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PERSONS WITH A DISABILITY: LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS — 2021

In 2021, 19.1 percent of persons with a disability were employed, up from 17.9 percent in 2020, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. For persons without a disability, 63.7 percent were employed in 2021, up from 61.8 percent in the prior year. The unemployment rates for persons with and without a disability both declined from 2020 to 2021, to 10.1 percent and 5.1 percent, respectively. Data for both groups reflect the impact of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic on the labor market.

Data on persons 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. Collection of the data on persons with a disability is sponsored by the Department of Labor's Office of Disability Employment Policy. For more information, see the Technical Note in this news release.

Highlights from the 2021 data:

- Half of all persons 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, persons with disabilities were much less likely to be employed than those with no disabilities. (See table 1.)
- Across all educational attainment groups, unemployment rates for persons with a disability were higher than those for persons without a disability. (See table 1.)
- In 2021, 29 percent of workers with a disability were employed part time, compared with 16 percent for those with no disability. (See table 2.)
- Employed persons with a disability were more likely to be self-employed than those with no disability. (See table 4.)

Demographic characteristics

In 2021, persons with a disability accounted for 11.9 percent of the civilian noninstitutional population. Persons with a disability tend to be older than persons with no disability, reflecting the increased incidence of disability with age. In 2021, half of persons with a disability were age 65 and over, compared with 18 percent of those with no disability. Overall, women were somewhat more likely to

have a disability than men, partly reflecting the greater life expectancy of women. In 2021, the prevalence of disability continued to be higher for Blacks and Whites than for Hispanics and Asians. (See table 1.)

Employment

The employment-population ratio—that is, the percent of the population that is employed—for persons with a disability increased by 1.2 percentage points from the prior year to 19.1 percent in 2021. This was nearly the same ratio as in 2019 (19.3 percent), before the impact of the pandemic. The ratio for those without a disability, at 63.7 percent in 2021, increased by 1.9 percentage points over the year but was 2.6 percentage points lower than in 2019. The lower ratio among persons with a disability reflects, in part, the older age profile of persons with a disability; older workers are less likely to be employed, regardless of disability status. However, across all age groups, persons with a disability were much less likely to be employed than those with no disability. (See tables A and 1.)

In 2021, the employment-population ratio for persons with a disability ages 16 to 64 increased to 31.4 percent, while the ratio for persons without a disability in the same age group increased to 72.5 percent. The ratios for persons age 65 and over with a disability (6.9 percent) and without a disability (22.3 percent) showed little or no change from the prior year. (See table A.)

Persons with a disability were less likely to have completed a bachelor's degree and higher than those with no disability. Among both groups, those who had attained higher levels of education were more likely to be employed than those who had attained less education. Across all levels of education in 2021, persons with a disability were much less likely to be employed than were 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 those with no disability. Among workers with a disability, 29 percent usually worked part time in 2021, compared with 16 percent of those without a disability. The proportion of workers with a disability who worked part time for economic reasons was higher than their counterparts without a disability (4 percent, compared with 3 percent). These individuals were working part time because their hours had been reduced or because they were not able to find a full-time job. (See table 2.)

In 2021, persons with a disability were more likely to work in service occupations than those with no disability (18.2 percent, compared with 15.9 percent). Workers with a disability were also more likely than those with no disability to work in production, transportation, and material moving occupations (14.6 percent, compared with 12.6 percent) and sales and office occupations (21.4 percent, compared with 19.7 percent). Persons with a disability were less likely to work in management, professional, and related occupations than those without a disability (36.5 percent, compared with 42.7 percent). (See table 3.)

A larger share of workers with a disability were self-employed in 2021 than were those with no disability (9.6 percent versus 6.4 percent). In contrast, a smaller share of workers with a disability were private wage and salary workers (76.5 percent) than were those without a disability (80.0 percent). The proportion of persons employed in government was about the same for both persons with a disability and persons without a disability (13.9 percent and 13.6 percent, respectively). (See table 4.)

Unemployment

The unemployment rate for persons with a disability, at 10.1 percent in 2021, decreased by 2.5 percentage points from the previous year but remains higher than in 2019 (7.3 percent). The jobless rate for those with a disability was about twice as high as the rate for those without a disability. (Unemployed persons 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 persons without a disability decreased by 2.8 percentage points to 5.1 percent in 2021. (See tables A and 1.)

At 10.1 percent in 2021, the unemployment rate for men with a disability was the same as for women with a disability. The unemployment rates for both men and women with a disability decreased from 2020 to 2021; however, both remain above their 2019 rates.

Among persons with a disability, the jobless rates for Blacks (15.1 percent) and Hispanics (13.3 percent) were higher than the rates for Whites (9.3 percent) and Asians (8.5 percent) in 2021. The rates for Whites, Asians, and Hispanics decreased from 2020 to 2021, while the rate for Blacks showed little change. (See table 1.)

Not in the labor force

Persons who are neither employed nor unemployed are not in the labor force. A large proportion of persons with a disability—about 8 in 10—were not in the labor force in 2021, compared with about 3 in 10 of those with no disability. In part, this reflects the older age profile of persons with a disability; persons age 65 and over are much less likely to participate in the labor force than younger age groups. Across all age groups, however, persons with a disability were more likely to be out of the labor force than those with no disability. (See table 1.)

For persons with and without a disability, the vast majority of those not in the labor force reported that they do not want a job. In 2021, 3 percent of those with a disability and 7 percent of those without a disability wanted a job. Among those who do want a job, a subset are classified as marginally attached to the labor force. These individuals wanted and were available to work and had looked for a job sometime in the prior 12 months. They were not counted as unemployed because they had not searched for work in the 4 weeks preceding the survey. (Persons marginally attached to the labor force include discouraged workers.) Less than 1 percent of persons with a disability and about 2 percent of persons without a disability were marginally attached to the labor force in 2021. (See table 5.)

Table A. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population by disability status and age, 2020 and 2021 annual averages

[Numbers in thousands]

| Characteristic | 2020 | | | 2021 | | |
|---|--------------------------|----------------|-------------------|--------------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| | 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 |
| PERSONS WITH A DISABILITY | | | | | | |
| Civilian noninstitutional population..... | 29,918 | 14,826 | 15,092 | 31,084 | 15,586 | 15,498 |
| Civilian labor force..... | 6,123 | 4,979 | 1,144 | 6,619 | 5,477 | 1,142 |
| Participation rate..... | 20.5 | 33.6 | 7.6 | 21.3 | 35.1 | 7.4 |
| Employed..... | 5,354 | 4,310 | 1,043 | 5,950 | 4,886 | 1,063 |
| Employment-population ratio..... | 17.9 | 29.1 | 6.9 | 19.1 | 31.4 | 6.9 |
| Unemployed..... | 769 | 669 | 101 | 669 | 591 | 78 |
| Unemployment rate..... | 12.6 | 13.4 | 8.8 | 10.1 | 10.8 | 6.8 |
| Not in labor force..... | 23,796 | 9,847 | 13,948 | 24,465 | 10,108 | 14,357 |
| PERSONS WITH NO DISABILITY | | | | | | |
| Civilian noninstitutional population..... | 230,411 | 190,895 | 39,515 | 230,361 | 189,669 | 40,692 |
| Civilian labor force..... | 154,620 | 145,151 | 9,469 | 154,585 | 145,127 | 9,458 |
| Participation rate..... | 67.1 | 76.0 | 24.0 | 67.1 | 76.5 | 23.2 |
| Employed..... | 142,441 | 133,667 | 8,774 | 146,631 | 137,567 | 9,064 |
| Employment-population ratio..... | 61.8 | 70.0 | 22.2 | 63.7 | 72.5 | 22.3 |
| Unemployed..... | 12,178 | 11,484 | 694 | 7,954 | 7,560 | 394 |
| Unemployment rate..... | 7.9 | 7.9 | 7.3 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 4.2 |
| Not in labor force..... | 75,791 | 45,744 | 30,047 | 75,776 | 44,542 | 31,234 |

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 persons 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 persons 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.

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 persons with a disability are not controlled to independent population totals of persons 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 persons with disabilities. In the CPS, persons 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 persons 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.

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 persons 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. Persons 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 persons 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. Persons 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 persons classified as employed or unemployed.

Unemployment rate. The unemployment rate represents the number of unemployed persons as a percent of the civilian labor force.

Not in the labor force. Persons 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 persons 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*—persons 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 persons marginally attached to the labor force* group includes persons 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. Persons 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. Persons with two or more jobs are classified in the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons 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 persons 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 persons who respond that their businesses are incorporated are included among wage and salary workers. Unpaid family workers are persons 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, 2021 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..... | 261,445 | 161,204 | 61.7 | 152,581 | 58.4 | 8,623 | 5.3 | 100,241 |
| Men..... | 126,487 | 85,505 | 67.6 | 80,829 | 63.9 | 4,676 | 5.5 | 40,983 |
| Women..... | 134,958 | 75,699 | 56.1 | 71,752 | 53.2 | 3,948 | 5.2 | 59,259 |
| PERSONS WITH A DISABILITY | | | | | | | | |
| Total, 16 years and over..... | 31,084 | 6,619 | 21.3 | 5,950 | 19.1 | 669 | 10.1 | 24,465 |
| Men..... | 14,506 | 3,483 | 24.0 | 3,132 | 21.6 | 351 | 10.1 | 11,023 |
| Women..... | 16,578 | 3,136 | 18.9 | 2,818 | 17.0 | 318 | 10.1 | 13,442 |
| Age | | | | | | | | |
| 16 to 64 years..... | 15,586 | 5,477 | 35.1 | 4,886 | 31.4 | 591 | 10.8 | 10,108 |
| 16 to 19 years..... | 762 | 185 | 24.3 | 146 | 19.1 | 39 | 21.1 | 577 |
| 20 to 24 years..... | 1,021 | 477 | 46.7 | 398 | 39.0 | 79 | 16.5 | 544 |
| 25 to 34 years..... | 2,230 | 1,080 | 48.4 | 941 | 42.2 | 139 | 12.9 | 1,150 |
| 35 to 44 years..... | 2,307 | 989 | 42.9 | 884 | 38.3 | 105 | 10.6 | 1,318 |
| 45 to 54 years..... | 3,231 | 1,163 | 36.0 | 1,050 | 32.5 | 113 | 9.7 | 2,068 |
| 55 to 64 years..... | 6,035 | 1,584 | 26.2 | 1,467 | 24.3 | 117 | 7.4 | 4,451 |
| 65 years and over..... | 15,498 | 1,142 | 7.4 | 1,063 | 6.9 | 78 | 6.8 | 14,357 |
| Race and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity | | | | | | | | |
| White..... | 24,644 | 5,335 | 21.6 | 4,839 | 19.6 | 497 | 9.3 | 19,309 |
| Black or African American..... | 4,267 | 777 | 18.2 | 659 | 15.4 | 118 | 15.1 | 3,490 |
| Asian..... | 947 | 168 | 17.7 | 154 | 16.2 | 14 | 8.5 | 779 |
| Hispanic or Latino ethnicity..... | 3,852 | 947 | 24.6 | 821 | 21.3 | 126 | 13.3 | 2,904 |
| Educational attainment | | | | | | | | |
| Total, 25 years and over..... | 29,301 | 5,957 | 20.3 | 5,405 | 18.4 | 551 | 9.3 | 23,344 |
| Less than a high school diploma..... | 4,654 | 443 | 9.5 | 374 | 8.0 | 69 | 15.7 | 4,211 |
| High school graduates, no college ¹ | 10,596 | 1,740 | 16.4 | 1,548 | 14.6 | 192 | 11.0 | 8,856 |
| Some college or associate degree..... | 7,962 | 1,966 | 24.7 | 1,799 | 22.6 | 167 | 8.5 | 5,997 |
| Bachelor's degree and higher ² | 6,088 | 1,808 | 29.7 | 1,685 | 27.7 | 123 | 6.8 | 4,280 |
| PERSONS WITH NO DISABILITY | | | | | | | | |
| Total, 16 years and over..... | 230,361 | 154,585 | 67.1 | 146,631 | 63.7 | 7,954 | 5.1 | 75,776 |
| Men..... | 111,982 | 82,022 | 73.2 | 77,697 | 69.4 | 4,325 | 5.3 | 29,960 |
| Women..... | 118,380 | 72,563 | 61.3 | 68,934 | 58.2 | 3,629 | 5.0 | 45,816 |
| Age | | | | | | | | |
| 16 to 64 years..... | 189,669 | 145,127 | 76.5 | 137,567 | 72.5 | 7,560 | 5.2 | 44,542 |
| 16 to 19 years..... | 15,691 | 5,777 | 36.8 | 5,120 | 32.6 | 657 | 11.4 | 9,914 |
| 20 to 24 years..... | 19,788 | 14,248 | 72.0 | 13,010 | 65.7 | 1,238 | 8.7 | 5,539 |
| 25 to 34 years..... | 42,521 | 35,590 | 83.7 | 33,637 | 79.1 | 1,953 | 5.5 | 6,931 |
| 35 to 44 years..... | 39,536 | 33,332 | 84.3 | 31,851 | 80.6 | 1,481 | 4.4 | 6,204 |
| 45 to 54 years..... | 36,283 | 30,714 | 84.7 | 29,504 | 81.3 | 1,210 | 3.9 | 5,569 |
| 55 to 64 years..... | 35,850 | 25,466 | 71.0 | 24,445 | 68.2 | 1,021 | 4.0 | 10,384 |
| 65 years and over..... | 40,692 | 9,458 | 23.2 | 9,064 | 22.3 | 394 | 4.2 | 31,234 |
| Race and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity | | | | | | | | |
| White..... | 177,237 | 118,809 | 67.0 | 113,452 | 64.0 | 5,357 | 4.5 | 58,428 |
| Black or African American..... | 29,347 | 19,706 | 67.1 | 18,067 | 61.6 | 1,639 | 8.3 | 9,641 |
| Asian..... | 15,574 | 10,377 | 66.6 | 9,862 | 63.3 | 514 | 5.0 | 5,197 |
| Hispanic or Latino ethnicity..... | 41,051 | 28,476 | 69.4 | 26,608 | 64.8 | 1,869 | 6.6 | 12,574 |
| Educational attainment | | | | | | | | |
| Total, 25 years and over..... | 194,882 | 134,560 | 69.0 | 128,501 | 65.9 | 6,059 | 4.5 | 60,323 |
| Less than a high school diploma..... | 15,349 | 8,564 | 55.8 | 7,890 | 51.4 | 674 | 7.9 | 6,784 |
| High school graduates, no college ¹ | 52,638 | 33,254 | 63.2 | 31,273 | 59.4 | 1,981 | 6.0 | 19,383 |
| Some college or associate degree..... | 48,692 | 33,722 | 69.3 | 32,056 | 65.8 | 1,666 | 4.9 | 14,970 |
| Bachelor's degree and higher ² | 78,204 | 59,019 | 75.5 | 57,282 | 73.2 | 1,738 | 2.9 | 19,185 |

¹ Includes persons with a high school diploma or equivalent.

² Includes persons 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. Persons 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, 2021 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..... | 152,581 | 127,159 | 25,421 | 4,914 |
| 16 to 64 years..... | 142,453 | 120,525 | 21,928 | 4,653 |
| 65 years and over..... | 10,127 | 6,634 | 3,493 | 261 |
| Persons with a disability | | | | |
| 16 years and over..... | 5,950 | 4,212 | 1,738 | 254 |
| 16 to 64 years..... | 4,886 | 3,619 | 1,267 | 228 |
| 65 years and over..... | 1,063 | 592 | 471 | 26 |
| Persons with no disability | | | | |
| 16 years and over..... | 146,631 | 122,948 | 23,683 | 4,660 |
| 16 to 64 years..... | 137,567 | 116,906 | 20,661 | 4,425 |
| 65 years and over..... | 9,064 | 6,042 | 3,022 | 235 |

¹ Refers to persons 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. Persons who usually work part time for an economic reason, but worked 35 hours or more during the reference week are excluded. Also excludes employed persons who were absent from their jobs for the entire reference week.

NOTE: Full time refers to persons who usually work 35 hours or more per week; part time refers to persons who usually work less than 35 hours per week.

Table 3. Employed persons by disability status, occupation, and sex, 2021 annual averages
 [Percent distribution]

| Occupation | Persons with a disability | | | Persons with no disability | | |
|---|---------------------------|-------|-------|----------------------------|--------|--------|
| | Total | Men | Women | Total | Men | Women |
| Total employed (in thousands)..... | 5,950 | 3,132 | 2,818 | 146,631 | 77,697 | 68,934 |
| 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..... | 36.5 | 34.5 | 38.8 | 42.7 | 38.6 | 47.2 |
| Management, business, and financial operations occupations..... | 15.9 | 17.5 | 14.2 | 18.4 | 18.9 | 17.7 |
| Management occupations..... | 11.2 | 13.3 | 8.8 | 12.5 | 13.9 | 10.9 |
| Business and financial operations occupations..... | 4.7 | 4.1 | 5.4 | 5.9 | 5.0 | 6.8 |
| Professional and related occupations..... | 20.6 | 17.0 | 24.5 | 24.3 | 19.7 | 29.5 |
| Computer and mathematical occupations..... | 3.0 | 4.4 | 1.5 | 3.8 | 5.2 | 2.1 |
| Architecture and engineering occupations..... | 1.6 | 2.3 | 0.9 | 2.1 | 3.3 | 0.8 |
| Life, physical, and social science occupations..... | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Community and social service occupations..... | 2.0 | 1.2 | 2.8 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 2.6 |
| Legal occupations..... | 1.0 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.4 |
| Education, training, and library occupations..... | 5.3 | 2.7 | 8.1 | 5.9 | 2.9 | 9.2 |
| Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations..... | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 2.2 |
| Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations..... | 4.4 | 2.3 | 6.7 | 6.4 | 3.1 | 10.1 |
| Service occupations..... | 18.2 | 14.9 | 21.8 | 15.9 | 12.7 | 19.5 |
| Healthcare support occupations..... | 3.9 | 1.1 | 7.0 | 3.2 | 0.9 | 5.7 |
| Protective service occupations..... | 1.8 | 2.5 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 2.8 | 1.0 |
| Food preparation and serving related occupations..... | 5.3 | 4.7 | 6.0 | 4.8 | 4.1 | 5.6 |
| Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations..... | 5.0 | 5.8 | 4.0 | 3.5 | 3.9 | 3.1 |
| Personal care and service occupations..... | 2.2 | 0.8 | 3.8 | 2.4 | 1.0 | 4.0 |
| Sales and office occupations..... | 21.4 | 14.2 | 29.6 | 19.7 | 14.4 | 25.7 |
| Sales and related occupations..... | 10.0 | 8.5 | 11.6 | 9.4 | 9.0 | 9.9 |
| Office and administrative support occupations..... | 11.5 | 5.7 | 17.9 | 10.3 | 5.4 | 15.8 |
| Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations..... | 9.3 | 16.0 | 1.8 | 9.1 | 16.3 | 1.1 |
| Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations..... | 0.7 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 0.4 |
| Construction and extraction occupations..... | 4.7 | 8.1 | 0.9 | 5.3 | 9.6 | 0.4 |
| Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations..... | 3.9 | 6.9 | 0.6 | 3.1 | 5.7 | 0.3 |
| Production, transportation, and material moving occupations..... | 14.6 | 20.4 | 8.1 | 12.6 | 18.0 | 6.5 |
| Production occupations..... | 5.9 | 8.0 | 3.6 | 5.2 | 7.0 | 3.1 |
| Transportation and material moving occupations..... | 8.7 | 12.5 | 4.5 | 7.4 | 11.0 | 3.4 |

Table 4. Employed persons by disability status, industry, class of worker, and sex, 2021 annual averages
 [Percent distribution]

| Industry and class of worker | Persons with a disability | | | Persons with no disability | | |
|---|---------------------------|-------|-------|----------------------------|--------|--------|
| | Total | Men | Women | Total | Men | Women |
| Total employed (in thousands)..... | 5,950 | 3,132 | 2,818 | 146,631 | 77,697 | 68,934 |
| 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..... | 2.5 | 3.3 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 0.9 |
| Nonagricultural industries..... | 97.5 | 96.7 | 98.5 | 98.5 | 98.0 | 99.1 |
| Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction..... | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.1 |
| Construction..... | 6.6 | 10.5 | 2.2 | 7.4 | 12.5 | 1.7 |
| Manufacturing..... | 9.7 | 13.2 | 5.9 | 9.6 | 12.9 | 6.0 |
| Wholesale trade..... | 1.9 | 2.5 | 1.2 | 2.3 | 3.0 | 1.4 |
| Retail trade..... | 13.0 | 12.4 | 13.7 | 10.5 | 10.2 | 10.9 |
| Transportation and utilities..... | 6.2 | 8.0 | 4.1 | 6.1 | 8.8 | 3.2 |
| Information..... | 1.3 | 1.7 | 0.9 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 1.5 |
| Financial activities..... | 6.6 | 6.3 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 6.4 | 7.8 |
| Professional and business services..... | 12.3 | 12.8 | 11.7 | 12.7 | 13.7 | 11.4 |
| Education and health services..... | 20.7 | 11.1 | 31.4 | 22.8 | 11.0 | 36.1 |
| Leisure and hospitality..... | 8.7 | 8.3 | 9.1 | 8.3 | 7.7 | 9.0 |
| Other services..... | 5.0 | 4.5 | 5.5 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 5.2 |
| Public administration..... | 5.3 | 5.0 | 5.7 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 4.7 |
| 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 | 90.3 | 89.5 | 91.3 | 93.5 | 92.8 | 94.4 |
| Private industries..... | 76.5 | 77.6 | 75.2 | 80.0 | 81.8 | 77.9 |
| Government..... | 13.9 | 11.8 | 16.1 | 13.6 | 10.9 | 16.5 |
| Federal..... | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.4 |
| State..... | 4.9 | 3.9 | 6.1 | 4.5 | 3.3 | 5.9 |
| Local..... | 5.8 | 4.8 | 6.9 | 6.5 | 5.0 | 8.2 |
| Self-employed workers, unincorporated..... | 9.6 | 10.4 | 8.6 | 6.4 | 7.2 | 5.5 |

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

² Includes self-employed workers whose businesses are incorporated.

Table 5. Persons not in the labor force by disability status, age, and sex, 2021 annual averages
 [Numbers in thousands]

| Category | Total, 16 years and over | 16 to 64 years | | | Total, 65 years and over |
|---|--------------------------------|----------------|--------|--------|--------------------------------|
| | | Total | Men | Women | |
| PERSONS WITH A DISABILITY | | | | | |
| Total not in the labor force..... | 24,465 | 10,108 | 4,890 | 5,218 | 14,357 |
| Persons who currently want a job..... | 735 | 510 | 257 | 253 | 225 |
| Marginally attached to the labor force ¹ | 194 | 157 | 88 | 68 | 37 |
| Discouraged workers ² | 44 | 36 | 23 | 13 | 8 |
| Other persons marginally attached to the labor force ³ | 150 | 120 | 65 | 55 | 30 |
| PERSONS WITH NO DISABILITY | | | | | |
| Total not in the labor force..... | 75,776 | 44,542 | 16,705 | 27,837 | 31,234 |
| Persons who currently want a job..... | 5,594 | 4,960 | 2,323 | 2,637 | 635 |
| Marginally attached to the labor force ¹ | 1,588 | 1,470 | 785 | 685 | 118 |
| Discouraged workers ² | 466 | 424 | 264 | 161 | 42 |
| Other persons marginally attached to the labor force ³ | 1,122 | 1,046 | 522 | 524 | 76 |

¹ Data refer to persons 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.