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## **PERSONS WITH A DISABILITY: LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS — 2016**

In 2016, 17.9 percent of persons with a disability were employed, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. In contrast, the employment-population ratio for those without a disability was 65.3 percent. The employment-population ratio for both persons with and without a disability increased from 2015 to 2016 (by 0.4 percentage point for persons with a disability and by 0.3 percentage point for persons with no disability). The unemployment rate for persons with a disability, at 10.5 percent, was little changed from the previous year, while the rate for those without a disability declined to 4.6 percent.

The 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. The 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 2016 data:**

- Nearly half of all persons with a disability were age 65 and over, about three times larger than the share of those with no disability. (See table 1.)
- For all age groups, the employment-population ratio was much lower for persons with a disability than for those with no disability. (See table 1.)
- For all educational attainment groups, jobless rates for persons with a disability were higher than those for persons without a disability. (See table 1.)
- In 2016, 34 percent of workers with a disability were employed part time, compared with 18 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 2016, 47 percent of persons with a disability were age 65 and over, compared with 15 percent of those with no disability. Women were more likely to have a disability than men, and Blacks and Whites had a higher prevalence of disability than Asians and Hispanics. (See table 1.)

## **Employment**

In 2016, the employment-population ratio for persons with a disability increased from 17.5 percent to 17.9 percent. For those with no disability, the ratio increased from 65.0 percent to 65.3 percent. 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 age 16 to 64, the employment-population ratio rose for both persons with a disability (27.7 percent) and those without a disability (72.8 percent) from 2015 to 2016. The ratio for persons age 65 and over with a disability, at 7.1 percent, increased in 2016, while the ratio for persons without a disability, at 23.4 percent, changed little. (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 with less education. Across all levels of education in 2016, 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, 34 percent usually worked part time in 2016, compared with 18 percent of those without a disability. The proportion of workers who were employed part time for economic reasons continued to be slightly higher among those with a disability than among those without a disability (6 percent versus 4 percent). These individuals were working part time because their hours had been cut back or because they were not able to find a full-time job. (See table 2.)

In 2016, persons with a disability were more concentrated in service occupations than those with no disability (21.3 percent, compared with 17.6 percent). Workers with a disability were more likely than those with no disability to work in production, transportation, and material moving occupations (14.6 percent, compared with 11.6 percent). Persons with a disability were less likely to work in management, professional, and related occupations than those without a disability (31.7 percent, compared with 39.5 percent). (See table 3.)

The proportion of persons employed in government was about the same for both persons with a disability and persons without a disability in 2016 (14.0 percent and 13.6 percent, respectively). However, a smaller share of workers with a disability were employed as private wage and salary workers (75.4 percent), compared with those with no disability (80.1 percent), and a larger share were self-employed than were those with no disability (10.6 percent versus 6.2 percent). (See table 4.)

## **Unemployment**

The unemployment rate for persons with a disability was 10.5 percent in 2016, about twice that of those with no disability (4.6 percent). (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 with a disability was little changed over the year, while the rate for persons without a disability declined by 0.5 percentage point to 4.6 percent in 2016. (See tables A and 1.)

Among persons with a disability, the unemployment rates were similar for both men and women in 2016 (10.1 percent and 11.0 percent, respectively). The rates for both men and women changed little from 2015 to 2016. Jobless rates for persons with a disability also showed little change among major race and ethnicity groups in 2016. As is the case among persons without a disability, the jobless rate for those with a disability was higher for Blacks (16.6 percent) than for Hispanics (12.5 percent), Asians (10.7 percent), and Whites (9.5 percent). (See table 1.)

## **Not in the labor force**

Persons who are neither employed nor unemployed are not in the labor force. A larger proportion of persons with a disability—about 8 in 10—were not in the labor force in 2016, 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.)

Regardless of disability status, the vast majority of those not in the labor force do not want a job; in 2016, 3 percent of those with a disability and 7 percent of those without a disability wanted a job. About 1 percent of persons with a disability and 2 percent of those without a disability were 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.) (See table 5.)

**Table A. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population by disability status and age, 2015 and 2016 annual averages**  
 [Numbers in thousands]

Characteristic	2015			2016		
	Total, 16 years and over	16 to 64 years	65 years and over	Total, 16 years and over	16 to 64 years	65 years and over
<b>PERSONS WITH A DISABILITY</b>						
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	29,752	15,771	13,981	29,971	15,746	14,225
Civilian labor force.....	5,813	4,812	1,001	6,005	4,919	1,086
Participation rate.....	19.5	30.5	7.2	20.0	31.2	7.6
Employed.....	5,193	4,250	942	5,372	4,356	1,016
Employment-population ratio.....	17.5	26.9	6.7	17.9	27.7	7.1
Unemployed.....	621	562	59	633	564	70
Unemployment rate.....	10.7	11.7	5.9	10.5	11.5	6.4
Not in labor force.....	23,939	10,959	12,980	23,965	10,827	13,139
<b>PERSONS WITH NO DISABILITY</b>						
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	221,049	188,521	32,528	223,567	189,757	33,810
Civilian labor force.....	151,317	143,517	7,800	153,182	144,996	8,185
Participation rate.....	68.5	76.1	24.0	68.5	76.4	24.2
Employed.....	143,641	136,119	7,522	146,064	138,164	7,900
Employment-population ratio.....	65.0	72.2	23.1	65.3	72.8	23.4
Unemployed.....	7,676	7,398	278	7,118	6,832	285
Unemployment rate.....	5.1	5.2	3.6	4.6	4.7	3.5
Not in labor force.....	69,732	45,004	24,728	70,385	44,761	25,624

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

CPS estimates are controlled to population totals that are available by age, sex, race, and Hispanic ethnicity. These controls are developed by the Census Bureau and are based on complete population counts obtained in the decennial census. In the years between decennial censuses, they incorporate the latest information about population change (births, deaths, and net international migration). As part of its annual update of population estimates, the Census Bureau introduces adjustments to the total population controls. The updated controls typically have a negligible impact on unemployment rates and other ratios. The estimates of the population of 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](http://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](http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsdisability_faq.htm).

### Other definitions

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

*Employed.* Employed 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 2010 Census occupational and 2012 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, 2016 annual averages**  
 [Numbers in thousands]

Characteristic	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force						Not in labor force
		Total	Participation rate	Employed		Unemployed		
				Total	Percent of population	Total	Rate	
<b>TOTAL</b>								
Total, 16 years and over.....	253,538	159,187	62.8	151,436	59.7	7,751	4.9	94,351
Men.....	122,497	84,755	69.2	80,568	65.8	4,187	4.9	37,743
Women.....	131,040	74,432	56.8	70,868	54.1	3,564	4.8	56,608
<b>PERSONS WITH A DISABILITY</b>								
Total, 16 years and over.....	29,971	6,005	20.0	5,372	17.9	633	10.5	23,965
Men.....	13,898	3,295	23.7	2,961	21.3	334	10.1	10,603
Women.....	16,073	2,710	16.9	2,411	15.0	299	11.0	13,363
<b>Age</b>								
16 to 64 years.....	15,746	4,919	31.2	4,356	27.7	564	11.5	10,827
16 to 19 years.....	654	161	24.6	103	15.8	58	35.8	493
20 to 24 years.....	913	399	43.7	321	35.1	78	19.5	514
25 to 34 years.....	1,824	770	42.2	657	36.0	113	14.6	1,054
35 to 44 years.....	2,161	827	38.3	745	34.5	82	9.9	1,333
45 to 54 years.....	3,807	1,159	30.4	1,049	27.5	110	9.5	2,648
55 to 64 years.....	6,387	1,603	25.1	1,480	23.2	123	7.7	4,784
65 years and over.....	14,225	1,086	7.6	1,016	7.1	70	6.4	13,139
<b>Race and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity</b>								
White.....	23,934	4,824	20.2	4,367	18.2	457	9.5	19,110
Black or African American.....	4,069	698	17.2	582	14.3	116	16.6	3,371
Asian.....	795	138	17.3	123	15.5	15	10.7	657
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	3,124	684	21.9	598	19.2	85	12.5	2,440
<b>Educational attainment</b>								
Total, 25 years and over.....	28,404	5,446	19.2	4,948	17.4	498	9.1	22,958
Less than a high school diploma.....	5,633	585	10.4	507	9.0	78	13.3	5,048
High school graduates, no college <sup>1</sup> .....	10,350	1,669	16.1	1,519	14.7	150	9.0	8,680
Some college or associate degree.....	7,457	1,798	24.1	1,620	21.7	178	9.9	5,659
Bachelor's degree and higher <sup>2</sup> .....	4,964	1,394	28.1	1,301	26.2	93	6.6	3,570
<b>PERSONS WITH NO DISABILITY</b>								
Total, 16 years and over.....	223,567	153,182	68.5	146,064	65.3	7,118	4.6	70,385
Men.....	108,599	81,459	75.0	77,607	71.5	3,852	4.7	27,140
Women.....	114,968	71,722	62.4	68,457	59.5	3,266	4.6	43,245
<b>Age</b>								
16 to 64 years.....	189,757	144,996	76.4	138,164	72.8	6,832	4.7	44,761
16 to 19 years.....	16,060	5,728	35.7	4,861	30.3	867	15.1	10,331
20 to 24 years.....	20,808	14,914	71.7	13,706	65.9	1,208	8.1	5,893
25 to 34 years.....	41,723	34,750	83.3	33,065	79.2	1,685	4.8	6,973
35 to 44 years.....	37,656	31,992	85.0	30,817	81.8	1,175	3.7	5,663
45 to 54 years.....	38,590	32,750	84.9	31,671	82.1	1,079	3.3	5,841
55 to 64 years.....	34,921	24,862	71.2	24,044	68.9	818	3.3	10,059
65 years and over.....	33,810	8,185	24.2	7,900	23.4	285	3.5	25,624
<b>Race and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity</b>								
White.....	174,281	119,834	68.8	114,946	66.0	4,888	4.1	54,447
Black or African American.....	27,820	18,939	68.1	17,400	62.5	1,539	8.1	8,881
Asian.....	14,326	9,424	65.8	9,090	63.5	334	3.5	4,902
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	37,573	26,113	69.5	24,651	65.6	1,463	5.6	11,459
<b>Educational attainment</b>								
Total, 25 years and over.....	186,699	132,539	71.0	127,497	68.3	5,042	3.8	54,160
Less than a high school diploma.....	17,735	10,094	56.9	9,377	52.9	717	7.1	7,641
High school graduates, no college <sup>1</sup> .....	51,672	33,979	65.8	32,282	62.5	1,697	5.0	17,693
Some college or associate degree.....	49,728	36,136	72.7	34,766	69.9	1,371	3.8	13,591
Bachelor's degree and higher <sup>2</sup> .....	67,565	52,329	77.5	51,073	75.6	1,257	2.4	15,235

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

<sup>2</sup> 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, 2016 annual averages**  
 [Numbers in thousands]

Disability status and age	Employed			At work part time for economic reasons <sup>1</sup>
	Total	Usually work full time	Usually work part time	
<b>TOTAL</b>				
16 years and over.....	151,436	123,761	27,675	5,943
16 to 64 years.....	142,520	118,357	24,162	5,712
65 years and over.....	8,916	5,403	3,513	231
<b>Persons with a disability</b>				
16 years and over.....	5,372	3,564	1,808	299
16 to 64 years.....	4,356	3,088	1,267	267
65 years and over.....	1,016	476	541	32
<b>Persons with no disability</b>				
16 years and over.....	146,064	120,197	25,867	5,645
16 to 64 years.....	138,164	115,269	22,895	5,445
65 years and over.....	7,900	4,927	2,973	199

<sup>1</sup> 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, 2016 annual averages**  
 [Percent distribution]

Occupation	Persons with a disability			Persons with no disability		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Total employed (in thousands).....	5,372	2,961	2,411	146,064	77,607	68,457
<b>Occupation as a percent of total employed</b>						
Total employed.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Management, professional, and related occupations.....	31.7	29.3	34.6	39.5	36.1	43.5
Management, business, and financial operations occupations.....	14.2	15.4	12.6	16.6	17.5	15.5
Management occupations.....	10.2	12.1	7.8	11.5	13.2	9.7
Business and financial operations occupations.....	3.9	3.3	4.7	5.0	4.3	5.8
Professional and related occupations.....	17.5	13.8	22.1	23.0	18.6	28.0
Computer and mathematical occupations.....	2.0	2.8	1.1	3.1	4.3	1.7
Architecture and engineering occupations.....	1.5	2.3	0.5	2.1	3.3	0.6
Life, physical, and social science occupations.....	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.9
Community and social service occupations.....	2.1	1.6	2.7	1.7	1.1	2.4
Legal occupations.....	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.3
Education, training, and library occupations.....	4.6	2.1	7.6	6.0	3.0	9.3
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations.....	2.1	1.9	2.4	2.0	2.0	2.1
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations.....	3.8	1.7	6.3	6.0	2.8	9.7
Service occupations.....	21.3	18.0	25.3	17.6	14.3	21.3
Healthcare support occupations.....	2.3	0.6	4.5	2.3	0.5	4.4
Protective service occupations.....	2.0	3.0	0.8	2.1	3.0	1.0
Food preparation and serving related occupations.....	5.9	5.0	7.1	5.6	4.9	6.4
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations.....	6.3	7.3	5.0	3.7	4.2	3.2
Personal care and service occupations.....	4.8	2.2	8.0	3.8	1.6	6.3
Sales and office occupations.....	23.0	16.4	31.0	22.1	16.2	28.9
Sales and related occupations.....	10.5	9.3	12.1	10.5	10.1	10.9
Office and administrative support occupations.....	12.4	7.2	18.9	11.7	6.1	18.0
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations.....	9.5	16.1	1.3	9.2	16.5	0.9
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.7	1.1	0.3
Construction and extraction occupations.....	5.1	8.8	0.5	5.2	9.6	0.3
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	3.6	6.2	0.4	3.2	5.8	0.2
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations.....	14.6	20.1	7.8	11.6	17.0	5.4
Production occupations.....	6.9	8.7	4.7	5.5	7.5	3.3
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	7.7	11.4	3.1	6.1	9.6	2.1

**Table 4. Employed persons by disability status, industry, class of worker, and sex, 2016 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).....	5,372	2,961	2,411	146,064	77,607	68,457
<b>Industry as a percent of total employed</b>						
Total employed.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture and related industries.....	3.0	4.1	1.7	1.6	2.2	0.8
Nonagricultural industries.....	97.0	95.9	98.3	98.4	97.8	99.2
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction.....	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.9	0.2
Construction.....	6.5	10.5	1.6	6.8	11.7	1.3
Manufacturing.....	10.1	13.3	6.1	10.2	13.6	6.3
Wholesale trade.....	2.2	3.2	1.0	2.4	3.2	1.5
Retail trade.....	12.8	12.3	13.4	10.9	10.7	11.1
Transportation and utilities.....	4.9	6.7	2.7	5.3	7.6	2.7
Information.....	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.1	1.6
Financial activities.....	5.4	4.8	6.2	6.9	6.2	7.7
Professional and business services.....	11.2	12.5	9.7	12.1	13.4	10.7
Education and health services.....	21.2	11.1	33.6	22.7	10.8	36.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	9.9	8.5	11.5	9.4	8.7	10.1
Other services.....	6.1	6.2	6.0	4.8	4.3	5.4
Public administration.....	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.4
<b>Class of worker as a percent of total employed</b>						
Total employed <sup>1</sup> .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage and salary workers <sup>2</sup> .....	89.3	87.7	91.2	93.8	92.7	94.9
Private industries.....	75.4	76.1	74.5	80.1	81.7	78.4
Government.....	14.0	11.7	16.7	13.6	11.1	16.6
Federal.....	2.9	3.3	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.3
State.....	4.9	3.6	6.4	4.6	3.5	6.0
Local.....	6.2	4.8	7.8	6.6	5.1	8.4
Self-employed workers, unincorporated.....	10.6	12.2	8.6	6.2	7.2	5.0

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

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

**Table 5. Persons not in the labor force by disability status, age, and sex, 2016 annual averages**  
 [Numbers in thousands]

Category	Total, 16 years and over	16 to 64 years			Total, 65 years and over
		Total	Men	Women	
<b>PERSONS WITH A DISABILITY</b>					
Total not in the labor force.....	23,965	10,827	5,097	5,730	13,139
Persons who currently want a job.....	734	506	242	264	228
Marginally attached to the labor force <sup>1</sup> .....	198	155	84	71	43
Discouraged workers <sup>2</sup> .....	52	39	27	12	13
Other persons marginally attached to the labor force <sup>3</sup> .....	147	117	57	60	30
<b>PERSONS WITH NO DISABILITY</b>					
Total not in the labor force.....	70,385	44,761	16,339	28,422	25,624
Persons who currently want a job.....	5,115	4,527	2,099	2,428	587
Marginally attached to the labor force <sup>1</sup> .....	1,605	1,465	778	687	141
Discouraged workers <sup>2</sup> .....	502	446	280	166	56
Other persons marginally attached to the labor force <sup>3</sup> .....	1,103	1,018	498	521	85

<sup>1</sup> 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.

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

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