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PERSONS WITH A DISABILITY: LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS — 2015

In 2015, 17.5 percent of persons with a disability were employed, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. In contrast, the employment-population ratio for those without a disability was 65.0 percent. The employment-population ratio for persons with a disability edged up in 2015, and the ratio for persons without a disability continued to increase. The unemployment rate for persons with a disability fell to 10.7 percent in 2015, and the rate for those without a disability declined to 5.1 percent.

The data on persons with a disability are collected as part of the Current Population Survey (CPS), a monthly sample survey of about 60,000 households that provides statistics on employment and unemployment in the United States. The collection of data on persons with a disability is sponsored by the Department of Labor's Office of Disability Employment Policy. For more information, see the Technical Note in this news release.

Highlights from the 2015 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 2015, 32 percent of workers with a disability were employed part time, compared with 18 percent for those with no disability. (See table 2.)
- Workers 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 2015, 47 percent of persons with a disability were age 65 and over, compared with 15 percent of those with no disability. Women were somewhat more likely to have a

disability than men, and Blacks and Whites continued to have a higher prevalence of disability than Hispanics and Asians in 2015. (See table 1.)

Employment

The employment-population ratio for persons with a disability, at 17.5 percent, edged up in 2015, essentially returning to the 2013 level. The ratio for those with no disability increased to 65.0 percent. The lower ratio among persons with a disability reflects, in part, the older age profile of persons with a disability; older workers are less likely to be employed regardless of disability status. However, across all age groups, persons with a disability were much less likely to be employed than those with no disability. (See tables A and 1.)

Among persons with a disability age 65 and over, the employment-population ratio, at 6.7 percent in 2015, was about unchanged from the prior year, while the ratio for persons age 16 to 64 rose to 26.9 percent in 2015. For persons without a disability, the employment-population ratio increased to 23.1 percent for persons age 65 and over, and to 72.2 percent for persons age 16 to 64. (See table A.)

Persons with a disability are less likely to have completed a bachelor's degree or higher than those with no disability. Among both groups, those who had attained higher levels of education were more likely to be employed than those with less education. In 2015, across 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, 32 percent usually worked part time in 2015, compared with 18 percent of workers without a disability. The proportion of workers who were employed part time for economic reasons was slightly higher among those with a disability than among those without a disability (6 percent versus 4 percent). These individuals were working part time because their hours had been cut back or because they were not able to find a full-time job. (See table 2.)

In 2015, persons with a disability were more heavily concentrated in service occupations than those with no disability (21.7 percent compared with 17.2 percent). Workers with a disability were somewhat more likely than those with no disability to work in production, transportation, and material moving occupations (14.4 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 (31.3 percent compared with 39.2 percent). (See table 3.)

The proportion of persons employed in federal, state, and local government was about the same in 2015 for both persons with a disability and persons without a disability (14.2 percent and 13.9 percent, respectively). However, a smaller share of workers with a disability (75.8 percent) were employed as private wage and salary workers, compared with those with no disability (79.8 percent), and a larger share were self-employed than were those with no disability (10.0 percent versus 6.3 percent). (See table 4.)

Unemployment

The unemployment rate for persons with a disability was 10.7 percent in 2015, about twice that of those with no disability (5.1 percent). (Unemployed persons are those who did not have a job, were available for work, and were actively looking for a job in the 4 weeks preceding the survey.) The unemployment

rate for persons with a disability decreased by 1.8 percentage points in 2015. The rate for persons without a disability declined by 0.8 percentage point to 5.1 percent. (See tables A and 1.)

Among persons with a disability, the unemployment rates were similar for men and women in 2015 (10.6 percent and 10.8 percent, respectively). The rates for both men and women declined in 2015. Among the major race and ethnicity groups, the jobless rates for Whites, Blacks, and Hispanics were down over the year, while the rate for Asians showed little change. As is the case among persons without a disability, the jobless rate for those with a disability was higher among Blacks (17.4 percent) and Hispanics (13.3 percent) than among Whites (9.6 percent) and Asians (7.4 percent). (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 2015, compared with about 3 in 10 of those with no disability. In part, this too reflects the older age profile of persons with a disability; persons age 65 and over are much less likely to participate in the labor force than younger age groups. Across all age groups, however, persons with a disability were more likely to be out of the labor force than those with no disability. (See table 1.)

For both persons with and without a disability, the vast majority of those not in the labor force report that they do not want a job. Among those who were not in the labor force, 1 percent of persons with a disability and 2 percent of those without a disability were marginally attached to the labor force. These individuals wanted and were available to work, and had looked for a job sometime in the prior 12 months. They were not counted as unemployed because they had not searched for work in the 4 weeks preceding the survey. (Persons marginally attached to the labor force include discouraged workers.) (See table 5.)

Table A. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population by disability status and age, 2014 and 2015 annual averages
 [Numbers in thousands]

Characteristic	2014			2015		
	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.....	29,219	15,612	13,606	29,752	15,771	13,981
Civilian labor force.....	5,699	4,717	981	5,813	4,812	1,001
Participation rate.....	19.5	30.2	7.2	19.5	30.5	7.2
Employed.....	4,985	4,062	923	5,193	4,250	942
Employment-population ratio.....	17.1	26.0	6.8	17.5	26.9	6.7
Unemployed.....	714	656	58	621	562	59
Unemployment rate.....	12.5	13.9	5.9	10.7	11.7	5.9
Not in labor force.....	23,520	10,895	12,625	23,939	10,959	12,980
PERSONS WITH NO DISABILITY						
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	218,728	187,375	31,353	221,049	188,521	32,528
Civilian labor force.....	150,223	142,847	7,376	151,317	143,517	7,800
Participation rate.....	68.7	76.2	23.5	68.5	76.1	24.0
Employed.....	141,320	134,273	7,048	143,641	136,119	7,522
Employment-population ratio.....	64.6	71.7	22.5	65.0	72.2	23.1
Unemployed.....	8,903	8,574	329	7,676	7,398	278
Unemployment rate.....	5.9	6.0	4.5	5.1	5.2	3.6
Not in labor force.....	68,505	44,528	23,977	69,732	45,004	24,728

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 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, 2015 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.....	250,801	157,130	62.7	148,834	59.3	8,296	5.3	93,671
Men.....	121,101	83,620	69.1	79,131	65.3	4,490	5.4	37,481
Women.....	129,700	73,510	56.7	69,703	53.7	3,807	5.2	56,190
PERSONS WITH A DISABILITY								
Total, 16 years and over.....	29,752	5,813	19.5	5,193	17.5	621	10.7	23,939
Men.....	13,739	3,134	22.8	2,803	20.4	331	10.6	10,605
Women.....	16,014	2,679	16.7	2,389	14.9	290	10.8	13,334
Age								
16 to 64 years.....	15,771	4,812	30.5	4,250	26.9	562	11.7	10,959
16 to 19 years.....	620	137	22.2	95	15.4	42	30.7	482
20 to 24 years.....	902	397	44.0	316	35.0	81	20.3	505
25 to 34 years.....	1,805	762	42.2	639	35.4	123	16.1	1,043
35 to 44 years.....	2,198	809	36.8	713	32.4	96	11.8	1,389
45 to 54 years.....	4,023	1,199	29.8	1,094	27.2	105	8.8	2,824
55 to 64 years.....	6,224	1,508	24.2	1,393	22.4	115	7.7	4,715
65 years and over.....	13,981	1,001	7.2	942	6.7	59	5.9	12,980
Race and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity								
White.....	23,812	4,693	19.7	4,242	17.8	451	9.6	19,119
Black or African American.....	4,057	704	17.4	582	14.3	122	17.4	3,353
Asian.....	828	136	16.4	126	15.2	10	7.4	691
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	3,140	709	22.6	614	19.6	94	13.3	2,432
Educational attainment								
Total, 25 years and over.....	28,230	5,279	18.7	4,781	16.9	498	9.4	22,951
Less than a high school diploma.....	5,909	578	9.8	505	8.5	73	12.6	5,331
High school graduates, no college ¹	10,323	1,651	16.0	1,488	14.4	163	9.9	8,672
Some college or associate degree.....	7,234	1,757	24.3	1,583	21.9	175	9.9	5,476
Bachelor's degree and higher ²	4,765	1,293	27.1	1,206	25.3	87	6.8	3,472
PERSONS WITH NO DISABILITY								
Total, 16 years and over.....	221,049	151,317	68.5	143,641	65.0	7,676	5.1	69,732
Men.....	107,362	80,486	75.0	76,327	71.1	4,159	5.2	26,876
Women.....	113,686	70,830	62.3	67,314	59.2	3,517	5.0	42,856
Age								
16 to 64 years.....	188,521	143,517	76.1	136,119	72.2	7,398	5.2	45,004
16 to 19 years.....	15,999	5,562	34.8	4,639	29.0	924	16.6	10,436
20 to 24 years.....	21,069	15,126	71.8	13,706	65.1	1,420	9.4	5,943
25 to 34 years.....	40,966	33,885	82.7	32,103	78.4	1,782	5.3	7,082
35 to 44 years.....	37,503	31,795	84.8	30,539	81.4	1,255	3.9	5,709
45 to 54 years.....	38,614	32,703	84.7	31,549	81.7	1,154	3.5	5,910
55 to 64 years.....	34,370	24,445	71.1	23,583	68.6	863	3.5	9,924
65 years and over.....	32,528	7,800	24.0	7,522	23.1	278	3.6	24,728
Race and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity								
White.....	173,056	118,914	68.7	113,703	65.7	5,211	4.4	54,142
Black or African American.....	27,329	18,613	68.1	16,890	61.8	1,723	9.3	8,715
Asian.....	13,592	8,917	65.6	8,580	63.1	337	3.8	4,675
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	36,477	25,418	69.7	23,786	65.2	1,632	6.4	11,060
Educational attainment								
Total, 25 years and over.....	183,981	130,628	71.0	125,296	68.1	5,332	4.1	53,353
Less than a high school diploma.....	18,266	10,394	56.9	9,593	52.5	800	7.7	7,873
High school graduates, no college ¹	51,390	33,671	65.5	31,914	62.1	1,757	5.2	17,719
Some college or associate degree.....	49,029	35,724	72.9	34,203	69.8	1,521	4.3	13,306
Bachelor's degree and higher ²	65,296	50,840	77.9	49,586	75.9	1,253	2.5	14,456

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, 2015 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.....	148,834	121,492	27,341	6,371
16 to 64 years.....	140,369	116,240	24,129	6,141
65 years and over.....	8,465	5,252	3,213	231
Persons with a disability				
16 years and over.....	5,193	3,508	1,684	311
16 to 64 years.....	4,250	3,025	1,225	290
65 years and over.....	942	483	459	21
Persons with no disability				
16 years and over.....	143,641	117,984	25,657	6,060
16 to 64 years.....	136,119	113,215	22,903	5,850
65 years and over.....	7,522	4,769	2,754	210

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, 2015 annual averages
 [Percent distribution]

Occupation	Persons with a disability			Persons with no disability		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Total employed (in thousands).....	5,193	2,803	2,389	143,641	76,327	67,314
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.....	31.3	28.7	34.3	39.2	35.7	43.2
Management, business, and financial operations occupations.....	14.1	15.4	12.7	16.3	17.2	15.2
Management occupations.....	10.7	12.6	8.4	11.4	13.1	9.6
Business and financial operations occupations.....	3.5	2.7	4.3	4.8	4.2	5.6
Professional and related occupations.....	17.2	13.4	21.6	22.9	18.5	28.0
Computer and mathematical occupations.....	1.9	2.3	1.6	3.0	4.2	1.5
Architecture and engineering occupations.....	1.5	2.4	0.4	2.0	3.2	0.6
Life, physical, and social science occupations.....	0.7	0.5	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9
Community and social service occupations.....	1.7	1.2	2.4	1.7	1.1	2.4
Legal occupations.....	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.2	1.1	1.3
Education, training, and library occupations.....	4.6	2.6	7.0	6.0	3.0	9.5
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations.....	1.9	1.6	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.1
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations.....	4.0	1.9	6.4	6.0	2.8	9.5
Service occupations.....	21.7	17.5	26.7	17.2	14.0	20.9
Healthcare support occupations.....	2.3	0.4	4.6	2.4	0.6	4.4
Protective service occupations.....	2.1	2.8	1.2	2.1	3.1	0.9
Food preparation and serving related occupations.....	6.1	5.0	7.4	5.4	4.7	6.3
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations.....	6.3	7.1	5.4	3.8	4.2	3.3
Personal care and service occupations.....	4.9	2.3	8.0	3.6	1.6	5.9
Sales and office occupations.....	22.9	16.3	30.6	22.6	16.4	29.6
Sales and related occupations.....	10.0	9.2	10.8	10.6	10.1	11.1
Office and administrative support occupations.....	12.9	7.1	19.7	12.0	6.3	18.5
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations.....	9.7	16.6	1.6	9.2	16.5	0.9
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	1.0	1.4	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.4
Construction and extraction occupations.....	5.0	8.8	0.4	5.1	9.4	0.3
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	3.7	6.3	0.5	3.4	6.1	0.2
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations.....	14.4	20.8	6.9	11.8	17.3	5.5
Production occupations.....	6.9	9.2	4.3	5.7	7.6	3.5
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	7.5	11.7	2.6	6.1	9.7	2.0

Table 4. Employed persons by disability status, industry, class of worker, and sex, 2015 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).....	5,193	2,803	2,389	143,641	76,327	67,314
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.....	3.0	4.2	1.7	1.6	2.2	0.8
Nonagricultural industries.....	97.0	95.8	98.3	98.4	97.8	99.2
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction.....	0.6	1.0	0.1	0.6	1.0	0.2
Construction.....	6.1	10.3	1.2	6.7	11.4	1.3
Manufacturing.....	10.6	13.7	7.0	10.3	13.8	6.4
Wholesale trade.....	2.1	3.0	1.1	2.5	3.2	1.6
Retail trade.....	13.1	12.8	13.4	11.1	10.9	11.4
Transportation and utilities.....	5.3	7.0	3.4	5.2	7.6	2.5
Information.....	1.7	1.9	1.6	2.0	2.3	1.7
Financial activities.....	6.0	5.3	6.9	6.8	6.0	7.7
Professional and business services.....	10.6	11.3	9.7	11.7	13.0	10.3
Education and health services.....	20.6	10.5	32.4	22.7	10.8	36.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	9.5	8.7	10.4	9.3	8.5	10.1
Other services.....	6.2	5.9	6.4	4.8	4.4	5.4
Public administration.....	4.5	4.4	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.5
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	89.9	88.0	92.2	93.7	92.7	94.8
Private industries.....	75.8	76.0	75.5	79.8	81.5	77.9
Government.....	14.2	11.9	16.8	13.9	11.2	16.9
Federal.....	3.1	3.2	2.9	2.4	2.5	2.3
State.....	4.9	3.5	6.7	4.7	3.5	6.0
Local.....	6.2	5.2	7.2	6.8	5.2	8.5
Self-employed workers, unincorporated.....	10.0	12.0	7.6	6.3	7.3	5.1

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, 2015 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.....	23,939	10,959	5,151	5,808	12,980
Persons who currently want a job.....	744	523	252	271	221
Marginally attached to the labor force ¹	219	176	86	90	43
Discouraged workers ²	62	45	26	18	17
Other persons marginally attached to the labor force ³	157	131	59	72	26
PERSONS WITH NO DISABILITY					
Total not in the labor force.....	69,732	45,004	16,457	28,547	24,728
Persons who currently want a job.....	5,338	4,755	2,152	2,603	583
Marginally attached to the labor force ¹	1,737	1,598	830	768	139
Discouraged workers ²	603	546	333	213	56
Other persons marginally attached to the labor force ³	1,134	1,051	497	555	83

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.