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## **PERSONS WITH A DISABILITY: LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS — 2018**

In 2018, the employment-population ratio—the proportion of the population that is employed—was 19.1 percent among those with a disability, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. In contrast, the employment-population ratio for those without a disability was 65.9 percent. The employment-population ratio for persons with a disability increased from 2017 to 2018, and the ratio for persons without a disability edged up. The unemployment rate for both persons with and without a disability declined from the previous year to 8.0 percent and 3.7 percent, respectively.

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 2018 data:**

- Nearly half of all persons with a disability were age 65 and older, about three times larger than the share of those with no disability. (See table 1.)
- Across all age groups, the employment-population ratios were much lower for persons with a disability than for those with no disability. (See table 1.)
- Across all educational attainment groups, jobless rates for persons with a disability were higher than those for persons without a disability. (See table 1.)
- In 2018, 31 percent of workers with a disability were employed part time, compared with 17 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 2018, 49 percent of persons with a disability were age 65 and

older, compared with 16 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 2018, 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 for persons with a disability increased from 18.7 percent in 2017 to 19.1 percent in 2018. The ratio for those without a disability, at 65.9 percent, edged up in 2018. 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, employment-population ratios rose for both persons with a disability (30.4 percent) and persons without a disability (74.0 percent) in 2018. The ratios for persons age 65 and older with a disability (7.4 percent) and without a disability (23.6 percent) were little changed from the previous 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 2018, 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 older.) (See table 1.)

Workers with a disability were more likely to be employed part time than those with no disability. In 2018, 31 percent of workers with a disability usually worked part time, compared with 17 percent of those without a disability. The proportion of workers with a disability who worked part time for economic reasons was slightly higher than their counterparts without a disability (4 percent, compared with 3 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 2018, persons with a disability were more concentrated in service occupations than those with no disability (19.0 percent, compared with 17.2 percent). Workers with a disability were also more likely than those with no disability to work in production, transportation, and material moving occupations (13.9 percent, compared with 11.8 percent). Persons with a disability were less likely to work in management, professional, and related occupations than those without a disability (33.7 percent, compared with 40.3 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 2018 (14.1 percent, compared with 13.4 percent, respectively). A larger share of persons with a disability were self-employed than were those with no disability (10.2 percent, compared with 6.1 percent); a smaller share of workers

with a disability were employed as private wage and salary workers (75.5 percent) than those with no disability (80.4 percent). (See table 4.)

## **Unemployment**

The unemployment rate for persons with a disability was 8.0 percent in 2018, more than twice the rate of those with no disability (3.7 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 rates for both persons with and without a disability were lower in 2018 than in the prior year. (See tables A and 1.)

In 2018, the unemployment rate for men with a disability (7.9 percent) was about the same as the rate for women (8.1 percent). The unemployment rates for both men and women declined from 2017 to 2018. Jobless rates declined among Whites and Blacks with a disability in 2018, while the rates for Hispanics and Asians showed little change. For persons with a disability, Blacks (11.2 percent) and Hispanics (9.8 percent) had higher unemployment rates than Whites (7.3 percent), and Asians (7.1 percent) in 2018. (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 2018, 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 older 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 2018, 3 percent of those with a disability and 6 percent of those without a disability wanted a job. Among those who do want a job, a subset is classified as marginally attached to the labor force. These individuals wanted and were available to work, and had looked for a job sometime in the prior 12 months. They were not counted as unemployed because they had not searched for work in the 4 weeks preceding the survey. (Persons marginally attached to the labor force include discouraged workers.) About 1 percent of persons with a disability and 2 percent of persons without a disability were marginally attached to the labor force in 2018. (See table 5.)

**Table A. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population by disability status and age, 2017 and 2018 annual averages**  
 [Numbers in thousands]

Characteristic	2017			2018		
	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.....	30,351	15,697	14,654	30,136	15,325	14,810
Civilian labor force.....	6,245	5,117	1,129	6,266	5,111	1,155
Participation rate.....	20.6	32.6	7.7	20.8	33.3	7.8
Employed.....	5,670	4,603	1,066	5,767	4,666	1,101
Employment-population ratio.....	18.7	29.3	7.3	19.1	30.4	7.4
Unemployed.....	576	514	62	499	445	54
Unemployment rate.....	9.2	10.0	5.5	8.0	8.7	4.7
Not in labor force.....	24,106	10,580	13,526	23,870	10,215	13,655
<b>PERSONS WITH NO DISABILITY</b>						
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	224,728	189,840	34,887	227,655	191,182	36,472
Civilian labor force.....	154,074	145,626	8,449	155,809	146,932	8,877
Participation rate.....	68.6	76.7	24.2	68.4	76.9	24.3
Employed.....	147,668	139,500	8,168	149,994	141,390	8,604
Employment-population ratio.....	65.7	73.5	23.4	65.9	74.0	23.6
Unemployed.....	6,407	6,126	281	5,815	5,542	273
Unemployment rate.....	4.2	4.2	3.3	3.7	3.8	3.1
Not in labor force.....	70,653	44,215	26,439	71,846	44,250	27,595

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, 2018 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.....	257,791	162,075	62.9	155,761	60.4	6,314	3.9	95,716
Men.....	124,678	86,096	69.1	82,698	66.3	3,398	3.9	38,582
Women.....	133,112	75,978	57.1	73,063	54.9	2,916	3.8	57,134
<b>PERSONS WITH A DISABILITY</b>								
Total, 16 years and over.....	30,136	6,266	20.8	5,767	19.1	499	8.0	23,870
Men.....	13,997	3,389	24.2	3,122	22.3	267	7.9	10,608
Women.....	16,139	2,877	17.8	2,645	16.4	232	8.1	13,262
<b>Age</b>								
16 to 64 years.....	15,325	5,111	33.3	4,666	30.4	445	8.7	10,215
16 to 19 years.....	644	151	23.5	112	17.4	39	26.1	493
20 to 24 years.....	867	384	44.3	328	37.8	56	14.6	483
25 to 34 years.....	1,914	930	48.6	828	43.3	101	10.9	984
35 to 44 years.....	2,140	861	40.2	795	37.1	67	7.7	1,279
45 to 54 years.....	3,537	1,204	34.0	1,123	31.7	81	6.7	2,333
55 to 64 years.....	6,223	1,580	25.4	1,480	23.8	100	6.3	4,643
65 years and over.....	14,810	1,155	7.8	1,101	7.4	54	4.7	13,655
<b>Race and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity</b>								
White.....	23,987	5,043	21.0	4,676	19.5	367	7.3	18,944
Black or African American.....	4,151	763	18.4	677	16.3	85	11.2	3,388
Asian.....	878	162	18.4	150	17.1	12	7.1	716
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	3,258	753	23.1	679	20.9	74	9.8	2,505
<b>Educational attainment</b>								
Total, 25 years and over.....	28,625	5,731	20.0	5,327	18.6	403	7.0	22,894
Less than a high school diploma.....	5,250	581	11.1	513	9.8	68	11.7	4,668
High school graduates, no college <sup>1</sup> .....	10,326	1,748	16.9	1,609	15.6	139	7.9	8,578
Some college or associate degree.....	7,624	1,783	23.4	1,659	21.8	124	6.9	5,841
Bachelor's degree and higher <sup>2</sup> .....	5,425	1,619	29.8	1,546	28.5	73	4.5	3,806
<b>PERSONS WITH NO DISABILITY</b>								
Total, 16 years and over.....	227,655	155,809	68.4	149,994	65.9	5,815	3.7	71,846
Men.....	110,681	82,707	74.7	79,576	71.9	3,131	3.8	27,974
Women.....	116,974	73,102	62.5	70,418	60.2	2,684	3.7	43,872
<b>Age</b>								
16 to 64 years.....	191,182	146,932	76.9	141,390	74.0	5,542	3.8	44,250
16 to 19 years.....	16,121	5,734	35.6	5,014	31.1	720	12.6	10,387
20 to 24 years.....	20,372	14,715	72.2	13,723	67.4	992	6.7	5,657
25 to 34 years.....	42,667	35,844	84.0	34,496	80.8	1,348	3.8	6,823
35 to 44 years.....	38,429	32,758	85.2	31,822	82.8	936	2.9	5,671
45 to 54 years.....	37,703	32,107	85.2	31,250	82.9	857	2.7	5,596
55 to 64 years.....	35,890	25,773	71.8	25,085	69.9	689	2.7	10,117
65 years and over.....	36,472	8,877	24.3	8,604	23.6	273	3.1	27,595
<b>Race and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity</b>								
White.....	176,235	120,772	68.5	116,785	66.3	3,987	3.3	55,463
Black or African American.....	28,610	19,651	68.7	18,414	64.4	1,237	6.3	8,959
Asian.....	15,083	9,975	66.1	9,682	64.2	293	2.9	5,109
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	39,475	27,583	69.9	26,333	66.7	1,250	4.5	11,893
<b>Educational attainment</b>								
Total, 25 years and over.....	191,162	135,360	70.8	131,257	68.7	4,103	3.0	55,802
Less than a high school diploma.....	17,001	9,696	57.0	9,188	54.0	508	5.2	7,304
High school graduates, no college <sup>1</sup> .....	52,266	34,263	65.6	32,941	63.0	1,322	3.9	18,003
Some college or associate degree.....	49,781	35,803	71.9	34,679	69.7	1,124	3.1	13,978
Bachelor's degree and higher <sup>2</sup> .....	72,114	55,598	77.1	54,449	75.5	1,149	2.1	16,516

<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, 2018 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.....	155,761	128,572	27,189	4,778
16 to 64 years.....	146,056	122,605	23,450	4,535
65 years and over.....	9,705	5,967	3,739	243
<b>Persons with a disability</b>				
16 years and over.....	5,767	3,956	1,811	243
16 to 64 years.....	4,666	3,406	1,259	208
65 years and over.....	1,101	550	551	35
<b>Persons with no disability</b>				
16 years and over.....	149,994	124,616	25,378	4,535
16 to 64 years.....	141,390	119,199	22,191	4,326
65 years and over.....	8,604	5,417	3,187	208

<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, 2018 annual averages**  
 [Percent distribution]

Occupation	Persons with a disability			Persons with no disability		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Total employed (in thousands).....	5,767	3,122	2,645	149,994	79,576	70,418
<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.....	33.7	31.0	37.0	40.3	36.8	44.3
Management, business, and financial operations occupations.....	14.3	15.4	13.0	16.7	17.6	15.7
Management occupations.....	10.5	12.5	8.2	11.8	13.3	10.1
Business and financial operations occupations.....	3.8	2.9	4.8	4.9	4.3	5.6
Professional and related occupations.....	19.4	15.6	24.0	23.6	19.3	28.6
Computer and mathematical occupations.....	2.0	2.7	1.2	3.3	4.7	1.8
Architecture and engineering occupations.....	1.6	2.4	0.5	2.1	3.4	0.7
Life, physical, and social science occupations.....	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0
Community and social service occupations.....	2.3	1.6	3.2	1.7	1.1	2.4
Legal occupations.....	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.3
Education, training, and library occupations.....	5.3	2.9	8.2	6.0	3.0	9.4
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations.....	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations.....	4.2	2.0	6.9	6.1	2.9	9.8
Service occupations.....	19.0	15.6	23.0	17.2	13.7	21.1
Healthcare support occupations.....	2.2	0.6	4.1	2.3	0.6	4.3
Protective service occupations.....	1.8	2.6	0.9	2.1	3.0	1.0
Food preparation and serving related occupations.....	4.9	3.9	6.0	5.3	4.4	6.3
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations.....	5.7	6.2	5.2	3.7	4.1	3.2
Personal care and service occupations.....	4.4	2.3	6.9	3.8	1.6	6.2
Sales and office occupations.....	23.1	16.2	31.2	21.4	15.7	27.9
Sales and related occupations.....	10.5	9.4	11.7	10.1	9.7	10.6
Office and administrative support occupations.....	12.6	6.7	19.5	11.3	6.0	17.2
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations.....	10.3	18.1	1.1	9.3	16.5	1.0
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	0.9	1.4	0.3	0.7	1.0	0.4
Construction and extraction occupations.....	5.0	8.9	0.5	5.4	9.8	0.4
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	4.4	7.8	0.3	3.2	5.8	0.3
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations.....	13.9	19.2	7.7	11.8	17.2	5.8
Production occupations.....	6.0	7.4	4.3	5.5	7.4	3.4
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	7.9	11.8	3.4	6.3	9.7	2.4

**Table 4. Employed persons by disability status, industry, class of worker, and sex, 2018 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).....	5,767	3,122	2,645	149,994	79,576	70,418
<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	1.2	1.5	2.1	0.8
Nonagricultural industries.....	97.2	95.8	98.8	98.5	97.9	99.2
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction.....	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.2
Construction.....	6.8	11.3	1.4	7.2	12.2	1.5
Manufacturing.....	9.2	12.0	6.0	10.0	13.4	6.2
Wholesale trade.....	2.0	2.7	1.2	2.4	3.2	1.4
Retail trade.....	13.5	12.9	14.1	10.5	10.3	10.9
Transportation and utilities.....	5.6	7.6	3.2	5.5	7.8	2.8
Information.....	1.9	2.2	1.7	1.9	2.2	1.5
Financial activities.....	5.0	4.3	5.8	6.9	6.2	7.7
Professional and business services.....	11.1	11.8	10.2	12.2	13.5	10.8
Education and health services.....	21.6	11.4	33.8	22.5	10.8	35.7
Leisure and hospitality.....	8.6	7.9	9.4	9.2	8.4	10.1
Other services.....	6.4	6.0	6.9	4.9	4.3	5.6
Public administration.....	5.2	5.2	5.2	4.7	4.9	4.6
<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> .....	89.6	87.7	91.9	93.9	92.9	94.9
Private industries.....	75.5	75.8	75.2	80.4	82.0	78.6
Government.....	14.1	12.0	16.7	13.4	10.9	16.3
Federal.....	2.8	3.0	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.3
State.....	5.1	4.0	6.5	4.5	3.4	5.7
Local.....	6.2	5.0	7.6	6.6	5.0	8.3
Self-employed workers, unincorporated.....	10.2	12.1	8.0	6.1	7.0	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, 2018 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.....	23,870	10,215	4,819	5,396	13,655
Persons who currently want a job.....	650	439	232	207	211
Marginally attached to the labor force <sup>1</sup> .....	162	127	76	51	35
Discouraged workers <sup>2</sup> .....	37	26	16	10	11
Other persons marginally attached to the labor force <sup>3</sup> .....	125	101	59	41	25
<b>PERSONS WITH NO DISABILITY</b>					
Total not in the labor force.....	71,846	44,250	16,299	27,951	27,595
Persons who currently want a job.....	4,599	3,994	1,847	2,147	604
Marginally attached to the labor force <sup>1</sup> .....	1,355	1,224	655	569	131
Discouraged workers <sup>2</sup> .....	387	342	216	126	45
Other persons marginally attached to the labor force <sup>3</sup> .....	968	883	439	443	86

<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.