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PERSONS WITH A DISABILITY: LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS — 2020

In 2020, 17.9 percent of persons with a disability were employed, down from 19.3 percent in 2019, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. For persons without a disability, 61.8 percent were employed in 2020, down from 66.3 percent in the prior year. The unemployment rates for persons with and without a disability both increased from 2019 to 2020, to 12.6 percent and 7.9 percent, respectively. Data on both groups for 2020 reflect the impact of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic and efforts to contain it.

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 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 2020 data:

- Half of all persons with a disability were age 65 and over, about 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 2020, 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

Persons with a disability tend to be older than persons with no disability, reflecting the increased incidence of disability with age. In 2020, half of persons with a disability were age 65 and older,

compared with 17 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 2020, 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 decreased from 19.3 percent in 2019 to 17.9 percent in 2020. The ratio for those without a disability, at 61.8 percent, also decreased over the year. 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.)

Among persons ages 16 to 64, the employment-population ratios fell in 2020 for both persons with a disability and persons without a disability, to 29.1 percent and 70.0 percent, respectively. The ratios for persons 65 and older with a disability (6.9 percent) and without a disability (22.2 percent) both decreased over the year. (See table A.)

Persons with a disability are less likely to have completed a bachelor's degree or 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 2020, 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 2020, 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 (6 percent, compared with 5 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 2020, persons with a disability were more likely to work in service occupations than those with no disability (18.0 percent, compared with 15.4 percent). Workers with a disability were also more likely than those with no disability to work in production, transportation, and material moving occupations (14.9 percent, compared with 12.2 percent). Persons with a disability were less likely to work in management, professional, and related occupations than those without a disability (36.1 percent, compared with 43.3 percent). (See table 3.)

The proportion of persons employed in government was slightly higher for persons with a disability than for persons without a disability in 2020 (14.6 percent, compared with 13.9 percent). A smaller share of workers with a disability were employed as private wage and salary workers (75.1 percent) than those without a disability (79.9 percent). In contrast, a larger share of

workers with a disability were self-employed in 2020 than were those with no disability (10.3 percent versus 6.1 percent). (See table 4.)

Unemployment

The unemployment rate for persons with a disability, at 12.6 percent in 2020, increased by 5.3 percentage points from the previous year. Their jobless rate continued to be much higher than 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 increased by 4.4 percentage points to 7.9 percent in 2020. (See tables A and 1.)

In 2020, the unemployment rate for men with a disability (12.0 percent) was lower than the rate for women with a disability (13.2 percent). The unemployment rates for both men and women with a disability increased from 2019 to 2020.

Among persons with a disability, the jobless rates for Hispanics (16.8 percent), Blacks (16.3 percent), and Asians (15.7 percent) were higher than the rate for Whites (11.6 percent) in 2020. These rates increased among all major race and ethnicity groups from 2019 to 2020. (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 2020, 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 ages 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 2020, 3 percent of those with a disability and 8 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 2020. (See table 5.)

Table A. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population by disability status and age, 2019 and 2020 annual averages
 [Numbers in thousands]

Characteristic	2019			2020		
	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.....	30,392	15,231	15,161	29,918	14,826	15,092
Civilian labor force.....	6,321	5,117	1,204	6,123	4,979	1,144
Participation rate.....	20.8	33.6	7.9	20.5	33.6	7.6
Employed.....	5,858	4,706	1,152	5,354	4,310	1,043
Employment-population ratio.....	19.3	30.9	7.6	17.9	29.1	6.9
Unemployed.....	463	411	52	769	669	101
Unemployment rate.....	7.3	8.0	4.3	12.6	13.4	8.8
Not in labor force.....	24,070	10,113	13,957	23,796	9,847	13,948
PERSONS WITH NO DISABILITY						
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	228,783	191,039	37,744	230,411	190,895	39,515
Civilian labor force.....	157,218	147,758	9,460	154,620	145,151	9,469
Participation rate.....	68.7	77.3	25.1	67.1	76.0	24.0
Employed.....	151,680	142,485	9,195	142,441	133,667	8,774
Employment-population ratio.....	66.3	74.6	24.4	61.8	70.0	22.2
Unemployed.....	5,537	5,273	265	12,178	11,484	694
Unemployment rate.....	3.5	3.6	2.8	7.9	7.9	7.3
Not in labor force.....	71,566	43,282	28,284	75,791	45,744	30,047

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 older. 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.

Information in this release will be made available to sensory-impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: (202) 691-5200; Federal Relay Service: (800) 877-8339.

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 older.

- 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 older. 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 older. 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, 2020 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.....	260,329	160,742	61.7	147,795	56.8	12,947	8.1	99,587
Men.....	125,922	85,204	67.7	78,560	62.4	6,644	7.8	40,718
Women.....	134,407	75,538	56.2	69,234	51.5	6,304	8.3	58,869
PERSONS WITH A DISABILITY								
Total, 16 years and over.....	29,918	6,123	20.5	5,354	17.9	769	12.6	23,796
Men.....	14,039	3,345	23.8	2,943	21.0	402	12.0	10,694
Women.....	15,879	2,778	17.5	2,410	15.2	367	13.2	13,102
Age								
16 to 64 years.....	14,826	4,979	33.6	4,310	29.1	669	13.4	9,847
16 to 19 years.....	737	174	23.6	127	17.3	46	26.7	563
20 to 24 years.....	906	401	44.2	316	34.9	84	21.1	505
25 to 34 years.....	2,092	975	46.6	819	39.1	156	16.0	1,117
35 to 44 years.....	2,128	891	41.9	782	36.7	109	12.2	1,237
45 to 54 years.....	3,127	1,055	33.7	938	30.0	117	11.1	2,073
55 to 64 years.....	5,836	1,484	25.4	1,328	22.8	156	10.5	4,352
65 years and over.....	15,092	1,144	7.6	1,043	6.9	101	8.8	13,948
Race and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity								
White.....	23,720	4,947	20.9	4,372	18.4	575	11.6	18,773
Black or African American.....	4,181	696	16.6	582	13.9	114	16.3	3,485
Asian.....	860	161	18.8	136	15.8	25	15.7	699
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	3,558	827	23.3	688	19.3	139	16.8	2,730
Educational attainment								
Total, 25 years and over.....	28,275	5,548	19.6	4,910	17.4	638	11.5	22,727
Less than a high school diploma.....	4,619	418	9.0	352	7.6	65	15.6	4,201
High school graduates, no college ¹	10,148	1,612	15.9	1,396	13.8	216	13.4	8,536
Some college or associate degree.....	7,694	1,894	24.6	1,669	21.7	225	11.9	5,800
Bachelor's degree and higher ²	5,814	1,625	27.9	1,493	25.7	132	8.1	4,189
PERSONS WITH NO DISABILITY								
Total, 16 years and over.....	230,411	154,620	67.1	142,441	61.8	12,178	7.9	75,791
Men.....	111,883	81,859	73.2	75,617	67.6	6,242	7.6	30,024
Women.....	118,528	72,761	61.4	66,824	56.4	5,937	8.2	45,767
Age								
16 to 64 years.....	190,895	145,151	76.0	133,667	70.0	11,484	7.9	45,744
16 to 19 years.....	15,829	5,546	35.0	4,567	28.9	979	17.7	10,283
20 to 24 years.....	20,012	14,086	70.4	12,181	60.9	1,905	13.5	5,926
25 to 34 years.....	42,753	35,531	83.1	32,607	76.3	2,924	8.2	7,222
35 to 44 years.....	39,202	33,093	84.4	31,025	79.1	2,068	6.2	6,109
45 to 54 years.....	36,743	31,086	84.6	29,161	79.4	1,925	6.2	5,658
55 to 64 years.....	36,355	25,809	71.0	24,126	66.4	1,683	6.5	10,546
65 years and over.....	39,515	9,469	24.0	8,774	22.2	694	7.3	30,047
Race and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity								
White.....	177,586	119,484	67.3	110,968	62.5	8,515	7.1	58,102
Black or African American.....	29,164	19,481	66.8	17,290	59.3	2,191	11.2	9,682
Asian.....	15,607	10,170	65.2	9,301	59.6	869	8.5	5,437
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	40,625	28,143	69.3	25,264	62.2	2,879	10.2	12,482
Educational attainment								
Total, 25 years and over.....	194,569	134,987	69.4	125,693	64.6	9,294	6.9	59,582
Less than a high school diploma.....	15,281	8,512	55.7	7,536	49.3	976	11.5	6,769
High school graduates, no college ¹	51,973	33,129	63.7	30,211	58.1	2,919	8.8	18,844
Some college or associate degree.....	49,633	34,507	69.5	31,901	64.3	2,606	7.6	15,126
Bachelor's degree and higher ²	77,681	58,839	75.7	56,045	72.1	2,793	4.7	18,843

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, 2020 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.....	147,795	123,188	24,607	7,227
16 to 64 years.....	137,977	116,871	21,106	6,806
65 years and over.....	9,818	6,317	3,501	420
Persons with a disability				
16 years and over.....	5,354	3,792	1,562	339
16 to 64 years.....	4,310	3,226	1,084	296
65 years and over.....	1,043	566	478	43
Persons with no disability				
16 years and over.....	142,441	119,397	23,045	6,888
16 to 64 years.....	133,667	113,645	20,022	6,510
65 years and over.....	8,774	5,751	3,023	378

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, 2020 annual averages
 [Percent distribution]

Occupation	Persons with a disability			Persons with no disability		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Total employed (in thousands).....	5,354	2,943	2,410	142,441	75,617	66,824
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.....	36.1	33.0	39.8	43.3	39.4	47.8
Management, business, and financial operations occupations.....	16.2	17.3	14.8	18.4	19.2	17.6
Management occupations.....	11.6	13.5	9.4	12.6	14.1	10.9
Business and financial operations occupations.....	4.6	3.9	5.4	5.9	5.1	6.7
Professional and related occupations.....	19.9	15.7	25.0	24.9	20.2	30.2
Computer and mathematical occupations.....	3.2	4.3	1.9	3.8	5.4	2.0
Architecture and engineering occupations.....	1.4	2.0	0.7	2.2	3.4	0.8
Life, physical, and social science occupations.....	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.2
Community and social service occupations.....	2.0	1.1	3.2	1.8	1.1	2.7
Legal occupations.....	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.4
Education, training, and library occupations.....	5.0	2.5	8.0	6.1	3.0	9.5
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations.....	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.1	1.9	2.3
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations.....	4.4	2.1	7.2	6.5	3.2	10.4
Service occupations.....	18.0	15.3	21.4	15.4	12.4	18.7
Healthcare support occupations.....	4.0	1.0	7.7	3.2	0.9	5.8
Protective service occupations.....	1.9	2.7	0.9	2.1	2.9	1.0
Food preparation and serving related occupations.....	4.8	4.4	5.3	4.4	3.8	5.1
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations.....	4.9	5.8	3.9	3.4	3.8	2.9
Personal care and service occupations.....	2.3	1.3	3.6	2.3	1.0	3.8
Sales and office occupations.....	21.9	15.9	29.3	20.0	14.6	26.2
Sales and related occupations.....	9.9	9.2	10.7	9.6	9.2	10.0
Office and administrative support occupations.....	12.1	6.7	18.6	10.5	5.4	16.3
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations.....	9.1	15.4	1.3	9.0	16.1	1.1
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	0.9	1.4	0.3	0.7	1.0	0.4
Construction and extraction occupations.....	4.6	8.0	0.4	5.2	9.5	0.4
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	3.6	6.0	0.6	3.1	5.6	0.3
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations.....	14.9	20.5	8.1	12.2	17.6	6.2
Production occupations.....	5.7	7.4	3.6	5.1	6.9	3.1
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	9.2	13.1	4.5	7.1	10.7	3.1

NOTE: Effective with January 2020 data, occupations reflect the introduction of the 2018 Census occupational classification system, derived from the 2018 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC). No historical data have been revised. Data for 2020 are not strictly comparable with earlier years.

Table 4. Employed persons by disability status, industry, class of worker, and sex, 2020 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).....	5,354	2,943	2,410	142,441	75,617	66,824
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.....	2.9	4.0	1.5	1.5	2.1	0.9
Nonagricultural industries.....	97.1	96.0	98.5	98.5	97.9	99.1
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction.....	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.8	0.1
Construction.....	6.8	11.2	1.5	7.3	12.3	1.7
Manufacturing.....	9.1	12.2	5.5	9.9	13.1	6.2
Wholesale trade.....	1.7	2.2	1.1	2.3	3.0	1.5
Retail trade.....	13.0	12.3	13.8	10.5	10.5	10.5
Transportation and utilities.....	5.6	7.6	3.2	5.8	8.3	3.0
Information.....	1.6	2.0	1.1	1.8	2.0	1.5
Financial activities.....	6.3	5.6	7.2	7.2	6.6	8.0
Professional and business services.....	12.3	13.0	11.5	12.7	14.1	11.2
Education and health services.....	21.1	11.1	33.3	23.2	11.0	36.9
Leisure and hospitality.....	8.3	8.1	8.7	7.7	7.2	8.3
Other services.....	5.3	4.8	5.9	4.5	4.0	5.1
Public administration.....	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.1	5.1	5.0
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	89.7	88.2	91.5	93.8	93.1	94.6
Private industries.....	75.1	75.7	74.3	79.9	81.9	77.6
Government.....	14.6	12.5	17.2	13.9	11.2	17.0
Federal.....	3.5	3.8	3.1	2.6	2.7	2.5
State.....	5.2	3.9	6.7	4.7	3.5	6.0
Local.....	6.0	4.8	7.4	6.7	5.0	8.5
Self-employed workers, unincorporated.....	10.3	11.7	8.4	6.1	6.8	5.3

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, 2020 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.....	23,796	9,847	4,799	5,048	13,948
Persons who currently want a job.....	719	515	261	254	204
Marginally attached to the labor force ¹	182	140	77	63	42
Discouraged workers ²	46	34	23	11	12
Other persons marginally attached to the labor force ³	136	106	54	52	30
PERSONS WITH NO DISABILITY					
Total not in the labor force.....	75,791	45,744	17,234	28,510	30,047
Persons who currently want a job.....	6,404	5,750	2,776	2,974	654
Marginally attached to the labor force ¹	1,780	1,655	884	771	126
Discouraged workers ²	528	488	287	201	40
Other persons marginally attached to the labor force ³	1,252	1,167	596	570	86

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.