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PERSONS WITH A DISABILITY: LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS — 2022

In 2022, 21.3 percent of persons with a disability were employed, up from 19.1 percent in 2021, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. For persons without a disability, 65.4 percent were employed in 2022, up from 63.7 percent in the prior year. The unemployment rates for persons with a disability (7.6 percent) and persons without a disability (3.5 percent) both declined in 2022.

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 2022 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 a disability were much less likely to be employed than those with no disability. (See table 1.)
- The unemployment rate for persons with a disability was about twice as high as the rate for persons without a disability. (See table 1.)
- In 2022, 30 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 2022, persons with a disability accounted for 12 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 2022, 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 2022, 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 2.2 percentage points from the prior year to 21.3 percent in 2022. The employment-population ratio for persons with a disability in 2022 was the highest on record since comparable data were first published in 2008. The employment-population ratio for persons without a disability, at 65.4 percent in 2022, increased by 1.7 percentage points over the year. The lower ratio among persons with a disability reflects, in part, the older age profile of persons with a disability; older individuals 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 2022, the employment-population ratio for persons with a disability ages 16 to 64 increased by 3.4 percentage points to 34.8 percent, while the ratio for persons without a disability in the same age group increased by 1.9 percentage points to 74.4 percent. The ratios for persons age 65 and over with a disability (7.7 percent) and without a disability (23.0 percent) increased by 0.8 percentage point and 0.7 percentage point, respectively, over the year. (See table A.)

Persons with a disability were less likely to have completed a bachelor's degree or higher than were 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 2022, persons 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 almost twice as likely to be employed part time than were those with no disability. Among workers with a disability, 30 percent usually worked part time in 2022, 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 for their counterparts without a disability (4 percent, compared with 2 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 2022, persons with a disability were more likely to work in service occupations than were those with no disability (19.1 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 (15.3 percent, compared with 12.6 percent), and sales and office occupations (20.5 percent, compared with 19.2 percent). Persons with a disability were less likely to work in management, professional, and related occupations than were those without a disability (36.3 percent, compared with 43.3 percent). (See table 3.)

A larger share of workers with a disability were self-employed in 2022 than were those with no disability (9.5 percent versus 6.1 percent). In contrast, a smaller share of workers with a disability were private wage and salary workers (76.7 percent) than were those without a disability (80.5 percent). The proportion of persons employed in government was about the same for both persons with a disability and persons without a disability (13.7 percent and 13.4 percent, respectively). (See table 4.)

Unemployment

The unemployment rate for persons with a disability, at 7.6 percent in 2022, decreased by 2.5 percentage points from the previous year. 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 1.6 percentage points to 3.5 percent in 2022. (See tables A and 1.)

In 2022, the unemployment rate for men with a disability (7.8 percent) was little different than the rate for women with a disability (7.4 percent). The unemployment rates for both men and women with a disability decreased from 2021 to 2022, by 2.3 percentage points and 2.7 percentage points, respectively. (See table 1.)

Among persons with a disability, the jobless rates for Blacks (12.3 percent) and Hispanics (9.6 percent) were higher than the rates for Whites (6.6 percent) and Asians (6.8 percent) in 2022. The rates for Whites, Blacks, and Hispanics decreased from 2021 to 2022, while the rate for Asians 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—nearly 8 in 10—were not in the labor force in 2022, 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 did not want a job. In 2022, 3 percent of those with a disability and 7 percent of those without a disability wanted a job. Among those who wanted a job, a subset is 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.) About 1 percent of persons with a disability and 2 percent of persons without a disability were marginally attached to the labor force in 2022. (See table 5.)

Table A. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population by disability status and age, 2021 and 2022 annual averages
 [Numbers in thousands]

Characteristic	2021			2022		
	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.....	31,084	15,586	15,498	32,596	16,441	16,155
Civilian labor force.....	6,619	5,477	1,142	7,528	6,222	1,306
Participation rate.....	21.3	35.1	7.4	23.1	37.8	8.1
Employed.....	5,950	4,886	1,063	6,956	5,714	1,242
Employment-population ratio.....	19.1	31.4	6.9	21.3	34.8	7.7
Unemployed.....	669	591	78	572	508	64
Unemployment rate.....	10.1	10.8	6.8	7.6	8.2	4.9
Not in labor force.....	24,465	10,108	14,357	25,068	10,219	14,849
PERSONS WITH NO DISABILITY						
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	230,361	189,669	40,692	231,378	190,823	40,555
Civilian labor force.....	154,585	145,127	9,458	156,759	147,168	9,591
Participation rate.....	67.1	76.5	23.2	67.8	77.1	23.7
Employed.....	146,631	137,567	9,064	151,335	142,003	9,332
Employment-population ratio.....	63.7	72.5	22.3	65.4	74.4	23.0
Unemployed.....	7,954	7,560	394	5,424	5,165	259
Unemployment rate.....	5.1	5.2	4.2	3.5	3.5	2.7
Not in labor force.....	75,776	44,542	31,234	74,618	43,655	30,964

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, 2022 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.....	263,973	164,287	62.2	158,291	60.0	5,996	3.6	99,686
Men.....	128,617	87,421	68.0	84,203	65.5	3,218	3.7	41,197
Women.....	135,356	76,866	56.8	74,089	54.7	2,778	3.6	58,490
PERSONS WITH A DISABILITY								
Total, 16 years and over.....	32,596	7,528	23.1	6,956	21.3	572	7.6	25,068
Men.....	15,439	3,932	25.5	3,626	23.5	307	7.8	11,507
Women.....	17,156	3,596	21.0	3,330	19.4	265	7.4	13,561
Age								
16 to 64 years.....	16,441	6,222	37.8	5,714	34.8	508	8.2	10,219
16 to 19 years.....	851	246	28.9	198	23.3	48	19.6	605
20 to 24 years.....	1,098	549	50.0	469	42.7	80	14.5	550
25 to 34 years.....	2,360	1,247	52.8	1,129	47.8	118	9.5	1,113
35 to 44 years.....	2,467	1,107	44.9	1,011	41.0	97	8.7	1,359
45 to 54 years.....	3,375	1,304	38.6	1,225	36.3	79	6.1	2,070
55 to 64 years.....	6,291	1,768	28.1	1,683	26.8	86	4.8	4,523
65 years and over.....	16,155	1,306	8.1	1,242	7.7	64	4.9	14,849
Race and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity								
White.....	25,798	6,053	23.5	5,653	21.9	400	6.6	19,746
Black or African American.....	4,403	903	20.5	792	18.0	111	12.3	3,499
Asian.....	1,024	195	19.1	182	17.8	13	6.8	828
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	3,971	1,008	25.4	911	22.9	97	9.6	2,963
Educational attainment								
Total, 25 years and over.....	30,647	6,733	22.0	6,289	20.5	444	6.6	23,913
Less than a high school diploma.....	4,701	497	10.6	439	9.3	58	11.6	4,205
High school graduates, no college ¹	10,899	1,932	17.7	1,791	16.4	141	7.3	8,968
Some college or associate degree.....	8,406	2,156	25.6	2,010	23.9	146	6.8	6,250
Bachelor's degree and higher ²	6,640	2,148	32.4	2,048	30.8	100	4.7	4,491
PERSONS WITH NO DISABILITY								
Total, 16 years and over.....	231,378	156,759	67.8	151,335	65.4	5,424	3.5	74,618
Men.....	113,178	83,489	73.8	80,577	71.2	2,912	3.5	29,690
Women.....	118,200	73,271	62.0	70,758	59.9	2,512	3.4	44,929
Age								
16 to 64 years.....	190,823	147,168	77.1	142,003	74.4	5,165	3.5	43,655
16 to 19 years.....	16,220	6,029	37.2	5,402	33.3	627	10.4	10,191
20 to 24 years.....	19,788	14,269	72.1	13,309	67.3	960	6.7	5,519
25 to 34 years.....	41,808	35,478	84.9	34,171	81.7	1,307	3.7	6,330
35 to 44 years.....	40,532	34,563	85.3	33,613	82.9	949	2.7	5,970
45 to 54 years.....	36,620	31,137	85.0	30,429	83.1	708	2.3	5,483
55 to 64 years.....	35,854	25,692	71.7	25,078	69.9	614	2.4	10,162
65 years and over.....	40,555	9,591	23.7	9,332	23.0	259	2.7	30,964
Race and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity								
White.....	177,416	119,904	67.6	116,255	65.5	3,649	3.0	57,512
Black or African American.....	29,729	20,333	68.4	19,144	64.4	1,188	5.8	9,396
Asian.....	15,909	10,726	67.4	10,433	65.6	292	2.7	5,184
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	42,200	29,594	70.1	28,389	67.3	1,205	4.1	12,607
Educational attainment								
Total, 25 years and over.....	195,370	136,461	69.8	132,624	67.9	3,837	2.8	58,908
Less than a high school diploma.....	15,088	8,492	56.3	8,059	53.4	432	5.1	6,596
High school graduates, no college ¹	52,807	33,987	64.4	32,706	61.9	1,281	3.8	18,820
Some college or associate degree.....	48,133	33,487	69.6	32,513	67.5	974	2.9	14,646
Bachelor's degree and higher ²	79,342	60,495	76.2	59,346	74.8	1,149	1.9	18,846

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, 2022 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.....	158,291	132,245	26,046	3,930
16 to 64 years.....	147,717	125,466	22,251	3,712
65 years and over.....	10,574	6,779	3,795	218
Persons with a disability				
16 years and over.....	6,956	4,874	2,082	254
16 to 64 years.....	5,714	4,214	1,501	223
65 years and over.....	1,242	660	581	31
Persons with no disability				
16 years and over.....	151,335	127,371	23,964	3,676
16 to 64 years.....	142,003	121,252	20,751	3,489
65 years and over.....	9,332	6,119	3,213	187

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, 2022 annual averages
 [Percent distribution]

Occupation	Persons with a disability			Persons with no disability		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Total employed (in thousands).....	6,956	3,626	3,330	151,335	80,577	70,758
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.....	36.3	34.4	38.5	43.3	39.4	47.8
Management, business, and financial operations occupations.....	16.1	17.4	14.6	18.7	19.3	17.9
Management occupations.....	11.5	13.2	9.7	12.8	14.3	11.1
Business and financial operations occupations.....	4.6	4.2	4.9	5.8	5.0	6.8
Professional and related occupations.....	20.3	16.9	23.9	24.7	20.1	29.9
Computer and mathematical occupations.....	3.2	4.0	2.3	3.9	5.4	2.2
Architecture and engineering occupations.....	1.7	2.7	0.6	2.2	3.5	0.8
Life, physical, and social science occupations.....	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.2
Community and social service occupations.....	2.0	1.4	2.7	1.9	1.1	2.7
Legal occupations.....	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.3
Education, training, and library occupations.....	5.1	2.8	7.6	5.9	2.9	9.2
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations.....	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.3
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations.....	4.3	1.9	7.0	6.3	2.9	10.2
Service occupations.....	19.1	15.5	23.2	15.9	12.9	19.4
Healthcare support occupations.....	3.6	1.1	6.3	3.1	0.9	5.6
Protective service occupations.....	2.1	2.9	1.1	1.9	2.8	1.0
Food preparation and serving related occupations.....	5.9	4.7	7.3	5.0	4.4	5.6
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations.....	4.9	5.6	4.2	3.5	3.8	3.1
Personal care and service occupations.....	2.6	1.2	4.2	2.5	1.1	4.1
Sales and office occupations.....	20.5	13.7	27.9	19.2	14.0	25.0
Sales and related occupations.....	9.2	7.8	10.7	9.0	8.6	9.5
Office and administrative support occupations.....	11.3	5.9	17.3	10.1	5.4	15.5
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations.....	8.7	15.4	1.3	9.0	16.0	1.1
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	0.7	1.1	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.4
Construction and extraction occupations.....	4.7	8.6	0.4	5.4	9.6	0.5
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	3.3	5.8	0.7	3.1	5.5	0.3
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations.....	15.3	21.1	9.1	12.6	17.7	6.7
Production occupations.....	5.5	7.1	3.8	5.2	6.9	3.3
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	9.8	14.0	5.3	7.4	10.8	3.4

Table 4. Employed persons by disability status, industry, class of worker, and sex, 2022 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).....	6,956	3,626	3,330	151,335	80,577	70,758
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.....	2.3	3.3	1.3	1.4	1.9	0.9
Nonagricultural industries.....	97.7	96.7	98.7	98.6	98.1	99.1
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction.....	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.1
Construction.....	6.7	11.5	1.4	7.5	12.5	1.7
Manufacturing.....	8.8	11.1	6.2	9.7	12.9	6.0
Wholesale trade.....	1.8	2.5	1.1	2.0	2.7	1.3
Retail trade.....	13.4	13.0	13.8	10.2	9.9	10.4
Transportation and utilities.....	6.0	8.2	3.7	6.4	9.0	3.4
Information.....	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.8	2.1	1.5
Financial activities.....	6.2	5.6	6.8	7.0	6.4	7.7
Professional and business services.....	11.7	12.5	10.8	13.1	14.2	11.8
Education and health services.....	20.7	10.8	31.5	22.4	10.7	35.8
Leisure and hospitality.....	9.9	8.6	11.3	8.6	8.0	9.3
Other services.....	5.5	5.3	5.6	4.7	4.2	5.3
Public administration.....	5.2	5.4	5.0	4.8	5.0	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	90.4	88.6	92.3	93.9	93.0	94.8
Private industries.....	76.7	76.4	76.9	80.5	82.2	78.6
Government.....	13.7	12.2	15.4	13.4	10.9	16.2
Federal.....	2.9	3.1	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.3
State.....	5.0	4.0	6.1	4.5	3.3	5.8
Local.....	5.8	5.0	6.6	6.4	4.9	8.1
Self-employed workers, unincorporated.....	9.5	11.4	7.6	6.1	6.9	5.1

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, 2022 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.....	25,068	10,219	4,989	5,230	14,849
Persons who currently want a job.....	748	510	267	244	238
Marginally attached to the labor force ¹	197	150	81	69	46
Discouraged workers ²	44	30	19	10	14
Other persons marginally attached to the labor force ³	153	121	62	59	32
PERSONS WITH NO DISABILITY					
Total not in the labor force.....	74,618	43,655	16,495	27,160	30,964
Persons who currently want a job.....	4,891	4,257	2,002	2,254	634
Marginally attached to the labor force ¹	1,287	1,172	617	555	115
Discouraged workers ²	363	326	208	117	38
Other persons marginally attached to the labor force ³	923	846	409	437	77

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.