....	6.3	10.9	1.5	7.5	12.6	1.8
Manufacturing.....	8.5	11.5	5.3	9.4	12.5	5.8
Wholesale trade.....	1.6	2.0	1.1	2.0	2.6	1.3
Retail trade.....	13.1	12.8	13.5	10.0	9.9	10.0
Transportation and utilities.....	5.9	7.8	3.8	6.1	8.7	3.1
Information.....	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.5
Financial activities.....	5.8	5.1	6.6	6.8	6.4	7.3
Professional and business services.....	12.0	13.5	10.5	13.3	14.5	11.9
Education and health services.....	21.8	11.3	33.0	23.1	11.1	36.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	9.5	8.9	10.0	8.7	8.0	9.5
Other services.....	6.0	5.7	6.3	4.7	4.1	5.4
Public administration.....	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.0	5.1	4.9
<b>Class of worker as a percent of total employed</b>						
Total employed <sup>1</sup> .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage and salary workers <sup>2</sup> .....	90.7	89.5	92.0	94.0	93.2	94.8
Private industries.....	76.6	77.4	75.9	80.5	82.2	78.5
Government.....	14.1	12.2	16.1	13.5	11.0	16.3
Federal.....	3.3	3.6	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.4
State.....	5.0	3.4	6.7	4.7	3.5	6.0
Local.....	5.8	5.2	6.4	6.3	4.8	7.9
Self-employed workers, unincorporated.....	9.2	10.4	7.9	6.0	6.8	5.1

<sup>1</sup> Includes a small number of unpaid family workers, not shown separately.

<sup>2</sup> Includes self-employed workers whose businesses are incorporated.

**Table 5. People not in the labor force by disability status, age, and sex, 2024 annual averages**  
 [Numbers in thousands]

Category	Total, 16 years and over	16 to 64 years			Total, 65 years and over
		Total	Men	Women	
<b>PEOPLE WITH A DISABILITY</b>					
Total not in the labor force.....	25,618	10,029	4,876	5,152	15,589
People who currently want a job.....	798	542	253	289	256
Marginally attached to the labor force <sup>1</sup> .....	203	159	77	83	43
Discouraged workers <sup>2</sup> .....	45	31	18	13	14
Other people marginally attached to the labor force <sup>3</sup> .....	157	128	59	69	29
<b>PEOPLE WITH NO DISABILITY</b>					
Total not in the labor force.....	74,847	42,340	16,227	26,113	32,507
People who currently want a job.....	4,792	4,170	2,009	2,161	622
Marginally attached to the labor force <sup>1</sup> .....	1,355	1,239	676	563	116
Discouraged workers <sup>2</sup> .....	363	332	202	130	31
Other people marginally attached to the labor force <sup>3</sup> .....	992	907	475	433	85

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> 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.