

For release 10:00 a.m. (EDT) Friday, June 24, 2011

USDL-11-0921

Technical information: (202) 691-6378 • cpsinfo@bls.gov • www.bls.gov/cps  
Media contact: (202) 691-5902 • PressOffice@bls.gov

## **PERSONS WITH A DISABILITY: LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS—2010**

The proportion of the population employed in 2010—the employment-population ratio—was 18.6 percent among those with a disability, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. The employment-population ratio for persons without a disability was 63.5 percent. The ratios in 2010 for both persons with and without a disability were lower than those recorded in 2009. The unemployment rate of persons with a disability was 14.8 percent in 2010, higher than the rate for those with no disability, which was 9.4 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 2010 data are:**

- Persons with a disability were over three times as likely as those with no disability to be age 65 or over. (See table 1.)
- For each age group, 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 2010 as in 2009. The rate for persons without a disability increased over the year. (See table A.)
- Nearly one-third of workers with a disability were employed part time, compared with about one-fifth of those with no disability. (See table 2.)
- 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 2010, 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 2010, the employment-population ratio was 18.6 percent for persons with a disability. Among those with no disability, the ratio was much higher at 63.5 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, among each age group, persons with a disability were much less likely to be employed than those with no disability. (See table 1.)

In 2010, employment-population ratios for both persons with and without a disability were lower than in 2009. For both groups, the decline was largest among those age 16 to 64. (See table A.)

Persons with a disability who had completed higher levels of education were more likely to be employed in 2010 than those with less education. However, at each level of education, persons with a disability were much less likely to be employed than were their counterparts with no disability. (Because many people age 16 to 24 are still completing their education, data on educational attainment are shown for those age 25 and over.) (See table 1.)

Workers with a disability were more likely than those with no disability to work part time. Among workers with a disability, 32 percent usually worked part time in 2010, 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 (15 percent compared with 12 percent). Those with a disability were less likely to work in management, professional, and related occupations (31 percent compared with 37 percent). (See table 3.)

In 2010, 15 percent of workers with a disability were employed in federal, state, and local government, the same percentage as those with no disability. Seventy-four percent of workers with a disability were employed as private wage and salary workers, compared with 78 percent of those with no disability. A larger proportion of workers with a disability were self-employed than were those with no disability (11 and 7 percent, respectively). (See table 4.)

## **Unemployment**

The unemployment rate for persons with a disability was 14.8 percent in 2010, well above the figure of 9.4 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.) Compared with 2009, the unemployment rate for persons with a disability was about the same in 2010, while the rate for persons without a disability increased. (See tables A and 1.)

Among persons with a disability, the jobless rate for men (15.2 percent) was slightly higher in 2010 than the rate for women (14.3 percent). As is the case among those without a disability, the unemployment rates in 2010 for those with a disability were higher among blacks (22.0 percent) and Hispanics (18.4 percent) than among whites (13.6 percent) and Asians (12.0 percent). (See table 1.)

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

Persons who are neither employed nor unemployed are referred to as not in the labor force. As was the case in 2009, a large proportion of those with a disability (about 8 in 10) were not in the labor force in 2010, 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 each age group, persons with a disability were more likely than those with no disability to be out of the labor force. (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. Among those who do want a job, a subset is classified as marginally attached to the labor force. 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. Among persons not in the labor force, 1 percent of those with a disability were marginally attached to the labor force in 2010, compared with 4 percent of those with no disability. (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, 2009 and 2010 annual averages**  
 [Numbers in thousands]

Characteristic	2009			2010		
	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.....	26,981	14,845	12,136	26,592	14,730	11,862
Civilian labor force.....	6,050	5,220	830	5,795	4,995	800
Participation rate.....	22.4	35.2	6.8	21.8	33.9	6.7
Employed.....	5,174	4,406	768	4,939	4,210	729
Employment-population ratio.....	19.2	29.7	6.3	18.6	28.6	6.1
Unemployed.....	876	814	61	857	786	71
Unemployment rate.....	14.5	15.6	7.4	14.8	15.7	8.9
Not in labor force.....	20,931	9,625	11,306	20,797	9,735	11,062
<b>PERSONS WITH NO DISABILITY</b>						
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	208,820	182,958	25,862	211,238	184,394	26,844
Civilian labor force.....	148,092	142,388	5,705	148,094	142,176	5,918
Participation rate.....	70.9	77.8	22.1	70.1	77.1	22.0
Employed.....	134,703	129,358	5,345	134,125	128,586	5,539
Employment-population ratio.....	64.5	70.7	20.7	63.5	69.7	20.6
Unemployed.....	13,389	13,029	359	13,968	13,590	378
Unemployment rate.....	9.0	9.2	6.3	9.4	9.6	6.4
Not in labor force.....	60,728	40,570	20,158	63,144	42,218	20,926

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 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 2010 (based on a comparison of December 2009 data on the old and new controls) was to decrease the total employment level by 243,000. The number of employed persons with a disability was lower by 8,000 and the number with no disability was lower by 235,000; 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\\_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 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 2002 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, 2010 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.....	237,830	153,889	64.7	139,064	58.5	14,825	9.6	83,941
Men.....	115,174	81,985	71.2	73,359	63.7	8,626	10.5	33,189
Women.....	122,656	71,904	58.6	65,705	53.6	6,199	8.6	50,752
<b>PERSONS WITH A DISABILITY</b>								
Total, 16 years and over.....	26,592	5,795	21.8	4,939	18.6	857	14.8	20,797
Men.....	12,147	3,142	25.9	2,665	21.9	477	15.2	9,005
Women.....	14,445	2,653	18.4	2,274	15.7	379	14.3	11,792
<b>Age</b>								
16 to 64 years.....	14,730	4,995	33.9	4,210	28.6	786	15.7	9,735
16 to 19 years.....	593	134	22.7	87	14.6	48	35.6	458
20 to 24 years.....	777	350	45.1	265	34.1	86	24.4	427
25 to 34 years.....	1,534	682	44.5	535	34.9	147	21.5	852
35 to 44 years.....	2,148	826	38.4	699	32.6	126	15.3	1,322
45 to 54 years.....	4,217	1,477	35.0	1,267	30.0	210	14.2	2,740
55 to 64 years.....	5,462	1,526	27.9	1,356	24.8	169	11.1	3,936
65 years and over.....	11,862	800	6.7	729	6.1	71	8.9	11,062
<b>Race and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity</b>								
White.....	21,787	4,870	22.4	4,206	19.3	664	13.6	16,917
Black or African American.....	3,340	591	17.7	460	13.8	130	22.0	2,750
Asian.....	623	113	18.2	100	16.0	14	12.0	509
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	2,572	599	23.3	488	19.0	110	18.4	1,973
<b>Educational attainment</b>								
Total, 25 years and over.....	25,222	5,311	21.1	4,587	18.2	723	13.6	19,912
Less than a high school diploma.....	6,102	627	10.3	517	8.5	110	17.6	5,474
High school graduates, no college <sup>1</sup> .....	9,249	1,750	18.9	1,493	16.1	257	14.7	7,499
Some college or associate degree.....	6,059	1,666	27.5	1,421	23.5	245	14.7	4,393
Bachelor's degree and higher <sup>2</sup> .....	3,813	1,268	33.3	1,157	30.3	111	8.7	2,545
<b>PERSONS WITH NO DISABILITY</b>								
Total, 16 years and over.....	211,238	148,094	70.1	134,125	63.5	13,968	9.4	63,144
Men.....	103,027	78,842	76.5	70,694	68.6	8,148	10.3	24,184
Women.....	108,211	69,251	64.0	63,431	58.6	5,820	8.4	38,960
<b>Age</b>								
16 to 64 years.....	184,394	142,176	77.1	128,586	69.7	13,590	9.6	42,218
16 to 19 years.....	16,308	5,771	35.4	4,292	26.3	1,480	25.6	10,537
20 to 24 years.....	20,270	14,678	72.4	12,435	61.3	2,244	15.3	5,592
25 to 34 years.....	39,369	32,932	83.6	29,693	75.4	3,239	9.8	6,437
35 to 44 years.....	37,942	32,540	85.8	29,963	79.0	2,577	7.9	5,402
45 to 54 years.....	40,080	34,483	86.0	31,924	79.6	2,560	7.4	5,597
55 to 64 years.....	30,424	21,771	71.6	20,280	66.7	1,491	6.8	8,653
65 years and over.....	26,844	5,918	22.0	5,539	20.6	378	6.4	20,926
<b>Race and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity</b>								
White.....	170,288	120,214	70.6	109,962	64.6	10,252	8.5	50,074
Black or African American.....	25,368	17,272	68.1	14,550	57.4	2,722	15.8	8,096
Asian.....	10,577	7,135	67.5	6,605	62.5	530	7.4	3,442
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	31,141	22,150	71.1	19,418	62.4	2,732	12.3	8,991
<b>Educational attainment</b>								
Total, 25 years and over.....	174,659	127,644	73.1	117,399	67.2	10,245	8.0	47,015
Less than a high school diploma.....	19,564	11,252	57.5	9,598	49.1	1,655	14.7	8,312
High school graduates, no college <sup>1</sup> .....	52,788	36,487	69.1	32,800	62.1	3,686	10.1	16,301
Some college or associate degree.....	46,163	35,175	76.2	32,326	70.0	2,848	8.1	10,988
Bachelor's degree and higher <sup>2</sup> .....	56,144	44,731	79.7	42,675	76.0	2,056	4.6	11,414

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, 2010 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.....	139,064	111,714	27,350	8,874
16 to 64 years.....	132,796	108,104	24,692	8,626
65 years and over.....	6,268	3,611	2,658	249
<b>Persons with a disability</b>				
16 years and over.....	4,939	3,337	1,602	400
16 to 64 years.....	4,210	2,999	1,211	369
65 years and over.....	729	338	391	31
<b>Persons with no disability</b>				
16 years and over.....	134,125	108,378	25,748	8,474
16 to 64 years.....	128,586	105,105	23,481	8,256
65 years and over.....	5,539	3,273	2,267	218

<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, 2010 annual averages**  
 [Percent distribution]

Occupation	Persons with a disability			Persons with no disability		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Total employed (in thousands).....	4,939	2,665	2,274	134,125	70,694	63,431
<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.....	31.4	29.5	33.5	37.4	34.3	40.8
Management, business, and financial operations occupations.....	13.6	15.7	11.2	15.1	16.3	13.8
Management occupations.....	10.2	12.6	7.3	10.8	12.6	8.8
Business and financial operations occupations.....	3.5	3.1	3.9	4.3	3.7	5.0
Professional and related occupations.....	17.7	13.9	22.3	22.3	18.0	27.1
Computer and mathematical occupations.....	1.9	2.5	1.1	2.6	3.6	1.4
Architecture and engineering occupations.....	1.5	2.3	0.5	1.9	3.1	0.5
Life, physical, and social science occupations.....	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0
Community and social services occupations.....	1.9	1.5	2.3	1.7	1.1	2.3
Legal occupations.....	1.1	0.9	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.3
Education, training, and library occupations.....	5.3	2.6	8.4	6.2	3.1	9.7
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations.....	1.7	1.4	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations.....	3.6	1.7	5.7	5.7	2.8	8.9
Service occupations.....	19.4	16.1	23.3	17.7	14.5	21.2
Healthcare support occupations.....	2.3	0.5	4.5	2.4	0.5	4.5
Protective service occupations.....	2.0	2.9	0.9	2.4	3.6	1.1
Food preparation and serving related occupations.....	5.4	4.4	6.5	5.5	4.7	6.4
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations.....	5.4	6.6	4.1	3.8	4.2	3.3
Personal care and service occupations.....	4.3	1.8	7.3	3.6	1.5	5.9
Sales and office occupations.....	25.1	16.9	34.8	24.0	16.9	31.9
Sales and related occupations.....	11.1	9.8	12.7	11.1	10.5	11.7
Office and administrative support occupations.....	14.0	7.1	22.1	12.9	6.4	20.2
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations.....	9.6	17.0	0.9	9.4	17.0	0.9
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	0.8	1.3	0.3	0.7	1.0	0.4
Construction and extraction occupations.....	5.0	9.0	0.2	5.2	9.5	0.3
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	3.8	6.7	0.4	3.5	6.4	0.3
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations...	14.5	20.5	7.5	11.5	17.3	5.1
Production occupations.....	7.4	9.8	4.6	5.7	7.8	3.3
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	7.1	10.7	2.9	5.8	9.4	1.8

**Table 4. Employed persons by disability status, industry, class of worker, and sex, 2010 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).....	4,939	2,665	2,274	134,125	70,694	63,431
<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.....	2.8	4.2	1.1	1.5	2.2	0.8
Nonagricultural industries.....	97.2	95.8	98.9	98.5	97.8	99.2
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction.....	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.9	0.2
Construction.....	6.2	10.4	1.2	6.5	11.3	1.2
Manufacturing.....	10.0	13.5	6.0	10.1	13.8	6.0
Wholesale trade.....	2.7	3.5	1.7	2.7	3.7	1.7
Retail trade.....	13.3	12.4	14.4	11.4	10.9	11.9
Transportation and utilities.....	5.0	7.1	2.6	5.1	7.5	2.5
Information.....	1.9	2.1	1.7	2.3	2.6	2.0
Financial activities.....	6.0	5.0	7.2	6.8	5.9	7.8
Professional and business services.....	10.2	11.5	8.7	11.0	12.2	9.6
Education and health services.....	21.8	11.3	34.1	23.1	11.0	36.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	9.0	8.1	10.0	9.0	8.3	9.8
Other services.....	5.8	5.3	6.2	4.8	4.4	5.3
Public administration.....	4.8	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.2	4.8
<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> .....	89.1	86.8	91.8	93.1	91.8	94.5
Private industries.....	73.9	73.6	74.2	78.0	79.5	76.3
Government.....	15.2	13.2	17.6	15.1	12.4	18.2
Federal.....	3.2	3.7	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.4
State.....	4.9	3.7	6.3	4.5	3.5	5.7
Local.....	7.1	5.8	8.7	8.0	6.0	10.1
Self-employed workers, unincorporated.....	10.7	13.0	8.0	6.8	8.1	5.4

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, 2010 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.....	20,797	9,735	4,609	5,126	11,062
Persons who currently want a job.....	570	429	209	220	141
Marginally attached to the labor force <sup>1</sup> .....	209	178	95	83	31
Discouraged workers <sup>2</sup> .....	106	85	52	33	21
Other persons marginally attached to the labor force <sup>3</sup> .....	104	93	44	49	10
<b>PERSONS WITH NO DISABILITY</b>					
Total not in the labor force.....	63,144	42,218	15,512	26,705	20,926
Persons who currently want a job.....	5,489	5,015	2,375	2,640	474
Marginally attached to the labor force <sup>1</sup> .....	2,278	2,141	1,148	993	137
Discouraged workers <sup>2</sup> .....	1,067	986	618	368	81
Other persons marginally attached to the labor force <sup>3</sup> .....	1,211	1,155	530	625	56

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.