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PERSONS WITH A DISABILITY: LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS — 2017

In 2017, 18.7 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 65.7 percent. The employment-population ratios for both persons with and without a disability increased from 2016 to 2017. The unemployment rates for both persons with and without a disability declined from the previous year to 9.2 percent and 4.2 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 2017 data:

- Nearly half of all persons with a disability were age 65 and over, 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.)
- Unemployment rates for persons with a disability were higher than for persons without a disability across all educational attainment groups. (See table 1.)
- In 2017, 32 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 2017, 48 percent of persons with a disability were age 65 and over, 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 2017, 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 17.9 percent in 2016 to 18.7 percent in 2017. The ratio for those without a disability, at 65.7 percent, also increased over the year. 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, the employment-population ratios rose for both persons with a disability (29.3 percent) and persons without a disability (73.5 percent) in 2017. The ratios for persons age 65 and over with a disability (7.3 percent) and without a disability (23.4 percent) showed little or no change. (See table A.)

Persons with a disability are less likely to have completed a bachelor's degree and higher than those with no disability. Among both groups, those who have completed higher levels of education are more likely to be employed than those with less education. Across all levels of education in 2017, 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 workers with a disability, 32 percent usually worked part time in 2017, compared with 17 percent of those without a disability. A slightly larger proportion of workers with a disability worked part time for economic reasons than those without a disability (5 percent versus 3 percent). These individuals were working part time because their hours had been reduced or they were unable to find full-time jobs. (See table 2.)

In 2017, workers with a disability were more concentrated than those with no disability in service occupations (20.2 percent, compared with 17.3 percent) and in production, transportation, and material moving occupations (14.1 percent versus 11.6 percent). Persons with a disability were less likely to work in management, professional, and related occupations than those without a disability (34.1 percent, compared with 39.9 percent). (See table 3.)

In 2017, workers with a disability were more likely to be employed in government than were workers with no disability (14.4 percent, compared with 13.6 percent). Persons with a disability were also more likely to be self-employed than their counterparts with no disability (10.6 percent versus 6.0 percent). Persons with a disability were less likely to be employed as private wage and salary workers than those without a disability (74.9 percent, compared with 80.3 percent). (See table 4.)

Unemployment

The unemployment rate for persons with a disability was 9.2 percent in 2017, more than twice that of those with no disability (4.2 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 persons with and without a disability were both lower in 2017 than in the prior year. (See tables A and 1.)

In 2017, the unemployment rate for men with a disability (9.0 percent) was about the same as the rate for women (9.5 percent). The unemployment rates for both men and women declined from 2016 to 2017. Although jobless rates for persons with a disability declined among all major race and ethnicity groups in 2017, Blacks (13.8 percent) continued to have a higher unemployment rate than Hispanics (10.2 percent), Whites (8.5 percent), and Asians (6.6 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 2017, 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 ages 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 persons with and without a disability, the vast majority of those not in the labor force do not want a job. In 2017, 3 percent of those with a disability and 7 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 2017. (See table 5.)

Table A. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population by disability status and age, 2016 and 2017 annual averages
 [Numbers in thousands]

Characteristic	2016			2017		
	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.....	29,971	15,746	14,225	30,351	15,697	14,654
Civilian labor force.....	6,005	4,919	1,086	6,245	5,117	1,129
Participation rate.....	20.0	31.2	7.6	20.6	32.6	7.7
Employed.....	5,372	4,356	1,016	5,670	4,603	1,066
Employment-population ratio.....	17.9	27.7	7.1	18.7	29.3	7.3
Unemployed.....	633	564	70	576	514	62
Unemployment rate.....	10.5	11.5	6.4	9.2	10.0	5.5
Not in labor force.....	23,965	10,827	13,139	24,106	10,580	13,526
PERSONS WITH NO DISABILITY						
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	223,567	189,757	33,810	224,728	189,840	34,887
Civilian labor force.....	153,182	144,996	8,185	154,074	145,626	8,449
Participation rate.....	68.5	76.4	24.2	68.6	76.7	24.2
Employed.....	146,064	138,164	7,900	147,668	139,500	8,168
Employment-population ratio.....	65.3	72.8	23.4	65.7	73.5	23.4
Unemployed.....	7,118	6,832	285	6,407	6,126	281
Unemployment rate.....	4.6	4.7	3.5	4.2	4.2	3.3
Not in labor force.....	70,385	44,761	25,624	70,653	44,215	26,439

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, 2017 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.....	255,079	160,320	62.9	153,337	60.1	6,982	4.4	94,759
Men.....	123,275	85,145	69.1	81,402	66.0	3,743	4.4	38,130
Women.....	131,804	75,175	57.0	71,936	54.6	3,239	4.3	56,629
PERSONS WITH A DISABILITY								
Total, 16 years and over.....	30,351	6,245	20.6	5,670	18.7	576	9.2	24,106
Men.....	14,140	3,420	24.2	3,111	22.0	309	9.0	10,720
Women.....	16,211	2,825	17.4	2,558	15.8	267	9.5	13,386
Age								
16 to 64 years.....	15,697	5,117	32.6	4,603	29.3	514	10.0	10,580
16 to 19 years.....	644	157	24.3	116	18.1	40	25.7	488
20 to 24 years.....	862	379	44.0	318	36.9	61	16.1	483
25 to 34 years.....	1,905	870	45.7	749	39.3	121	13.9	1,035
35 to 44 years.....	2,128	802	37.7	719	33.8	83	10.3	1,326
45 to 54 years.....	3,841	1,295	33.7	1,182	30.8	114	8.8	2,546
55 to 64 years.....	6,317	1,614	25.6	1,519	24.1	95	5.9	4,703
65 years and over.....	14,654	1,129	7.7	1,066	7.3	62	5.5	13,526
Race and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity								
White.....	24,156	5,051	20.9	4,622	19.1	429	8.5	19,105
Black or African American.....	4,146	742	17.9	640	15.4	102	13.8	3,404
Asian.....	872	151	17.3	141	16.2	10	6.6	721
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	3,183	703	22.1	631	19.8	72	10.2	2,480
Educational attainment								
Total, 25 years and over.....	28,845	5,710	19.8	5,235	18.1	474	8.3	23,135
Less than a high school diploma.....	5,451	541	9.9	480	8.8	61	11.3	4,909
High school graduates, no college ¹	10,345	1,728	16.7	1,571	15.2	157	9.1	8,617
Some college or associate degree.....	7,683	1,864	24.3	1,701	22.1	162	8.7	5,819
Bachelor's degree and higher ²	5,366	1,577	29.4	1,483	27.6	93	5.9	3,789
PERSONS WITH NO DISABILITY								
Total, 16 years and over.....	224,728	154,074	68.6	147,668	65.7	6,407	4.2	70,653
Men.....	109,135	81,725	74.9	78,290	71.7	3,435	4.2	27,410
Women.....	115,592	72,349	62.6	69,377	60.0	2,972	4.1	43,243
Age								
16 to 64 years.....	189,840	145,626	76.7	139,500	73.5	6,126	4.2	44,215
16 to 19 years.....	16,110	5,745	35.7	4,958	30.8	787	13.7	10,365
20 to 24 years.....	20,534	14,880	72.5	13,814	67.3	1,066	7.2	5,654
25 to 34 years.....	42,053	35,215	83.7	33,690	80.1	1,526	4.3	6,838
35 to 44 years.....	37,824	32,232	85.2	31,173	82.4	1,060	3.3	5,591
45 to 54 years.....	37,946	32,268	85.0	31,321	82.5	947	2.9	5,678
55 to 64 years.....	35,374	25,285	71.5	24,545	69.4	740	2.9	10,089
65 years and over.....	34,887	8,449	24.2	8,168	23.4	281	3.3	26,439
Race and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity								
White.....	174,786	119,890	68.6	115,554	66.1	4,336	3.6	54,896
Black or African American.....	28,101	19,346	68.8	17,948	63.9	1,399	7.2	8,755
Asian.....	14,496	9,630	66.4	9,307	64.2	323	3.4	4,866
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	38,188	26,636	69.8	25,307	66.3	1,329	5.0	11,552
Educational attainment								
Total, 25 years and over.....	188,084	133,450	71.0	128,896	68.5	4,553	3.4	54,635
Less than a high school diploma.....	17,187	9,801	57.0	9,188	53.5	613	6.3	7,386
High school graduates, no college ¹	51,847	34,146	65.9	32,639	63.0	1,507	4.4	17,701
Some college or associate degree.....	49,578	35,833	72.3	34,581	69.8	1,252	3.5	13,745
Bachelor's degree and higher ²	69,472	53,669	77.3	52,488	75.6	1,182	2.2	15,803

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, 2017 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.....	153,337	125,967	27,370	5,250
16 to 64 years.....	144,103	120,334	23,769	5,041
65 years and over.....	9,234	5,633	3,601	209
Persons with a disability				
16 years and over.....	5,670	3,856	1,814	283
16 to 64 years.....	4,603	3,327	1,276	254
65 years and over.....	1,066	529	538	29
Persons with no disability				
16 years and over.....	147,668	122,111	25,557	4,967
16 to 64 years.....	139,500	117,007	22,493	4,787
65 years and over.....	8,168	5,104	3,063	180

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, 2017 annual averages
 [Percent distribution]

Occupation	Persons with a disability			Persons with no disability		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Total employed (in thousands).....	5,670	3,111	2,558	147,668	78,290	69,377
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.....	34.1	32.5	35.9	39.9	36.4	44.0
Management, business, and financial operations occupations.....	14.6	16.4	12.5	16.6	17.5	15.6
Management occupations.....	10.5	12.8	7.8	11.7	13.2	9.9
Business and financial operations occupations.....	4.1	3.7	4.7	5.0	4.3	5.7
Professional and related occupations.....	19.4	16.1	23.5	23.3	18.9	28.3
Computer and mathematical occupations.....	2.3	3.0	1.4	3.2	4.5	1.7
Architecture and engineering occupations.....	1.5	2.3	0.5	2.1	3.4	0.7
Life, physical, and social science occupations.....	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.0
Community and social service occupations.....	2.1	1.4	2.9	1.7	1.1	2.4
Legal occupations.....	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.4
Education, training, and library occupations.....	5.5	3.1	8.5	6.0	3.1	9.4
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations.....	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.1
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations.....	4.0	2.2	6.1	6.0	2.8	9.7
Service occupations.....	20.2	16.5	24.8	17.3	14.2	20.9
Healthcare support occupations.....	2.3	0.6	4.4	2.3	0.6	4.2
Protective service occupations.....	2.1	2.7	1.3	2.0	3.0	1.0
Food preparation and serving related occupations.....	5.5	4.4	6.9	5.4	4.7	6.2
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations.....	5.9	6.7	4.9	3.8	4.2	3.3
Personal care and service occupations.....	4.5	2.0	7.5	3.9	1.7	6.2
Sales and office occupations.....	22.7	16.1	30.8	21.9	15.9	28.5
Sales and related occupations.....	10.2	8.8	11.9	10.3	9.9	10.8
Office and administrative support occupations.....	12.5	7.3	18.8	11.5	6.0	17.8
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations.....	8.9	15.5	1.0	9.3	16.6	1.0
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	0.9	1.4	0.3	0.8	1.1	0.4
Construction and extraction occupations.....	4.1	7.3	0.3	5.3	9.7	0.3
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	3.9	6.8	0.4	3.2	5.8	0.3
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations.....	14.1	19.4	7.5	11.6	16.9	5.6
Production occupations.....	6.7	8.7	4.4	5.5	7.4	3.4
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	7.3	10.8	3.1	6.1	9.6	2.2

Table 4. Employed persons by disability status, industry, class of worker, and sex, 2017 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).....	5,670	3,111	2,558	147,668	78,290	69,377
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.....	3.1	4.5	1.3	1.5	2.2	0.8
Nonagricultural industries.....	96.9	95.5	98.7	98.5	97.8	99.2
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction.....	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.1
Construction.....	5.9	9.8	1.1	7.0	12.0	1.4
Manufacturing.....	10.2	13.3	6.6	10.0	13.3	6.3
Wholesale trade.....	1.9	2.6	1.0	2.4	3.1	1.5
Retail trade.....	12.7	12.5	12.9	10.8	10.6	11.1
Transportation and utilities.....	5.2	7.0	3.0	5.3	7.6	2.7
Information.....	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.2	1.6
Financial activities.....	5.3	4.9	5.8	6.9	6.1	7.8
Professional and business services.....	12.0	13.2	10.5	12.3	13.4	11.1
Education and health services.....	21.6	11.5	33.8	22.5	10.8	35.8
Leisure and hospitality.....	9.0	8.0	10.3	9.3	8.6	10.1
Other services.....	6.2	5.6	6.9	4.8	4.4	5.3
Public administration.....	4.7	4.6	4.9	4.6	4.8	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	89.3	87.7	91.4	93.9	93.1	94.8
Private industries.....	74.9	75.7	74.0	80.3	82.0	78.4
Government.....	14.4	12.0	17.3	13.6	11.1	16.4
Federal.....	2.8	3.2	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.2
State.....	5.3	3.8	7.1	4.6	3.5	5.8
Local.....	6.4	5.1	7.9	6.7	5.1	8.4
Self-employed workers, unincorporated.....	10.6	12.3	8.5	6.0	6.9	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, 2017 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.....	24,106	10,580	5,026	5,554	13,526
Persons who currently want a job.....	698	464	230	234	234
Marginally attached to the labor force ¹	196	148	82	67	48
Discouraged workers ²	49	35	23	12	14
Other persons marginally attached to the labor force ³	147	114	59	55	34
PERSONS WITH NO DISABILITY					
Total not in the labor force.....	70,653	44,215	16,242	27,973	26,439
Persons who currently want a job.....	4,820	4,202	1,907	2,296	618
Marginally attached to the labor force ¹	1,391	1,265	661	605	126
Discouraged workers ²	427	381	240	141	46
Other persons marginally attached to the labor force ³	964	884	421	464	80

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.