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PERSONS WITH A DISABILITY: LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS — 2012

In 2012, 17.8 percent of persons with a disability were employed, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. In contrast, the employment-population ratio for persons without a disability was 63.9 percent. The employment-population ratio for persons with a disability was unchanged from 2011 to 2012, while the ratio for persons without a disability increased. The unemployment rate for persons with a disability was 13.4 percent in 2012, higher than the rate for persons with no disability (7.9 percent). The jobless rates for both groups declined from 2011 to 2012.

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 information 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 2012 data:

- Persons with a disability were over 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.)
- The unemployment rate for persons with a disability declined from 2011 to 2012. The rate for persons without a disability also fell over the year. (See table A.)
- In 2012, 33 percent of workers with a disability were employed part time, compared with 19 percent of 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 2012, 46 percent of persons with a disability were age 65 and over, compared with 13 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. Among the major race and ethnicity groups, the prevalence of a disability was higher for blacks and whites than for Asians and Hispanics. (See table 1.)

Employment

The employment-population ratio for persons with a disability was 17.8 percent in 2012, unchanged from 2011. The ratio for those with no disability increased from 63.6 percent to 63.9 percent. The lower ratio among persons with a disability is due, in part, to the fact that a large share of the population of persons with a disability was age 65 and older, and older persons 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.)

Among persons with a disability age 65 and over, the employment-population ratio rose to 6.9 percent in 2012, while the ratio for persons age 16 to 64 with a disability held at 27.0 percent. For persons without a disability, the ratios for both age groups increased from 2011 to 2012. (See table A.)

In 2012, persons with a disability with higher levels of education were more likely to be employed than those with less education. At all levels of education, persons with a disability were much less likely to be employed than were their counterparts with no disability. (See table 1.)

Workers with a disability were more likely than those with no disability to work part time. Among workers with a disability, 33 percent usually worked part time in 2012, compared with 19 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 (7 percent versus 6 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.)

In 2012, workers with a disability were more likely than those with no disability to work in production, transportation, and materials moving occupations (16 percent compared with 12 percent). Those with a disability were less likely than those with no disability to work in management, professional, and related occupations (32 percent compared with 38 percent). (See table 3.)

The share of workers with a disability employed in federal, state, and local government (15 percent) was about the same as the share for those with no disability (14 percent). Workers with a disability were less likely than those with no disability to be employed in private wage and salary jobs (73 percent versus 79 percent). The incidence of self-employment among workers with a disability was higher than among workers with no disability (11 percent versus 7 percent). (See table 4.)

Unemployment

The unemployment rate for persons with a disability was 13.4 percent in 2012, higher than the rate for persons with no disability (7.9 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 a disability and those without a disability were lower in 2012 than in the prior year. (See table A.)

In 2012, the unemployment rate for men with a disability (13.2 percent) was about the same as the rate for women (13.7 percent). As is the case among those without a disability, the unemployment rates in

2012 for those with a disability were higher among blacks (20.8 percent) and Hispanics (19.0 percent) than among whites (12.3 percent) and Asians (11.8 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 2012, compared with about 3 in 10 persons with no disability. In part, this reflects the fact that persons with a disability tend to be much older than those without a disability, and older persons are, in general, less likely to be labor force participants. However, for all age groups, persons with a disability were more likely than those with no disability to be out of the labor force. (See table 1.)

Among those not in the labor force, 1 percent of those with a disability were marginally attached to the labor force in 2012, compared with 3 percent of those with no disability. These individuals were not in the labor force, wanted and were available for work, and had looked for a job sometime in the prior 12 months. They were not counted as unemployed because they had not searched for work in the 4 weeks preceding the survey. 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. (See table 5.)

Table A. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population by disability status and age, 2011 and 2012 annual averages
 [Numbers in thousands]

Characteristic	2011			2012		
	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.....	27,382	15,047	12,335	28,251	15,339	12,912
Civilian labor force.....	5,722	4,854	868	5,816	4,854	961
Participation rate.....	20.9	32.3	7.0	20.6	31.6	7.4
Employed.....	4,861	4,067	794	5,037	4,146	890
Employment-population ratio.....	17.8	27.0	6.4	17.8	27.0	6.9
Unemployed.....	861	787	74	779	708	71
Unemployment rate.....	15.0	16.2	8.5	13.4	14.6	7.4
Not in labor force.....	21,659	10,192	11,467	22,435	10,484	11,951
PERSONS WITH NO DISABILITY						
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	212,236	184,842	27,394	215,034	186,077	28,957
Civilian labor force.....	147,894	141,650	6,244	149,159	142,393	6,766
Participation rate.....	69.7	76.6	22.8	69.4	76.5	23.4
Employed.....	135,008	129,155	5,853	137,433	131,078	6,355
Employment-population ratio.....	63.6	69.9	21.4	63.9	70.4	21.9
Unemployed.....	12,886	12,495	391	11,727	11,315	411
Unemployment rate.....	8.7	8.8	6.3	7.9	7.9	6.1
Not in labor force.....	64,342	43,192	21,150	65,875	43,683	22,191

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 on the BLS website 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; (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.

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, 2012 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.....	243,284	154,975	63.7	142,469	58.6	12,506	8.1	88,310
Men.....	117,343	82,327	70.2	75,555	64.4	6,771	8.2	35,017
Women.....	125,941	72,648	57.7	66,914	53.1	5,734	7.9	53,293
PERSONS WITH A DISABILITY								
Total, 16 years and over.....	28,251	5,816	20.6	5,037	17.8	779	13.4	22,435
Men.....	12,929	3,190	24.7	2,770	21.4	420	13.2	9,739
Women.....	15,322	2,626	17.1	2,267	14.8	359	13.7	12,696
Age								
16 to 64 years.....	15,339	4,854	31.6	4,146	27.0	708	14.6	10,484
16 to 19 years.....	626	139	22.3	85	13.6	54	38.7	486
20 to 24 years.....	777	309	39.8	223	28.8	86	27.7	468
25 to 34 years.....	1,652	699	42.3	574	34.7	126	18.0	953
35 to 44 years.....	2,183	810	37.1	682	31.2	128	15.8	1,373
45 to 54 years.....	4,182	1,309	31.3	1,144	27.3	165	12.6	2,873
55 to 64 years.....	5,919	1,588	26.8	1,438	24.3	150	9.4	4,332
65 years and over.....	12,912	961	7.4	890	6.9	71	7.4	11,951
Race and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity								
White.....	22,854	4,820	21.1	4,228	18.5	592	12.3	18,035
Black or African American.....	3,732	635	17.0	503	13.5	132	20.8	3,097
Asian.....	709	125	17.7	111	15.6	15	11.8	583
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	2,813	563	20.0	456	16.2	107	19.0	2,250
Educational attainment								
Total, 25 years and over.....	26,848	5,367	20.0	4,728	17.6	640	11.9	21,481
Less than a high school diploma.....	6,109	599	9.8	500	8.2	99	16.5	5,509
High school graduates, no college ¹	9,851	1,726	17.5	1,518	15.4	208	12.1	8,126
Some college or associate degree.....	6,649	1,726	26.0	1,507	22.7	219	12.7	4,922
Bachelor's degree and higher ²	4,239	1,316	31.0	1,203	28.4	113	8.6	2,923
PERSONS WITH NO DISABILITY								
Total, 16 years and over.....	215,034	149,159	69.4	137,433	63.9	11,727	7.9	65,875
Men.....	104,415	79,137	75.8	72,785	69.7	6,352	8.0	25,278
Women.....	110,619	70,022	63.3	64,647	58.4	5,375	7.7	40,597
Age								
16 to 64 years.....	186,077	142,393	76.5	131,078	70.4	11,315	7.9	43,683
16 to 19 years.....	16,359	5,684	34.7	4,341	26.5	1,343	23.6	10,675
20 to 24 years.....	21,022	15,153	72.1	13,185	62.7	1,968	13.0	5,869
25 to 34 years.....	39,323	32,766	83.3	30,127	76.6	2,639	8.1	6,557
35 to 44 years.....	37,459	31,924	85.2	29,894	79.8	2,030	6.4	5,535
45 to 54 years.....	39,516	33,745	85.4	31,730	80.3	2,015	6.0	5,770
55 to 64 years.....	32,398	23,122	71.4	21,801	67.3	1,321	5.7	9,276
65 years and over.....	28,957	6,766	23.4	6,355	21.9	411	6.1	22,191
Race and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity								
White.....	170,350	118,865	69.8	110,541	64.9	8,324	7.0	51,485
Black or African American.....	26,176	17,765	67.9	15,353	58.7	2,412	13.6	8,411
Asian.....	12,107	8,062	66.6	7,594	62.7	468	5.8	4,044
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	33,945	23,828	70.2	21,421	63.1	2,406	10.1	10,118
Educational attainment								
Total, 25 years and over.....	177,653	128,323	72.2	119,907	67.5	8,415	6.6	49,330
Less than a high school diploma.....	18,773	10,729	57.2	9,423	50.2	1,306	12.2	8,044
High school graduates, no college ¹	51,961	35,046	67.4	32,201	62.0	2,845	8.1	16,915
Some college or associate degree.....	47,645	35,634	74.8	33,198	69.7	2,435	6.8	12,012
Bachelor's degree and higher ²	59,275	46,914	79.1	45,085	76.1	1,829	3.9	12,360

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, 2012 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.....	142,469	114,809	27,661	8,122
16 to 64 years.....	135,224	110,589	24,635	7,850
65 years and over.....	7,245	4,220	3,025	272
Persons with a disability				
16 years and over.....	5,037	3,366	1,670	362
16 to 64 years.....	4,146	2,933	1,213	325
65 years and over.....	890	433	457	37
Persons with no disability				
16 years and over.....	137,433	111,442	25,990	7,760
16 to 64 years.....	131,078	107,656	23,422	7,525
65 years and over.....	6,355	3,787	2,568	235

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, 2012 annual averages
 [Percent distribution]

Occupation	Persons with a disability			Persons with no disability		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Total employed (in thousands).....	5,037	2,770	2,267	137,433	72,785	64,647
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.....	32.2	30.9	33.8	38.1	34.8	41.9
Management, business, and financial operations occupations.....	14.3	16.2	11.9	16.0	16.9	14.9
Management occupations.....	10.8	13.2	7.8	11.3	13.0	9.3
Business and financial operations occupations.....	3.5	3.0	4.1	4.7	3.9	5.6
Professional and related occupations.....	17.9	14.7	21.8	22.2	17.9	27.0
Computer and mathematical occupations.....	2.0	2.4	1.4	2.7	3.8	1.5
Architecture and engineering occupations.....	1.6	2.8	0.2	2.0	3.3	0.6
Life, physical, and social science occupations.....	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.9
Community and social service occupations.....	1.9	1.6	2.3	1.6	1.1	2.2
Legal occupations.....	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.4
Education, training, and library occupations.....	5.0	2.5	8.1	6.0	3.0	9.4
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations.....	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.0
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations.....	3.6	1.8	5.9	5.7	2.7	9.0
Service occupations.....	20.0	15.5	25.5	17.8	14.7	21.3
Healthcare support occupations.....	2.4	0.5	4.8	2.5	0.6	4.6
Protective service occupations.....	2.2	3.1	1.2	2.2	3.2	1.0
Food preparation and serving related occupations.....	5.2	3.7	6.9	5.6	4.9	6.5
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations.....	6.1	6.9	5.2	3.8	4.5	3.2
Personal care and service occupations.....	4.1	1.4	7.3	3.7	1.6	6.1
Sales and office occupations.....	23.5	16.0	32.7	23.3	16.8	30.6
Sales and related occupations.....	10.4	9.5	11.5	10.9	10.5	11.3
Office and administrative support occupations.....	13.1	6.5	21.1	12.4	6.3	19.3
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations.....	8.8	15.4	0.7	9.0	16.3	0.8
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	0.6	1.0	0.2	0.7	1.0	0.3
Construction and extraction occupations.....	4.6	8.2	0.2	4.9	9.1	0.3
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	3.5	6.2	0.2	3.4	6.2	0.2
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations.....	15.5	22.1	7.4	11.8	17.4	5.5
Production occupations.....	7.7	10.5	4.3	5.9	8.0	3.5
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	7.8	11.6	3.1	5.9	9.4	2.0

Table 4. Employed persons by disability status, industry, class of worker, and sex, 2012 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).....	5,037	2,770	2,267	137,433	72,785	64,647
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	2.1	0.8
Nonagricultural industries.....	96.9	95.5	98.7	98.5	97.9	99.2
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction.....	0.7	1.2	0.2	0.7	1.1	0.2
Construction.....	6.2	10.1	1.4	6.3	10.8	1.2
Manufacturing.....	10.3	13.9	6.0	10.3	13.8	6.4
Wholesale trade.....	2.1	2.8	1.3	2.6	3.5	1.6
Retail trade.....	12.7	11.9	13.6	11.3	11.0	11.6
Transportation and utilities.....	5.3	7.4	2.8	5.1	7.4	2.5
Information.....	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.5	1.7
Financial activities.....	5.7	4.9	6.8	6.8	6.0	7.7
Professional and business services.....	11.3	12.1	10.3	11.6	12.9	10.2
Education and health services.....	21.7	12.1	33.4	22.7	10.9	36.1
Leisure and hospitality.....	8.1	7.1	9.4	9.3	8.6	10.0
Other services.....	5.9	5.5	6.3	5.0	4.5	5.5
Public administration.....	5.0	4.7	5.4	4.7	4.9	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	88.5	86.8	90.5	93.4	92.4	94.5
Private industries.....	73.0	73.8	72.1	79.1	80.8	77.2
Government.....	15.4	13.0	18.4	14.3	11.6	17.3
Federal.....	2.7	2.4	3.0	2.5	2.6	2.3
State.....	5.4	4.1	7.0	4.4	3.3	5.6
Local.....	7.3	6.4	8.4	7.4	5.6	9.4
Self-employed workers, unincorporated.....	11.3	13.0	9.3	6.5	7.5	5.4

1 Includes a small number of unpaid family workers, not shown separately.

2 Includes self-employed workers whose businesses are incorporated.

Table 5. Persons not in the labor force by disability status, age, and sex, 2012 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.....	22,435	10,484	4,959	5,525	11,951
Persons who currently want a job.....	718	521	255	266	197
Marginally attached to the labor force ¹	229	189	101	88	40
Discouraged workers ²	67	53	31	22	15
Other persons marginally attached to the labor force ³	162	136	71	66	26
PERSONS WITH NO DISABILITY					
Total not in the labor force.....	65,875	43,683	15,980	27,703	22,191
Persons who currently want a job.....	5,840	5,260	2,404	2,856	580
Marginally attached to the labor force ¹	2,287	2,124	1,083	1,041	163
Discouraged workers ²	842	762	457	305	80
Other persons marginally attached to the labor force ³	1,445	1,362	626	736	84

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.