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## PERSONS WITH A DISABILITY: LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS — 2011

In 2011, 17.8 percent of persons with a disability were employed, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. In contrast, the employment-population ratio for persons without a disability was 63.6 percent. The employment-population ratio for persons with a disability declined from 18.6 percent in 2010 to 17.8 percent in 2011. The ratio for persons without a disability was about unchanged. The unemployment rate of persons with a disability was 15.0 percent in 2011, higher than the rate for those with no disability, at 8.7 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.

### Highlights from the 2011 data are:

- Persons with a disability were over three times as likely as those with no disability to be age 65 and over. (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.)
- The unemployment rate for persons with a disability was about the same in 2011 as in 2010. The rate for persons without a disability fell over the year. (See table A.)
- One-third of workers with a disability were employed part time, compared with about one-fifth of 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 2011, 45 percent of persons with a disability were age 65 and over, compared with 13 percent of those with no disability. Women were somewhat more likely to have a

disability than men, partly reflecting the greater life expectancy of women. Among the major race and ethnicity groups, the prevalence of a disability was higher for blacks and whites than for Asians and Hispanics. (See table 1.)

## **Employment**

In 2011, the employment-population ratio was 17.8 percent for persons with a disability. Among those with no disability, the ratio was much higher (63.6 percent). The lower ratio among persons with a disability is due, in part, to the fact that a large share of the population of persons with a disability was age 65 and older, and older workers in general are less likely to be employed. However, across all age groups, persons with a disability were much less likely to be employed than those with no disability. (See table 1.)

From 2010 to 2011, the employment-population ratio for persons with a disability fell from 18.6 percent to 17.8 percent, while the ratio for persons without a disability was little changed. Among persons with a disability, the employment-population ratio for those age 16 to 64 declined, while the ratio for those age 65 and over rose. (See table A.)

Persons with a disability who had completed higher levels of education were more likely to be employed in 2011 than those with less education. However, at all levels of education, persons with a disability were much less likely to be employed than were their counterparts with no disability. (See table 1.)

Workers with a disability were more likely than those with no disability to work part time. Among workers with a disability, 33 percent usually worked part time in 2011, compared with 19 percent of workers without a disability. A slightly larger proportion of workers with a disability worked part time for economic reasons than those with no disability (8 and 6 percent, respectively). These individuals were working part time because their hours had been cut back or because they were unable to find a full-time job. (See table 2.)

Workers with a disability were slightly more likely than those with no disability to work in production, transportation, and material moving occupations (14 percent compared with 12 percent). Those with a disability were less likely to work in management, professional, and related occupations (32 percent compared with 38 percent). (See table 3.)

In 2011, 16 percent of workers with a disability were employed in federal, state, and local government, about the same percentage as those with no disability. Seventy-three percent of workers with a disability were employed as private wage and salary workers, compared with 79 percent of those with no disability. A larger proportion of workers with a disability were self-employed than were those with no disability (12 and 7 percent, respectively). (See table 4.)

## **Unemployment**

The unemployment rate for persons with a disability was 15.0 percent in 2011, well above the figure of 8.7 percent for those with no 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 with a disability was about the same in 2011 as in 2010, while the rate for persons without a disability fell. (See tables A and 1.)

Among persons with a disability, the jobless rate for men (15.3 percent) was slightly higher in 2011 than the rate for women (14.7 percent). As is the case among those without a disability, the unemployment rates in 2011 for those with a disability were higher among blacks (23.5 percent) and Hispanics (20.3 percent) than among whites (13.7 percent) and Asians (11.0 percent). (See table 1.)

### **Not in the labor force**

Persons who are neither employed nor unemployed are not in the labor force. As was the case in 2010, a large proportion of persons with a disability—about 8 in 10—were not in the labor force in 2011, compared with about 3 in 10 of those with no disability. In part, this reflects the fact that many of those with a disability are age 65 and over. However, for all age groups, persons with a disability were more likely than those with no disability to be out of the labor force. (See table 1.)

Among persons not in the labor force, 1 percent of those with a disability were marginally attached to the labor force in 2011, compared with 4 percent of those with no disability. These individuals were not in the labor force, wanted and were available for 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. 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. (See table 5.)

**Table A. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population by disability status and age, 2010 and 2011 annual averages**  
 [Numbers in thousands]

Characteristic	2010			2011		
	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.....	26,592	14,730	11,862	27,382	15,047	12,335
Civilian labor force.....	5,795	4,995	800	5,722	4,854	868
Participation rate.....	21.8	33.9	6.7	20.9	32.3	7.0
Employed.....	4,939	4,210	729	4,861	4,067	794
Employment-population ratio.....	18.6	28.6	6.1	17.8	27.0	6.4
Unemployed.....	857	786	71	861	787	74
Unemployment rate.....	14.8	15.7	8.9	15.0	16.2	8.5
Not in labor force.....	20,797	9,735	11,062	21,659	10,192	11,467
<b>PERSONS WITH NO DISABILITY</b>						
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	211,238	184,394	26,844	212,236	184,842	27,394
Civilian labor force.....	148,094	142,176	5,918	147,894	141,650	6,244
Participation rate.....	70.1	77.1	22.0	69.7	76.6	22.8
Employed.....	134,125	128,586	5,539	135,008	129,155	5,853
Employment-population ratio.....	63.5	69.7	20.6	63.6	69.9	21.4
Unemployed.....	13,968	13,590	378	12,886	12,495	391
Unemployment rate.....	9.4	9.6	6.4	8.7	8.8	6.3
Not in labor force.....	63,144	42,218	20,926	64,342	43,192	21,150

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 is a monthly survey of about 60,000 eligible households that is conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau for the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

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 exact difference, or *sampling error*, varies depending on the particular sample selected, and this 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.

A full discussion of the reliability of data from the CPS and information on estimating standard errors is available online 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 estimated effect of the new controls on CPS data for 2011 (based on a comparison of December 2010 data on the old and new controls) was to decrease the total employment level by 472,000. The number of employed persons with a disability was lower by 11,000 and the number with no disability was lower by 461,000; these effects reflect an

indirect adjustment related to changes in population size and composition by age, sex, race, and Hispanic ethnicity. The updated controls had 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 currently available. Without independent population totals, sample-based estimates are more apt to vary from one time period to the next.) Additional information is available on the BLS Web site 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 Web site at [www.bls.gov/cps/cpsdisability\\_faqs.htm](http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsdisability_faqs.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 persons* are all those who, during the survey reference week (which is generally the week including the 12th day of the month), (a) did any work at all as paid employees; (b) worked in their own business, profession, or on their own farm; (c) worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in a family-operated enterprise; or (d) were temporarily absent from their jobs because of illness, vacation, labor dispute, or another reason.

*Unemployed persons* are all persons who had no employment during the reference week, were available for work, except for temporary illness, and had made specific efforts to find employment sometime during the 4 weeks preceding the survey. 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* comprises all persons classified as employed or unemployed.

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

*Not in the labor force* includes all persons 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 prior to the survey 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.

*At work part time for economic reasons*, a measure sometimes referred to as involuntary part time, refers to individuals 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.

*Occupation, industry, and class of worker* 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 2007 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.

**Table 1. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population by disability status and selected characteristics, 2011 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.....	239,618	153,617	64.1	139,869	58.4	13,747	8.9	86,001
Men.....	116,317	81,975	70.5	74,290	63.9	7,684	9.4	34,343
Women.....	123,300	71,642	58.1	65,579	53.2	6,063	8.5	51,658
<b>PERSONS WITH A DISABILITY</b>								
Total, 16 years and over.....	27,382	5,722	20.9	4,861	17.8	861	15.0	21,659
Men.....	12,633	3,152	24.9	2,670	21.1	482	15.3	9,481
Women.....	14,749	2,571	17.4	2,192	14.9	379	14.7	12,178
<b>Age</b>								
16 to 64 years.....	15,047	4,854	32.3	4,067	27.0	787	16.2	10,192
16 to 19 years.....	589	124	21.0	71	12.1	53	42.4	465
20 to 24 years.....	726	302	41.6	220	30.3	82	27.1	424
25 to 34 years.....	1,697	740	43.6	579	34.1	161	21.7	958
35 to 44 years.....	2,167	793	36.6	661	30.5	133	16.7	1,374
45 to 54 years.....	4,212	1,359	32.3	1,167	27.7	193	14.2	2,853
55 to 64 years.....	5,656	1,536	27.2	1,370	24.2	167	10.8	4,119
65 years and over.....	12,335	868	7.0	794	6.4	74	8.5	11,467
<b>Race and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity</b>								
White.....	22,386	4,779	21.3	4,122	18.4	657	13.7	17,607
Black or African American.....	3,494	604	17.3	462	13.2	142	23.5	2,889
Asian.....	657	134	20.5	120	18.2	15	11.0	523
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	2,527	517	20.5	412	16.3	105	20.3	2,010
<b>Educational attainment</b>								
Total, 25 years and over.....	26,067	5,297	20.3	4,570	17.5	727	13.7	20,770
Less than a high school diploma.....	6,081	623	10.2	493	8.1	130	20.8	5,458
High school graduates, no college <sup>1</sup> .....	9,603	1,695	17.6	1,465	15.3	229	13.5	7,909
Some college or associate degree.....	6,312	1,656	26.2	1,408	22.3	248	15.0	4,656
Bachelor's degree and higher <sup>2</sup> .....	4,070	1,323	32.5	1,203	29.6	120	9.1	2,747
<b>PERSONS WITH NO DISABILITY</b>								
Total, 16 years and over.....	212,236	147,894	69.7	135,008	63.6	12,886	8.7	64,342
Men.....	103,684	78,823	76.0	71,621	69.1	7,202	9.1	24,861
Women.....	108,552	69,071	63.6	63,387	58.4	5,684	8.2	39,480
<b>Age</b>								
16 to 64 years.....	184,842	141,650	76.6	129,155	69.9	12,495	8.8	43,192
16 to 19 years.....	16,186	5,603	34.6	4,255	26.3	1,347	24.0	10,583
20 to 24 years.....	20,697	14,968	72.3	12,816	61.9	2,153	14.4	5,729
25 to 34 years.....	39,666	32,985	83.2	29,958	75.5	3,027	9.2	6,681
35 to 44 years.....	37,332	31,866	85.4	29,610	79.3	2,256	7.1	5,465
45 to 54 years.....	39,630	34,000	85.8	31,700	80.0	2,300	6.8	5,630
55 to 64 years.....	31,332	22,228	70.9	20,816	66.4	1,412	6.4	9,103
65 years and over.....	27,394	6,244	22.8	5,853	21.4	391	6.3	21,150
<b>Race and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity</b>								
White.....	170,691	119,800	70.2	110,569	64.8	9,232	7.7	50,891
Black or African American.....	25,620	17,277	67.4	14,589	56.9	2,688	15.6	8,343
Asian.....	10,782	7,251	67.3	6,748	62.6	504	6.9	3,531
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	31,910	22,380	70.1	19,856	62.2	2,524	11.3	9,530
<b>Educational attainment</b>								
Total, 25 years and over.....	175,353	127,323	72.6	117,937	67.3	9,386	7.4	48,030
Less than a high school diploma.....	19,041	10,976	57.6	9,474	49.8	1,502	13.7	8,065
High school graduates, no college <sup>1</sup> .....	52,329	35,649	68.1	32,358	61.8	3,292	9.2	16,679
Some college or associate degree.....	46,777	35,175	75.2	32,486	69.4	2,689	7.6	11,602
Bachelor's degree and higher <sup>2</sup> .....	57,207	45,523	79.6	43,619	76.2	1,904	4.2	11,684

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, 2011 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.....	139,869	112,556	27,313	8,560
16 to 64 years.....	133,222	108,671	24,551	8,302
65 years and over.....	6,647	3,885	2,762	258
<b>Persons with a disability</b>				
16 years and over.....	4,861	3,259	1,602	370
16 to 64 years.....	4,067	2,887	1,180	335
65 years and over.....	794	372	422	35
<b>Persons with no disability</b>				
16 years and over.....	135,008	109,297	25,711	8,191
16 to 64 years.....	129,155	105,784	23,371	7,967
65 years and over.....	5,853	3,513	2,340	224

<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, 2011 annual averages**  
 [Percent distribution]

Occupation	Persons with a disability			Persons with no disability		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Total employed (in thousands).....	4,861	2,670	2,192	135,008	71,621	63,387
<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	30.2	33.4	37.8	34.5	41.4
Management, business, and financial operations occupations.....	13.8	16.1	10.9	15.5	16.5	14.3
Management occupations.....	9.9	12.5	6.8	10.9	12.7	8.9
Business and financial operations occupations.....	3.9	3.7	4.1	4.6	3.8	5.4
Professional and related occupations.....	17.9	14.1	22.4	22.3	18.0	27.1
Computer and mathematical occupations.....	1.7	2.4	0.8	2.6	3.7	1.4
Architecture and engineering occupations.....	1.5	2.3	0.4	2.0	3.3	0.6
Life, physical, and social science occupations.....	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9
Community and social service occupations.....	1.8	1.2	2.5	1.7	1.1	2.3
Legal occupations.....	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3
Education, training, and library occupations.....	5.3	2.8	8.3	6.2	3.1	9.7
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations.....	2.0	1.8	2.3	2.0	2.0	1.9
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations.....	3.5	1.6	5.9	5.6	2.7	8.9
Service occupations.....	19.2	15.8	23.4	17.7	14.7	21.1
Healthcare support occupations.....	2.2	0.6	4.3	2.4	0.6	4.5
Protective service occupations.....	2.0	2.9	0.8	2.3	3.4	1.0
Food preparation and serving related occupations.....	4.8	3.6	6.2	5.6	4.8	6.4
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations.....	5.9	6.8	4.7	3.9	4.4	3.2
Personal care and service occupations.....	4.4	1.9	7.4	3.5	1.4	5.9
Sales and office occupations.....	24.6	16.3	34.7	23.6	16.8	31.3
Sales and related occupations.....	10.8	9.6	12.2	11.0	10.4	11.6
Office and administrative support occupations.....	13.8	6.7	22.5	12.6	6.3	19.8
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations.....	10.2	17.7	1.1	9.3	16.7	0.8
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	0.8	1.2	0.4	0.7	1.1	0.3
Construction and extraction occupations.....	5.2	9.3	0.3	5.1	9.4	0.2
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	4.2	7.3	0.5	3.5	6.3	0.3
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations...	14.3	20.0	7.4	11.7	17.3	5.4
Production occupations.....	7.1	9.1	4.6	5.8	7.8	3.5
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	7.2	10.9	2.8	5.9	9.5	1.9

**Table 4. Employed persons by disability status, industry, class of worker, and sex, 2011 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).....	4,861	2,670	2,192	135,008	71,621	63,387
<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.....	3.3	4.8	1.5	1.6	2.2	0.8
Nonagricultural industries.....	96.7	95.2	98.5	98.4	97.8	99.2
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction.....	0.7	1.2	0.2	0.6	1.0	0.2
Construction.....	6.0	10.0	1.3	6.5	11.1	1.3
Manufacturing.....	10.2	13.0	6.8	10.3	13.8	6.2
Wholesale trade.....	2.4	3.3	1.3	2.7	3.7	1.7
Retail trade.....	12.8	12.1	13.7	11.3	11.0	11.7
Transportation and utilities.....	5.3	7.2	2.9	5.1	7.5	2.5
Information.....	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.5	1.9
Financial activities.....	6.1	5.6	6.7	6.7	5.7	7.9
Professional and business services.....	10.6	11.4	9.6	11.3	12.6	9.9
Education and health services.....	21.9	11.5	34.6	22.8	11.0	36.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	8.0	7.3	8.9	9.1	8.5	9.8
Other services.....	5.6	5.5	5.7	4.8	4.3	5.3
Public administration.....	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.1	4.7
<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> .....	88.1	85.8	90.9	93.4	92.2	94.6
Private industries.....	72.5	72.9	72.0	78.7	80.2	76.9
Government.....	15.6	13.0	18.9	14.7	12.0	17.7
Federal.....	2.9	3.2	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.3
State.....	5.3	3.7	7.3	4.5	3.5	5.6
Local.....	7.3	6.0	8.9	7.7	5.8	9.7
Self-employed workers, unincorporated.....	11.8	14.1	9.0	6.6	7.7	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, 2011 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.....	21,659	10,192	4,887	5,305	11,467
Persons who currently want a job.....	662	477	238	240	184
Marginally attached to the labor force <sup>1</sup> .....	235	198	106	92	37
Discouraged workers <sup>2</sup> .....	74	58	34	24	16
Other persons marginally attached to the labor force <sup>3</sup> .....	161	140	72	68	21
<b>PERSONS WITH NO DISABILITY</b>					
Total not in the labor force.....	64,342	43,192	15,972	27,220	21,150
Persons who currently want a job.....	5,775	5,224	2,447	2,776	552
Marginally attached to the labor force <sup>1</sup> .....	2,338	2,178	1,135	1,043	160
Discouraged workers <sup>2</sup> .....	915	840	494	346	75
Other persons marginally attached to the labor force <sup>3</sup> .....	1,423	1,338	641	697	85

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.

