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PERSONS WITH A DISABILITY: LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS —2014

In 2014, 17.1 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 64.6 percent. The ratio for persons with a disability declined by 0.5 percentage point from 2013 to 2014, while the ratio for those with no disability increased by 0.6 percentage point. The unemployment rate of persons with a disability edged down to 12.5 percent from 2013 to 2014, while the rate for those without a disability declined to 5.9 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 2014 data:

- Persons with a disability were about 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.)
- Unemployment rates were higher for persons with a disability than for those with no disability among all educational attainment groups. (See table 1.)
- In 2014, 33 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 2014, 47 percent of persons with a disability were age 65 and older, compared with 14 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. In 2014, the prevalence of a disability was higher for blacks and whites than for Hispanics and Asians. (See table 1.)

Employment

The employment-population ratio for persons with a disability declined from 17.6 percent to 17.1 percent from 2013 to 2014. The ratio for those with no disability increased from 64.0 percent to 64.6 percent. The lower ratio among persons with a disability reflects, in part, the older age profile of persons with a disability; older workers, regardless of disability status, 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 tables A and 1.)

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 have completed higher levels of education were more likely to be employed 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. (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 those with a disability, 33 percent usually worked part time in 2014, compared with 18 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 (7 percent compared with 5 percent). 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 more likely than those with no disability to work in production, transportation, and material moving occupations (15 percent compared with 12 percent). Workers with a disability were less likely to work in management, professional, and related occupations than those without a disability (31 percent compared with 39 percent). (See table 3.)

In 2014, 15 percent of workers with a disability were employed in federal, state, and local government, about the same percentage as those with no disability (14 percent). Seventy-four percent of workers with a disability were employed as private wage and salary workers, compared with 80 percent of those with no disability. A larger proportion of workers with a disability were self-employed than were those with no disability (11 percent versus 6 percent). (See table 4.)

Unemployment

The unemployment rate for persons with a disability was 12.5 percent in 2014, about twice the figure of 5.9 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 edged down by 0.7 percentage point in 2014, while the rate for persons with no disability declined by 1.1 percentage points. (See tables A and 1.)

Among persons with a disability, the unemployment rate was the same for both men and women in 2014 (12.5 percent); the figure for men was little changed from 2013, while that for women edged down. Among the major race and ethnicity groups, the jobless rates for whites and Hispanics were down over the year, while the rates for blacks and Asians showed little or no change. As is the case among those without a disability, the unemployment rates in 2014 for those with a disability were higher among blacks (21.6 percent) and Hispanics (16.1 percent) than among whites (11.2 percent) and Asians (8.6 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 2013, a large proportion of persons with a disability—about 8 in 10—were not in the labor force in 2014, 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, and older persons are, in general, less likely to participate in the labor force compared with 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.)

Among those not in the labor force with or without a disability, the vast majority reported that they do not want a job. In 2014, about 1 percent of persons with a disability were marginally attached to the labor force, compared with 3 percent of those with no disability. These individuals were not in the labor force, 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. (See table 5.)

Table A. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population by disability status and age, 2013 and 2014 annual averages
 [Numbers in thousands]

Characteristic	2013			2014		
	Total, 16 years and over	16 to 64 years	65 years and over	Total, 16 years and over	16 to 64 years	65 years and over
PERSONS WITH A DISABILITY						
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	28,634	15,450	13,184	29,219	15,612	13,606
Civilian labor force.....	5,820	4,858	962	5,699	4,717	981
Participation rate.....	20.3	31.4	7.3	19.5	30.2	7.2
Employed.....	5,050	4,145	904	4,985	4,062	923
Employment-population ratio.....	17.6	26.8	6.9	17.1	26.0	6.8
Unemployed.....	770	713	58	714	656	58
Unemployment rate.....	13.2	14.7	6.0	12.5	13.9	5.9
Not in labor force.....	22,814	10,592	12,222	23,520	10,895	12,625
PERSONS WITH NO DISABILITY						
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	217,045	186,817	30,228	218,728	187,375	31,353
Civilian labor force.....	149,569	142,415	7,154	150,223	142,847	7,376
Participation rate.....	68.9	76.2	23.7	68.7	76.2	23.5
Employed.....	138,880	132,103	6,777	141,320	134,273	7,048
Employment-population ratio.....	64.0	70.7	22.4	64.6	71.7	22.5
Unemployed.....	10,689	10,313	377	8,903	8,574	329
Unemployment rate.....	7.1	7.2	5.3	5.9	6.0	4.5
Not in labor force.....	67,476	44,402	23,074	68,505	44,528	23,977

NOTE: Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

Technical Note

The estimates in this release are based on annual average data obtained from the Current Population Survey (CPS). The CPS, which is conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau for the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), is a monthly survey of about 60,000 eligible households that provides information on the labor force status, demographics, and other characteristics of the nation's civilian noninstitutional population age 16 and over.

Questions were added to the CPS in June 2008 to identify persons with a disability in the civilian noninstitutional population age 16 and older. The addition of these questions allowed the BLS to begin releasing monthly labor force data from the CPS for persons with a disability. The collection of these data is sponsored by the Department of Labor's Office of Disability Employment Policy.

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

Reliability of the estimates

Statistics based on the CPS are subject to both sampling and nonsampling error. When a sample, rather than the entire population, is surveyed, there is a chance that the sample estimates may differ from the true population values they represent. The component of this difference that occurs because samples differ by chance is known as *sampling error*, and its variability is measured by the standard error of the estimate. There is about a 90-percent chance, or level of confidence, that an estimate based on a sample will differ by no more than 1.6 standard errors from the true population value because of sampling error. BLS analyses are generally conducted at the 90-percent level of confidence.

The CPS data also are affected by *nonsampling error*. Nonsampling error can occur for many reasons, including the failure to sample a segment of the population, inability to obtain information for all respondents in the sample, inability or unwillingness of respondents to provide correct information, and errors made in the collection or processing of the data.

Additional information about the reliability of data from the CPS and estimating standard errors is available at www.bls.gov/cps/documentation.htm#reliability.

CPS estimates are controlled to population totals that are available by age, sex, race, and Hispanic ethnicity. These controls are developed by the Census Bureau and are based on complete population counts obtained in the decennial census. In the years between decennial censuses, they incorporate the latest information about population change (births, deaths, and net international migration). As part of its annual update of population estimates, the Census Bureau introduces adjustments to the total population controls. The updated controls typically have a negligible impact on unemployment rates and other ratios. The estimates of the population of persons with a disability are not controlled to independent population totals of persons with a disability because such data are not available. Without independent population totals, sample-based estimates are more apt to vary from one time period to the next. Information about population controls is available at www.bls.gov/cps/documentation.htm#pop.

Disability questions and concepts

The CPS uses a set of six questions to identify persons with disabilities. In the CPS, persons are classified as having a disability if there is a response of "yes" to any of these questions. The disability questions appear in the CPS in the following format:

This month we want to learn about people who have physical, mental, or emotional conditions that cause serious difficulty with their daily activities. Please answer for household members who are 15 years and older.

- Is anyone deaf or does anyone have serious difficulty hearing?
- Is anyone blind or does anyone have serious difficulty seeing even when wearing glasses?
- Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, does anyone have serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions?
- Does anyone have serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs?
- Does anyone have difficulty dressing or bathing?

- Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, does anyone have difficulty doing errands alone such as visiting a doctor's office or shopping?

The CPS questions for identifying individuals with disabilities are only asked of household members who are age 15 and older. Each of the questions ask the respondent whether anyone in the household has the condition described, and if the respondent replies "yes," they are then asked to identify everyone in the household who has the condition. Labor force measures from the CPS are tabulated for persons age 16 and older. More information on the disability questions and the limitations of the CPS disability data is available on the BLS website at www.bls.gov/cps/cpsdisability_faq.htm.

Other definitions

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

Employed. Employed persons are all those who, during the survey reference week, (a) did any work at all as paid employees; (b) worked in their own business, profession, or on their own farm; or (c) worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in a family member's business. Persons who were temporarily absent from their jobs because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor dispute, or another reason also are counted as employed.

Unemployed. Unemployed persons are those who had no employment during the reference week, were available for work at that time, and had made specific efforts to find employment sometime during the 4-week period ending with the reference week. Persons who were waiting to be recalled to a job from which they had been laid off need not have been looking for work to be classified as unemployed.

Civilian labor force. The civilian labor force comprises all persons classified as employed or unemployed.

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

Not in the labor force. Persons not in the labor force include all those who are not classified as employed or unemployed. Information is collected on their desire for and availability to take a job at the time of the CPS interview, job search activity in the prior year, and reason for not looking in the 4-week period

ending with the reference week. This group includes individuals *marginally attached to the labor force*, defined as persons not in the labor force who want and are available for a job and who have looked for work sometime in the past 12 months (or since the end of their last job if they held one within the past 12 months). They are not counted as unemployed because they had not actively searched for work in the prior 4 weeks. Within the marginally attached group are *discouraged workers*—persons who are not currently looking for work because they believe there are no jobs available or there are none for which they would qualify. The *other persons marginally attached to the labor force* group includes persons who want a job but had not looked for work in the past 4 weeks for reasons such as family responsibilities or transportation problems.

Part time for economic reasons. Persons classified as at work part time for economic reasons, a measure sometimes referred to as involuntary part time, are those who gave an economic reason for working 1 to 34 hours during the reference week. Economic reasons include slack work or unfavorable business conditions, inability to find full-time work, and seasonal declines in demand. Those who usually work part time must also indicate that they want and are available for full-time work to be classified as part time for economic reasons.

Occupation, industry, and class of worker. The occupation, industry, and class of worker classifications for the employed relate to the job held in the survey reference week. Persons with two or more jobs are classified in the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons are classified using the 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. 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, 2014 annual averages
 [Numbers in thousands]

Characteristic	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force						Not in labor force
		Total	Participation rate	Employed		Unemployed		
				Total	Percent of population	Total	Rate	
TOTAL								
Total, 16 years and over.....	247,947	155,922	62.9	146,305	59.0	9,617	6.2	92,025
Men.....	119,748	82,882	69.2	77,692	64.9	5,190	6.3	36,865
Women.....	128,199	73,039	57.0	68,613	53.5	4,426	6.1	55,159
PERSONS WITH A DISABILITY								
Total, 16 years and over.....	29,219	5,699	19.5	4,985	17.1	714	12.5	23,520
Men.....	13,580	3,108	22.9	2,719	20.0	389	12.5	10,472
Women.....	15,639	2,591	16.6	2,266	14.5	325	12.5	13,047
Age								
16 to 64 years.....	15,612	4,717	30.2	4,062	26.0	656	13.9	10,895
16 to 19 years.....	585	137	23.5	81	13.8	56	41.0	448
20 to 24 years.....	840	368	43.9	274	32.6	95	25.7	471
25 to 34 years.....	1,783	757	42.5	622	34.9	135	17.9	1,026
35 to 44 years.....	2,127	748	35.2	645	30.3	103	13.8	1,379
45 to 54 years.....	4,058	1,196	29.5	1,057	26.0	139	11.6	2,863
55 to 64 years.....	6,220	1,511	24.3	1,384	22.2	128	8.4	4,709
65 years and over.....	13,606	981	7.2	923	6.8	58	5.9	12,625
Race and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity								
White.....	23,551	4,719	20.0	4,189	17.8	530	11.2	18,833
Black or African American.....	3,871	598	15.5	469	12.1	129	21.6	3,273
Asian.....	791	140	17.7	128	16.2	12	8.6	651
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	3,051	646	21.2	542	17.8	104	16.1	2,405
Educational attainment								
Total, 25 years and over.....	27,794	5,193	18.7	4,630	16.7	563	10.8	22,601
Less than a high school diploma.....	5,917	557	9.4	468	7.9	89	16.0	5,359
High school graduates, no college ¹	10,242	1,650	16.1	1,464	14.3	186	11.3	8,592
Some college or associate degree.....	7,088	1,690	23.8	1,510	21.3	181	10.7	5,398
Bachelor's degree and higher ²	4,547	1,295	28.5	1,188	26.1	107	8.3	3,252
PERSONS WITH NO DISABILITY								
Total, 16 years and over.....	218,728	150,223	68.7	141,320	64.6	8,903	5.9	68,505
Men.....	106,168	79,775	75.1	74,974	70.6	4,801	6.0	26,393
Women.....	112,560	70,448	62.6	66,347	58.9	4,101	5.8	42,112
Age								
16 to 64 years.....	187,375	142,847	76.2	134,273	71.7	8,574	6.0	44,528
16 to 19 years.....	16,048	5,517	34.4	4,467	27.8	1,050	19.0	10,532
20 to 24 years.....	21,240	15,273	71.9	13,620	64.1	1,653	10.8	5,967
25 to 34 years.....	40,348	33,442	82.9	31,353	77.7	2,088	6.2	6,906
35 to 44 years.....	37,438	31,758	84.8	30,322	81.0	1,436	4.5	5,680
45 to 54 years.....	38,756	32,866	84.8	31,499	81.3	1,368	4.2	5,890
55 to 64 years.....	33,544	23,991	71.5	23,012	68.6	979	4.1	9,553
65 years and over.....	31,353	7,376	23.5	7,048	22.5	329	4.5	23,977
Race and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity								
White.....	171,947	118,609	69.0	112,599	65.5	6,010	5.1	53,338
Black or African American.....	26,972	18,275	67.8	16,264	60.3	2,011	11.0	8,697
Asian.....	12,993	8,620	66.3	8,197	63.1	424	4.9	4,373
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	35,349	24,724	69.9	22,950	64.9	1,774	7.2	10,625
Educational attainment								
Total, 25 years and over.....	181,440	129,434	71.3	123,233	67.9	6,201	4.8	52,006
Less than a high school diploma.....	18,226	10,271	56.4	9,384	51.5	887	8.6	7,955
High school graduates, no college ¹	51,818	34,382	66.4	32,401	62.5	1,981	5.8	17,435
Some college or associate degree.....	48,606	35,630	73.3	33,789	69.5	1,841	5.2	12,976
Bachelor's degree and higher ²	62,790	49,151	78.3	47,659	75.9	1,492	3.0	13,639

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, 2014 annual averages
 [Numbers in thousands]

Disability status and age	Employed			At work part time for economic reasons ¹
	Total	Usually work full time	Usually work part time	
TOTAL				
16 years and over.....	146,305	118,718	27,587	7,213
16 to 64 years.....	138,334	113,912	24,422	6,978
65 years and over.....	7,971	4,806	3,165	235
Persons with a disability				
16 years and over.....	4,985	3,350	1,635	339
16 to 64 years.....	4,062	2,871	1,191	306
65 years and over.....	923	479	444	33
Persons with no disability				
16 years and over.....	141,320	115,368	25,952	6,875
16 to 64 years.....	134,273	111,042	23,231	6,672
65 years and over.....	7,048	4,327	2,721	202

¹ Refers to persons who, whether they usually work full or part time, worked 1 to 34 hours during the reference week for an economic reason such as slack work or unfavorable business conditions, inability to find full-time work, or seasonal declines in demand. Persons who usually work part time for an economic reason, but worked 35 hours or more during the reference week are excluded. Also excludes employed persons who were absent from their jobs for the entire reference week.

NOTE: Full time refers to persons who usually work 35 hours or more per week; part time refers to persons who usually work less than 35 hours per week.

Table 3. Employed persons by disability status, occupation, and sex, 2014 annual averages
 [Percent distribution]

Occupation	Persons with a disability			Persons with no disability		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Total employed (in thousands).....	4,985	2,719	2,266	141,320	74,974	66,347
Occupation as a percent of total employed						
Total employed.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Management, professional, and related occupations.....	31.2	29.6	33.1	38.6	35.1	42.5
Management, business, and financial operations occupations.....	13.5	15.5	11.0	15.9	16.8	14.9
Management occupations.....	9.9	12.1	7.2	11.1	12.8	9.2
Business and financial operations occupations.....	3.6	3.4	3.8	4.8	4.0	5.7
Professional and related occupations.....	17.7	14.0	22.2	22.6	18.3	27.6
Computer and mathematical occupations.....	2.2	2.6	1.6	3.0	4.2	1.6
Architecture and engineering occupations.....	1.6	2.4	0.6	1.9	3.1	0.6
Life, physical, and social science occupations.....	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9
Community and social service occupations.....	1.7	1.4	2.1	1.7	1.1	2.3
Legal occupations.....	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.4
Education, training, and library occupations.....	5.0	2.8	7.6	6.0	2.9	9.4
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations.....	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations.....	3.8	1.6	6.3	5.9	2.9	9.3
Service occupations.....	20.3	16.1	25.5	17.6	14.4	21.2
Healthcare support occupations.....	2.4	0.5	4.7	2.4	0.6	4.4
Protective service occupations.....	2.4	3.4	1.1	2.1	3.2	1.0
Food preparation and serving related occupations.....	5.2	3.7	6.9	5.6	4.7	6.5
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations.....	6.0	6.7	5.1	3.9	4.4	3.3
Personal care and service occupations.....	4.5	1.8	7.7	3.6	1.5	6.0
Sales and office occupations.....	24.2	17.6	32.2	22.8	16.4	30.0
Sales and related occupations.....	11.2	10.4	12.2	10.7	10.2	11.2
Office and administrative support occupations.....	13.0	7.2	20.0	12.1	6.2	18.8
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations.....	8.9	15.5	1.0	9.3	16.7	0.9
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	0.7	1.0	0.3	0.7	1.0	0.3
Construction and extraction occupations.....	4.7	8.2	0.5	5.2	9.6	0.3
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	3.5	6.3	0.2	3.3	6.0	0.3
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations.....	15.3	21.3	8.2	11.8	17.5	5.4
Production occupations.....	7.3	9.6	4.5	5.7	7.8	3.4
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	8.0	11.7	3.7	6.1	9.7	2.0

Table 4. Employed persons by disability status, industry, class of worker, and sex, 2014 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).....	4,985	2,719	2,266	141,320	74,974	66,347
Industry as a percent of total employed						
Total employed.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture and related industries.....	2.7	4.0	1.3	1.5	2.1	0.8
Nonagricultural industries.....	97.3	96.0	98.7	98.5	97.9	99.2
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction.....	0.9	1.5	0.2	0.7	1.2	0.2
Construction.....	6.2	10.2	1.4	6.7	11.6	1.3
Manufacturing.....	10.5	14.2	6.0	10.3	13.7	6.5
Wholesale trade.....	2.7	3.6	1.6	2.5	3.3	1.6
Retail trade.....	13.1	12.2	14.3	11.3	11.0	11.6
Transportation and utilities.....	4.7	6.3	2.8	5.2	7.6	2.5
Information.....	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.5	1.8
Financial activities.....	5.5	4.7	6.4	6.8	6.0	7.7
Professional and business services.....	10.6	11.4	9.7	11.7	12.9	10.2
Education and health services.....	21.2	11.3	33.0	22.5	10.7	35.8
Leisure and hospitality.....	8.8	8.0	9.8	9.2	8.5	10.1
Other services.....	6.0	5.6	6.5	4.9	4.3	5.5
Public administration.....	5.2	5.3	5.1	4.6	4.7	4.4
Class of worker as a percent of total employed						
Total employed ¹	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage and salary workers ²	88.8	87.1	90.8	93.7	92.8	94.7
Private industries.....	73.6	74.2	72.8	80.0	81.7	78.0
Government.....	15.2	12.9	18.0	13.8	11.1	16.8
Federal.....	3.1	3.4	2.7	2.3	2.4	2.3
State.....	5.2	4.0	6.6	4.3	3.3	5.4
Local.....	6.9	5.4	8.7	7.1	5.4	9.1
Self-employed workers, unincorporated.....	11.1	12.8	9.0	6.2	7.2	5.2

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, 2014 annual averages
 [Numbers in thousands]

Category	Total, 16 years and over	16 to 64 years			Total, 65 years and over
		Total	Men	Women	
PERSONS WITH A DISABILITY					
Total not in the labor force.....	23,520	10,895	5,201	5,694	12,625
Persons who currently want a job.....	717	510	258	252	207
Marginally attached to the labor force ¹	225	184	99	85	41
Discouraged workers ²	68	52	34	18	16
Other persons marginally attached to the labor force ³	157	132	65	66	25
PERSONS WITH NO DISABILITY					
Total not in the labor force.....	68,505	44,528	16,284	28,244	23,977
Persons who currently want a job.....	5,606	5,008	2,293	2,715	598
Marginally attached to the labor force ¹	1,983	1,828	936	891	155
Discouraged workers ²	671	604	362	242	67
Other persons marginally attached to the labor force ³	1,312	1,224	575	649	88

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.