INACTIVITY IS BEHIND MEN’S INCREASING JOBLESSNESS

Expanding prime-age male joblessness is due to rising inactivity, not increases in unemployment. The share of prime-age men not looking for work (“inactive”) is TRIPLE the share of those who are.

The percentages shown are in relation to the entire population of prime-age men. This enables comparison between the inactive and those looking for work. (“Looking for work” is equivalent to “unemployed,” but the official unemployment rate is calculated in relation to the labor force rather than the entire population.)

INACTIVITY IS BEHIND MEN’S INCREASING JOBLESSNESS

Expanding prime-age male joblessness is due to rising inactivity, not increases in unemployment. The share of prime-age men not looking for work (“inactive”) is triple the share of those who are.

NOTE: “Prime-age men” are 25–54 years old. This demographic group is expected to have the highest employment rate.

The percentages shown are in relation to the entire population of prime-age men. This enables comparison between the inactive and those looking for work. (“Looking for work” is equivalent to “unemployed,” but the official unemployment rate is calculated in relation to the labor force rather than the entire population.)

INACTIVITY IS BEHIND MEN’S INCREASING JOBLESSNESS

Expanding prime-age male joblessness is due to rising inactivity, not increases in unemployment. The share of prime-age men not looking for work (“inactive”) is **TRIPLE** the share of those who are.

**NOTE:** “Prime-age men” are 25–54 years old. This demographic group is expected to have the highest employment rate.

The percentages shown are in relation to the entire population of prime-age men. This enables comparison between the inactive and those looking for work. (“Looking for work” is equivalent to “unemployed,” but the official unemployment rate is calculated in relation to the labor force rather than the entire population.)


INACTIVE VS. LOOKING FOR WORK

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Inactive</th>
<th>Looking for Work</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>11.5%</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

INACTIVE VS. LOOKING FOR WORK

ARIZONA 2016

**11.8%** INACTIVE

**3.3%** LOOKING FOR WORK

NATIONAL 2016

**11.5%** INACTIVE

**3.6%** LOOKING FOR WORK

THE RISE OF INACTIVE MEN

While unemployment fluctuates with the economy, inactivity increases in both good times and bad.
INACTIVITY IS BEHIND MEN’S INCREASING JOBLESSNESS

Expanding prime-age male joblessness is due to rising inactivity, not increases in unemployment. The share of prime-age men not looking for work (“inactive”) is **TRIPLE** the share of those who are.

### Arkansas vs. National 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Arkansas 2016</th>
<th>National 2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inactive</td>
<td>14.0%</td>
<td>11.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Looking for work</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**The Rise of Inactive Men**

While unemployment fluctuates with the economy, inactivity increases in both good times and bad.

**The Percentages**

The percentages shown are in relation to the entire population of prime-age men. This enables comparison between the inactive and those looking for work. (“Looking for work” is equivalent to “unemployed,” but the official unemployment rate is calculated in relation to the labor force rather than the entire population.)


**Note:** “Prime-age men” are 25–54 years old. This demographic group is expected to have the highest employment rate.
Expanding prime-age male joblessness is due to rising inactivity, not increases in unemployment. The share of prime-age men not looking for work ("inactive") is **TRIPLE** the share of those who are.

**INACTIVITY VS. LOOKING FOR WORK**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Inactive</th>
<th>Looking for Work</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>11.5%</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**THE RISE OF INACTIVE MEN**

While unemployment fluctuates with the economy, inactivity increases in both good times and bad.

---

**NOTE:** “Prime-age men” are 25–54 years old. This demographic group is expected to have the highest employment rate. The percentages shown are in relation to the entire population of prime-age men. This enables comparison between the inactive and those looking for work. ("Looking for work" is equivalent to "unemployed," but the official unemployment rate is calculated in relation to the labor force rather than the entire population.)

INACTIVITY IS BEHIND MEN’S INCREASING JOBLESSNESS

Expanding prime-age male joblessness is due to rising inactivity, not increases in unemployment. The share of prime-age men not looking for work ("inactive") is TRIPLE the share of those who are.

COLORADO 2016

7.6% INACTIVE

2.5% LOOKING FOR WORK

NATIONAL 2016

11.5% INACTIVE

3.6% LOOKING FOR WORK

THE RISE OF INACTIVE MEN

While unemployment fluctuates with the economy, inactivity increases in both good times and bad.

NOTE: “Prime-age men” are 25–54 years old. This demographic group is expected to have the highest employment rate. The percentages shown are in relation to the entire population of prime-age men. This enables comparison between the inactive and those looking for work. (“Looking for work” is equivalent to “unemployed,” but the official unemployment rate is calculated in relation to the labor force rather than the entire population.)

INACTIVITY IS BEHIND MEN’S INCREASING JOBLESSNESS

Expanding prime-age male joblessness is due to rising inactivity, not increases in unemployment. The share of prime-age men not looking for work (“inactive”) is **TRIPLE** the share of those who are.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONNECTICUT 2016</th>
<th>NATIONAL 2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.1% INACTIVE</td>
<td>11.5% INACTIVE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1% LOOKING FOR WORK</td>
<td>3.6% LOOKING FOR WORK</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

THE RISE OF INACTIVE MEN

While unemployment fluctuates with the economy, inactivity increases in both good times and bad.

**NOTE:** “Prime-age men” are 25–54 years old. This demographic group is expected to have the highest employment rate. The percentages shown are in relation to the entire population of prime-age men. This enables comparison between the inactive and those looking for work. (“Looking for work” is equivalent to “unemployed,” but the official unemployment rate is calculated in relation to the labor force rather than the entire population.)

INACTIVITY IS BEHIND MEN’S INCREASING JOBLESSNESS

Expanding prime-age male joblessness is due to rising inactivity, not increases in unemployment. The share of prime-age men not looking for work ("inactive") is \textbf{TRIPLE} the share of those who are.

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textbf{DELAWARE} 2016
    \begin{itemize}
      \item INACTIVE: 9.8%
      \item LOOKING FOR WORK: 3.4%
    \end{itemize}
  \item \textbf{NATIONAL} 2016
    \begin{itemize}
      \item INACTIVE: 11.5%
      \item LOOKING FOR WORK: 3.6%
    \end{itemize}
\end{itemize}

THE RISE OF INACTIVE MEN

While unemployment fluctuates with the economy, inactivity increases in both good times and bad.

\textbf{NOTE:} “Prime-age men” are 25–54 years old. This demographic group is expected to have the highest employment rate. The percentages shown are in relation to the entire population of prime-age men. This enables comparison between the inactive and those looking for work. (“Looking for work” is equivalent to “unemployed,” but the official unemployment rate is calculated in relation to the labor force rather than the entire population.)

INACTIVITY IS BEHIND MEN’S INCREASING JOBLESSNESS

Expanding prime-age male joblessness is due to rising inactivity, not increases in unemployment. The share of prime-age men not looking for work (“inactive”) is TRIPLE the share of those who are.

NOTE: “Prime-age men” are 25–54 years old. This demographic group is expected to have the highest employment rate.

The percentages shown are in relation to the entire population of prime-age men. This enables comparison between the inactive and those looking for work. (“Looking for work” is equivalent to “unemployed,” but the official unemployment rate is calculated in relation to the labor force rather than the entire population.)


INACTIVE VS. LOOKING FOR WORK

1948
INACTIVE: 12%  LOOKING FOR WORK: 0%
2016
INACTIVE: 11.5%  LOOKING FOR WORK: 3.4%

THE RISE OF INACTIVE MEN

While unemployment fluctuates with the economy, inactivity increases in both good times and bad.
INACTIVITY IS BEHIND MEN’S INCREASING JOBLESSNESS

Expanding prime-age male joblessness is due to rising inactivity, not increases in unemployment. The share of prime-age men not looking for work (“inactive”) is TRIPLE the share of those who are.

13.1% INACTIVE

11.5% LOOKING FOR WORK

3.5% NATIONAL

3.6% FLORIDA

NOTE: “Prime-age men” are 25–54 years old. This demographic group is expected to have the highest employment rate.

The percentages shown are in relation to the entire population of prime-age men. This enables comparison between the inactive and those looking for work. (“Looking for work” is equivalent to “unemployed,” but the official unemployment rate is calculated in relation to the labor force rather than the entire population.)

INACTIVITY IS BEHIND MEN’S INCREASING JOBLESSNESS

Expanding prime-age male joblessness is due to rising inactivity, not increases in unemployment. The share of prime-age men not looking for work (“inactive”) is **TRIPLE** the share of those who are.

**NOTE:** “Prime-age men” are 25–54 years old. This demographic group is expected to have the highest employment rate. The percentages shown are in relation to the entire population of prime-age men. This enables comparison between the inactive and those looking for work. (“Looking for work” is equivalent to “unemployed,” but the official unemployment rate is calculated in relation to the labor force rather than the entire population.)


**THE RISE OF INACTIVE MEN**

While unemployment fluctuates with the economy, inactivity increases in both good times and bad.
INACTIVITY IS BEHIND MEN’S INCREASING JOBLESSNESS

Expanding prime-age male joblessness is due to rising inactivity, not increases in unemployment. The share of prime-age men not looking for work (“inactive”) is TRIPLE the share of those who are.

The percentages shown are in relation to the entire population of prime-age men. This enables comparison between the inactive and those looking for work. (“Looking for work” is equivalent to “unemployed,” but the official unemployment rate is calculated in relation to the labor force rather than the entire population.)


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>NATIONAL</th>
<th>HAWAII</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INACTIVE</td>
<td>11.5%</td>
<td>13.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOOKING FOR WORK</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

THE RISE OF INACTIVE MEN

While unemployment fluctuates with the economy, inactivity increases in both good times and bad.
INACTIVITY IS BEHIND MEN’S INCREASING JOBLESSNESS

Expanding prime-age male joblessness is due to rising inactivity, not increases in unemployment. The share of prime-age men not looking for work (“inactive”) is **TRIPLE** the share of those who are.

**THE RISE OF INACTIVE MEN**

While unemployment fluctuates with the economy, inactivity increases in both good times and bad.

### Inactive vs. Looking for Work

**1948**
- Inactive: 12%
- Looking for Work: 0%

**2016**
- Inactive: 11.5%
- Looking for Work: 3.4%

### Idaho 2016

- **Inactive**: 8.9%
- **Looking for Work**: 2.9%

### National 2016

- **Inactive**: 11.5%
- **Looking for Work**: 3.6%

---

**NOTE:** “Prime-age men” are 25–54 years old. This demographic group is expected to have the highest employment rate.

The percentages shown are in relation to the entire population of prime-age men. This enables comparison between the inactive and those looking for work. (“Looking for work” is equivalent to “unemployed,” but the official unemployment rate is calculated in relation to the labor force rather than the entire population.)

INACTIVITY IS BEHIND MEN’S INCREASING JOBLESSNESS

Expanding prime-age male joblessness is due to rising inactivity, not increases in unemployment. The share of prime-age men not looking for work (“inactive”) is TRIPLE the share of those who are.

INACTIVE VS. LOOKING FOR WORK

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Illinois</th>
<th>National</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>9.2%</td>
<td>11.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
<td>11.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

THE RISE OF INACTIVE MEN

While unemployment fluctuates with the economy, inactivity increases in both good times and bad.

NOTE: “Prime-age men” are 25–54 years old. This demographic group is expected to have the highest employment rate. The percentages shown are in relation to the entire population of prime-age men. This enables comparison between the inactive and those looking for work. (“Looking for work” is equivalent to “unemployed,” but the official unemployment rate is calculated in relation to the labor force rather than the entire population.)

INACTIVITY IS BEHIND MEN’S INCREASING JOBLESSNESS

Expanding prime-age male joblessness is due to rising inactivity, not increases in unemployment. The share of prime-age men not looking for work (“inactive”) is **TRIPLE** the share of those who are.

**THE RISE OF INACTIVE MEN**

While unemployment fluctuates with the economy, inactivity increases in both good times and bad.

**INDIANA 2016**

- **INACTIVE**: 10.5%
- **LOOKING FOR WORK**: 3.3%

**NATIONAL 2016**

- **INACTIVE**: 11.5%
- **LOOKING FOR WORK**: 3.6%

*NOTE: “Prime-age men” are 25–54 years old. This demographic group is expected to have the highest employment rate. The percentages shown are in relation to the entire population of prime-age men. This enables comparison between the inactive and those looking for work. ("Looking for work" is equivalent to “unemployed,” but the official unemployment rate is calculated in relation to the labor force rather than the entire population.)*

**INACTIVITY IS BEHIND MEN’S INCREASING JOBLESSNESS**

Expanding prime-age male joblessness is due to rising inactivity, not increases in unemployment. The share of prime-age men not looking for work (“inactive”) is **TRIPLE** the share of those who are.

**INACTIVE VS. LOOKING FOR WORK**

- **IOWA**
  - 2016: **7.3%** inactive, **3.5%** looking for work

- **NATIONAL**
  - 2016: **11.5%** inactive, **3.6%** looking for work

**THE RISE OF INACTIVE MEN**

While unemployment fluctuates with the economy, inactivity increases in both good times and bad.

---

**NOTE:** “Prime-age men” are 25–54 years old. This demographic group is expected to have the highest employment rate.

The percentages shown are in relation to the entire population of prime-age men. This enables comparison between the inactive and those looking for work. (“Looking for work” is equivalent to “unemployed,” but the official unemployment rate is calculated in relation to the labor force rather than the entire population.)

INACTIVITY IS BEHIND MEN’S INCREASING JOBLESSNESS

Expanding prime-age male joblessness is due to rising inactivity, not increases in unemployment. The share of prime-age men not looking for work (“inactive”) is TRIPLE the share of those who are.

INACTIVE VS. LOOKING FOR WORK

KANSAS 2016
8.6% INACTIVE
3.3% LOOKING FOR WORK

NATIONAL 2016
11.5% INACTIVE
3.6% LOOKING FOR WORK

THE RISE OF INACTIVE MEN

While unemployment fluctuates with the economy, inactivity increases in both good times and bad.

NOTE: “Prime-age men” are 25–54 years old. This demographic group is expected to have the highest employment rate. The percentages shown are in relation to the entire population of prime-age men. This enables comparison between the inactive and those looking for work. (“Looking for work” is equivalent to “unemployed,” but the official unemployment rate is calculated in relation to the labor force rather than the entire population.)

INACTIVITY IS BEHIND MEN’S INCREASING JOBLESSNESS

Expanding prime-age male joblessness is due to rising inactivity, not increases in unemployment. The share of prime-age men not looking for work ("inactive") is **TRIPLE** the share of those who are.

**KENTUCKY**
2016

16.7% **INACTIVE**

4.2% **LOOKING FOR WORK**

**NATIONAL**
2016

11.5% **INACTIVE**

3.6% **LOOKING FOR WORK**

THE RISE OF INACTIVE MEN
While unemployment fluctuates with the economy, inactivity increases in both good times and bad.

NOTE: "Prime-age men" are 25–54 years old. This demographic group is expected to have the highest employment rate.
The percentages shown are in relation to the entire population of prime-age men. This enables comparison between the inactive and those looking for work. ("Looking for work" is equivalent to "unemployed," but the official unemployment rate is calculated in relation to the labor force rather than the entire population.)

INACTIVITY IS BEHIND MEN’S INCREASING JOBLESSNESS

Expanding prime-age male joblessness is due to rising inactivity, not increases in unemployment. The share of prime-age men not looking for work (“inactive”) is TRIPLE the share of those who are.

INACTIVE VS. LOOKING FOR WORK

1948
12%
0%
2016
11.5%
3.4%
2.5%
3.6%

THE RISE OF INACTIVE MEN

While unemployment fluctuates with the economy, inactivity increases in both good times and bad.

NOTE: “Prime-age men” are 25–54 years old. This demographic group is expected to have the highest employment rate. The percentages shown are in relation to the entire population of prime-age men. This enables comparison between the inactive and those looking for work. (“Looking for work” is equivalent to “unemployed,” but the official unemployment rate is calculated in relation to the labor force rather than the entire population.)

Expanding prime-age male joblessness is due to rising inactivity, not increases in unemployment. The share of prime-age men not looking for work ("inactive") is **TRIPLE** the share of those who are.

**THE RISE OF INACTIVE MEN**
While unemployment fluctuates with the economy, inactivity increases in both good times and bad.

**NOTE:** "Prime-age men" are 25–54 years old. This demographic group is expected to have the highest employment rate.
The percentages shown are in relation to the entire population of prime-age men. This enables comparison between the inactive and those looking for work. ("Looking for work" is equivalent to "unemployed," but the official unemployment rate is calculated in relation to the labor force rather than the entire population.)

INACTIVITY IS BEHIND MEN’S INCREASING JOBLESSNESS

Expanding prime-age male joblessness is due to rising inactivity, not increases in unemployment. The share of prime-age men not looking for work (“inactive”) is TRIPLE the share of those who are.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>INACTIVE</th>
<th>LOOKING FOR WORK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MARYLAND</td>
<td>9.7%</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NATIONAL</td>
<td>11.5%</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

THE RISE OF INACTIVE MEN

While unemployment fluctuates with the economy, inactivity increases in both good times and bad.

NOTE: “Prime-age men” are 25–54 years old. This demographic group is expected to have the highest employment rate. The percentages shown are in relation to the entire population of prime-age men. This enables comparison between the inactive and those looking for work. (“Looking for work” is equivalent to “unemployed,” but the official unemployment rate is calculated in relation to the labor force rather than the entire population.)

INACTIVITY IS BEHIND MEN’S INCREASING JOBLESSNESS

Expanding prime-age male joblessness is due to rising inactivity, not increases in unemployment. The share of prime-age men not looking for work (“inactive”) is **TRIPLE** the share of those who are.

**NOTE:** “Prime-age men” are 25–54 years old. This demographic group is expected to have the highest employment rate.

The percentages shown are in relation to the entire population of prime-age men. This enables comparison between the inactive and those looking for work. (“Looking for work” is equivalent to “unemployed,” but the official unemployment rate is calculated in relation to the labor force rather than the entire population.)


**INACTIVE VS. LOOKING FOR WORK**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>National Inactive %</th>
<th>National Looking for Work %</th>
<th>Massachusetts Inactive %</th>
<th>Massachusetts Looking for Work %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>12.0%</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>11.5%</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
<td>11.5%</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**THE RISE OF INACTIVE MEN**

While unemployment fluctuates with the economy, inactivity increases in both good times and bad.
INACTIVITY IS BEHIND MEN’S INCREASING JOBLESSNESS

Expanding prime-age male joblessness is due to rising inactivity, not increases in unemployment. The share of prime-age men not looking for work ("inactive") is **TRIPLE** the share of those who are.

**MICHIGAN 2016**

- **INACTIVE**: 13.6%
- **LOOKING FOR WORK**: 3.3%

**NATIONAL 2016**

- **INACTIVE**: 11.5%
- **LOOKING FOR WORK**: 3.6%

**THE RISE OF INACTIVE MEN**

While unemployment fluctuates with the economy, inactivity increases in both good times and bad.

**NOTE:** "Prime-age men" are 25–54 years old. This demographic group is expected to have the highest employment rate. The percentages shown are in relation to the entire population of prime-age men. This enables comparison between the inactive and those looking for work. ("Looking for work" is equivalent to "unemployed," but the official unemployment rate is calculated in relation to the labor force rather than the entire population.)

INACTIVITY IS BEHIND MEN’S INCREASING JOBLESSNESS

Expanding prime-age male joblessness is due to rising inactivity, not increases in unemployment. The share of prime-age men not looking for work ("inactive") is **TRIPLE** the share of those who are.

**NOTE:** "Prime-age men" are 25–54 years old. This demographic group is expected to have the highest employment rate.

The percentages shown are in relation to the entire population of prime-age men. This enables comparison between the inactive and those looking for work. ("Looking for work" is equivalent to "unemployed," but the official unemployment rate is calculated in relation to the labor force rather than the entire population.)

INACTIVITY IS BEHIND MEN’S INCREASING JOBLESSNESS

Expanding prime-age male joblessness is due to rising inactivity, not increases in unemployment. The share of prime-age men not looking for work ("inactive") is TRIPLE the share of those who are.

NOTE: "Prime-age men" are 25–54 years old. This demographic group is expected to have the highest employment rate.

The percentages shown are in relation to the entire population of prime-age men. This enables comparison between the inactive and those looking for work. ("Looking for work" is equivalent to "unemployed," but the official unemployment rate is calculated in relation to the labor force rather than the entire population.)

INACTIVITY IS BEHIND MEN’S INCREASING JOBLESSNESS

Expanding prime-age male joblessness is due to rising inactivity, not increases in unemployment. The share of prime-age men not looking for work ("inactive") is TRIPLE the share of those who are.

MISSOURI
2016

10.4%
INACTIVE

3.0%
LOOKING FOR WORK

NATIONAL
2016

11.5%

3.6%

INACTIVE VS. LOOKING FOR WORK

THE RISE OF INACTIVE MEN
While unemployment fluctuates with the economy, inactivity increases in both good times and bad.

NOTE: “Prime-age men” are 25–54 years old. This demographic group is expected to have the highest employment rate. The percentages shown are in relation to the entire population of prime-age men. This enables comparison between the inactive and those looking for work. (“Looking for work” is equivalent to “unemployed,” but the official unemployment rate is calculated in relation to the labor force rather than the entire population.)

Expanding prime-age male joblessness is due to rising inactivity, not increases in unemployment. The share of prime-age men not looking for work (“inactive”) is TRIPLE the share of those who are.

NOTE: “Prime-age men” are 25–54 years old. This demographic group is expected to have the highest employment rate. The percentages shown are in relation to the entire population of prime-age men. This enables comparison between the inactive and those looking for work. (“Looking for work” is equivalent to “unemployed,” but the official unemployment rate is calculated in relation to the labor force rather than the entire population.)

NOTE: "Prime-age men" are 25–54 years old. This demographic group is expected to have the highest employment rate.

The percentages shown are in relation to the entire population of prime-age men. This enables comparison between the inactive and those looking for work. ("Looking for work" is equivalent to "unemployed," but the official unemployment rate is calculated in relation to the labor force rather than the entire population.)

INACTIVITY IS BEHIND MEN’S INCREASING JOBLESSNESS

Expanding prime-age male joblessness is due to rising inactivity, not increases in unemployment. The share of prime-age men not looking for work (“inactive”) is TRIPLE the share of those who are.

NOTE: “Prime-age men” are 25–54 years old. This demographic group is expected to have the highest employment rate.

The percentages shown are in relation to the entire population of prime-age men. This enables comparison between the inactive and those looking for work. (“Looking for work” is equivalent to “unemployed,” but the official unemployment rate is calculated in relation to the labor force rather than the entire population.)


THE RISE OF INACTIVE MEN

While unemployment fluctuates with the economy, inactivity increases in both good times and bad.
INACTIVITY IS BEHIND MEN’S INCREASING JOBLESSNESS

Expanding prime-age male joblessness is due to rising inactivity, not increases in unemployment. The share of prime-age men not looking for work (“inactive”) is TRIPLE the share of those who are.

Note: “Prime-age men” are 25–54 years old. This demographic group is expected to have the highest employment rate. The percentages shown are in relation to the entire population of prime-age men. This enables comparison between the inactive and those looking for work. (“Looking for work” is equivalent to “unemployed,” but the official unemployment rate is calculated in relation to the labor force rather than the entire population.)

INACTIVITY IS BEHIND MEN’S INCREASING JOBLESSNESS

Expanding prime-age male joblessness is due to rising inactivity, not increases in unemployment. The share of prime-age men not looking for work ("inactive") is **TRIPLE** the share of those who are.

**NEW JERSEY**

*2016*

- **9.3%** INACTIVE
- **3.1%** LOOKING FOR WORK

**NATIONAL**

*2016*

- **11.5%** INACTIVE
- **3.6%** LOOKING FOR WORK

**THE RISE OF INACTIVE MEN**

While unemployment fluctuates with the economy, inactivity increases in both good times and bad.

**NOTE:** "Prime-age men" are 25–54 years old. This demographic group is expected to have the highest employment rate. The percentages shown are in relation to the entire population of prime-age men. This enables comparison between the inactive and those looking for work. ("Looking for work" is equivalent to "unemployed," but the official unemployment rate is calculated in relation to the labor force rather than the entire population.)

INACTIVITY IS BEHIND MEN’S INCREASING JOBLESSNESS

Expanding prime-age male joblessness is due to rising inactivity, not increases in unemployment. The share of prime-age men not looking for work ("inactive") is TRIPLE the share of those who are.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NEW MEXICO</td>
<td>16.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NATIONAL</td>
<td>11.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>INACTIVE</th>
<th>LOOKING FOR WORK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>11.5%</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

INACTIVE VS. LOOKING FOR WORK

THE RISE OF INACTIVE MEN

While unemployment fluctuates with the economy, inactivity increases in both good times and bad.

NOTE: “Prime-age men” are 25–54 years old. This demographic group is expected to have the highest employment rate.
The percentages shown are in relation to the entire population of prime-age men. This enables comparison between the inactive and those looking for work. (“Looking for work” is equivalent to “unemployed,” but the official unemployment rate is calculated in relation to the labor force rather than the entire population.)

INACTIVITY IS BEHIND MEN’S INCREASING JOBLESSNESS

Expanding prime-age male joblessness is due to rising inactivity, not increases in unemployment. The share of prime-age men not looking for work (“inactive”) is **TRIPLE** the share of those who are.

**NEW YORK**

- **2016**
  - **14.2%** INACTIVE
  - **3.6%** LOOKING FOR WORK

**NATIONAL**

- **2016**
  - **11.5%** INACTIVE
  - **3.6%** LOOKING FOR WORK

**THE RISE OF INACTIVE MEN**

While unemployment fluctuates with the economy, inactivity increases in both good times and bad.

**NOTE:** “Prime-age men” are 25–54 years old. This demographic group is expected to have the highest employment rate. The percentages shown are in relation to the entire population of prime-age men. This enables comparison between the inactive and those looking for work. (“Looking for work” is equivalent to “unemployed,” but the official unemployment rate is calculated in relation to the labor force rather than the entire population.)

**INACTIVITY IS BEHIND MEN’S INCREASING JOBLESSNESS**

Expanding prime-age male joblessness is due to rising inactivity, not increases in unemployment. The share of prime-age men not looking for work (“inactive”) is **TRIPLE** the share of those who are.

### NORTH CAROLINA
- **2016**
  - **12.4%** INACTIVE
  - **3.1%** LOOKING FOR WORK

### NATIONAL
- **2016**
  - **11.5%** INACTIVE
  - **3.6%** LOOKING FOR WORK

#### THE RISE OF INACTIVE MEN

While unemployment fluctuates with the economy, inactivity increases in both good times and bad.

**NOTE:** “Prime-age men” are 25–54 years old. This demographic group is expected to have the highest employment rate.

The percentages shown are in relation to the entire population of prime-age men. This enables comparison between the inactive and those looking for work. (“Looking for work” is equivalent to “unemployed,” but the official unemployment rate is calculated in relation to the labor force rather than the entire population.)

INACTIVITY IS BEHIND MEN’S INCREASING JOBLESSNESS

Expanding prime-age male joblessness is due to rising inactivity, not increases in unemployment. The share of prime-age men not looking for work (“inactive”) is **TRIPLE** the share of those who are.

**NOTE:** “Prime-age men” are 25–54 years old. This demographic group is expected to have the highest employment rate.

The percentages shown are in relation to the entire population of prime-age men. This enables comparison between the inactive and those looking for work. (“Looking for work” is equivalent to “unemployed,” but the official unemployment rate is calculated in relation to the labor force rather than the entire population.)


---

**THE RISE OF INACTIVE MEN**

While unemployment fluctuates with the economy, inactivity increases in both good times and bad.
INACTIVITY IS BEHIND MEN’S INCREASING JOBLESSNESS

Expanding prime-age male joblessness is due to rising inactivity, not increases in unemployment. The share of prime-age men not looking for work (“inactive”) is TRIPLE the share of those who are.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OHIO 2016</th>
<th>NATIONAL 2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11.9%</td>
<td>11.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INACTIVE</td>
<td>LOOKING FOR WORK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.9%</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

THE RISE OF INACTIVE MEN
While unemployment fluctuates with the economy, inactivity increases in both good times and bad.

NOTE: “Prime-age men” are 25–54 years old. This demographic group is expected to have the highest employment rate.
The percentages shown are in relation to the entire population of prime-age men. This enables comparison between the inactive and those looking for work. (“Looking for work” is equivalent to “unemployed,” but the official unemployment rate is calculated in relation to the labor force rather than the entire population.)


INACTIVE VS. LOOKING FOR WORK

1948
- OHIO: 12%
- NATIONAL: 0%

2016
- OHIO: 11.9%
- NATIONAL: 11.5%

- INACTIVE: 3.9%
- LOOKING FOR WORK: 3.6%
INACTIVITY IS BEHIND MEN’S INCREASING JOBLESSNESS

Expanding prime-age male joblessness is due to rising inactivity, not increases in unemployment. The share of prime-age men not looking for work (“inactive”) is TRIPLE the share of those who are.

NOTE: “Prime-age men” are 25–54 years old. This demographic group is expected to have the highest employment rate. The percentages shown are in relation to the entire population of prime-age men. This enables comparison between the inactive and those looking for work. (“Looking for work” is equivalent to “unemployed,” but the official unemployment rate is calculated in relation to the labor force rather than the entire population.)


Inactivity vs. Looking for Work

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>OKLAHOMA Inactive</th>
<th>OKLAHOMA Looking for Work</th>
<th>NATIONAL Inactive</th>
<th>NATIONAL Looking for Work</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>13.5%</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
<td>11.5%</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

THE RISE OF INACTIVE MEN

While unemployment fluctuates with the economy, inactivity increases in both good times and bad.
INACTIVITY IS BEHIND MEN’S INCREASING JOBLESSNESS

Expanding prime-age male joblessness is due to rising inactivity, not increases in unemployment. The share of prime-age men not looking for work (“inactive”) is TRIPLE the share of those who are.

NOTE: “Prime-age men” are 25–54 years old. This demographic group is expected to have the highest employment rate.

The percentages shown are in relation to the entire population of prime-age men. This enables comparison between the inactive and those looking for work. (“Looking for work” is equivalent to “unemployed,” but the official unemployment rate is calculated in relation to the labor force rather than the entire population.)


OREGON 2016

INACTIVE 10.1% VS. LOOKING FOR WORK 3.1%

NATIONAL 2016

INACTIVE 11.5% VS. LOOKING FOR WORK 3.6%

THE RISE OF INACTIVE MEN
While unemployment fluctuates with the economy, inactivity increases in both good times and bad.
INACTIVITY IS BEHIND MEN’S INCREASING JOBLESSNESS

Expanding prime-age male joblessness is due to rising inactivity, not increases in unemployment. The share of prime-age men not looking for work (“inactive”) is TRIPLE the share of those who are.

NOTE: “Prime-age men” are 25–54 years old. This demographic group is expected to have the highest employment rate.

The percentages shown are in relation to the entire population of prime-age men. This enables comparison between the inactive and those looking for work. (“Looking for work” is equivalent to “unemployed,” but the official unemployment rate is calculated in relation to the labor force rather than the entire population.)

INACTIVITY IS BEHIND MEN’S INCREASING JOBLESSNESS

Expanding prime-age male joblessness is due to rising inactivity, not increases in unemployment. The share of prime-age men not looking for work (“inactive”) is **TRIPLE** the share of those who are.

**INACTIVE VS. LOOKING FOR WORK**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>INACTIVE</th>
<th>LOOKING FOR WORK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>11.5%</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**THE RISE OF INACTIVE MEN**

While unemployment fluctuates with the economy, inactivity increases in both good times and bad.

**NOTE:** “Prime-age men” are 25–54 years old. This demographic group is expected to have the highest employment rate. The percentages shown are in relation to the entire population of prime-age men. This enables comparison between the inactive and those looking for work. (“Looking for work” is equivalent to “unemployed,” but the official unemployment rate is calculated in relation to the labor force rather than the entire population.)

INACTIVITY IS BEHIND MEN’S INCREASING JOBLESSNESS

Expanding prime-age male joblessness is due to rising inactivity, not increases in unemployment. The share of prime-age men not looking for work (“inactive”) is TRIPLE the share of those who are.

NOTE: “Prime-age men” are 25–54 years old. This demographic group is expected to have the highest employment rate.

The percentages shown are in relation to the entire population of prime-age men. This enables comparison between the inactive and those looking for work. (“Looking for work” is equivalent to “unemployed,” but the official unemployment rate is calculated in relation to the labor force rather than the entire population.)

INACTIVITY IS BEHIND MEN’S INCREASING JOBLESSNESS

Expanding prime-age male joblessness is due to rising inactivity, not increases in unemployment. The share of prime-age men not looking for work (“inactive”) is TRIPLE the share of those who are.

INACTIVE VS. LOOKING FOR WORK

1948
12%
0%
2016
11.5%
3.4%
2.5%
3.6%
INACTIVE
LOOKING FOR WORK

THE RISE OF INACTIVE MEN

While unemployment fluctuates with the economy, inactivity increases in both good times and bad.

NOTE: “Prime-age men” are 25–54 years old. This demographic group is expected to have the highest employment rate.
The percentages shown are in relation to the entire population of prime-age men. This enables comparison between the inactive and those looking for work. (“Looking for work” is equivalent to “unemployed,” but the official unemployment rate is calculated in relation to the labor force rather than the entire population.)

INACTIVITY IS BEHIND MEN’S INCREASING JOBLESSNESS

Expanding prime-age male joblessness is due to rising inactivity, not increases in unemployment. The share of prime-age men not looking for work (“inactive”) is **TRIPLE** the share of those who are.

### Tennessee, 2016
- **Inactive:** 13.5%
- **Looking for Work:** 3.4%

### National, 2016
- **Inactive:** 11.5%
- **Looking for Work:** 3.6%

---

**THE RISE OF INACTIVE MEN**

While unemployment fluctuates with the economy, inactivity increases in both good times and bad.

---

**NOTE:** “Prime-age men” are 25–54 years old. This demographic group is expected to have the highest employment rate. The percentages shown are in relation to the entire population of prime-age men. This enables comparison between the inactive and those looking for work. (“Looking for work” is equivalent to “unemployed,” but the official unemployment rate is calculated in relation to the labor force rather than the entire population.)

INACTIVITY IS BEHIND MEN’S INCREASING JOBLESSNESS

Expanding prime-age male joblessness is due to rising inactivity, not increases in unemployment. The share of prime-age men not looking for work (“inactive”) is triple the share of those who are.

NOTE: “Prime-age men” are 25–54 years old. This demographic group is expected to have the highest employment rate.

The percentages shown are in relation to the entire population of prime-age men. This enables comparison between the inactive and those looking for work. (“Looking for work” is equivalent to “unemployed,” but the official unemployment rate is calculated in relation to the labor force rather than the entire population.)


TEXAS
2016

INACTIVE
9.5%

LOOKING FOR WORK
3.4%

NATIONAL
2016

INACTIVE
11.5%

LOOKING FOR WORK
3.6%

THE RISE OF INACTIVE MEN
While unemployment fluctuates with the economy, inactivity increases in both good times and bad.
INACTIVITY IS BEHIND MEN’S INCREASING JOBLESSNESS

Expanding prime-age male joblessness is due to rising inactivity, not increases in unemployment. The share of prime-age men not looking for work (“inactive”) is TRIPLE the share of those who are.

NOTE: “Prime-age men” are 25–54 years old. This demographic group is expected to have the highest employment rate. The percentages shown are in relation to the entire population of prime-age men. This enables comparison between the inactive and those looking for work. (“Looking for work” is equivalent to “unemployed,” but the official unemployment rate is calculated in relation to the labor force rather than the entire population.)

INACTIVITY IS BEHIND MEN’S INCREASING JOBLESSNESS

Expanding prime-age male joblessness is due to rising inactivity, not increases in unemployment. The share of prime-age men not looking for work ("inactive") is TRIPLE the share of those who are.

NOTE: “Prime-age men” are 25–54 years old. This demographic group is expected to have the highest employment rate. The percentages shown are in relation to the entire population of prime-age men. This enables comparison between the inactive and those looking for work. ("Looking for work" is equivalent to “unemployed,” but the official unemployment rate is calculated in relation to the labor force rather than the entire population.)


VERMONT
2016

INACTIVE
11.5%

LOOKING FOR WORK
2.7%

NATIONAL
2016

INACTIVE
11.5%

LOOKING FOR WORK
3.6%

THE RISE OF INACTIVE MEN
While unemployment fluctuates with the economy, inactivity increases in both good times and bad.
NOTE: “Prime-age men” are 25–54 years old. This demographic group is expected to have the highest employment rate.

The percentages shown are in relation to the entire population of prime-age men. This enables comparison between the inactive and those looking for work. (“Looking for work” is equivalent to “unemployed,” but the official unemployment rate is calculated in relation to the labor force rather than the entire population.)


INACTIVITY IS BEHIND MEN’S INCREASING JOBLESSNESS

Expanding prime-age male joblessness is due to rising inactivity, not increases in unemployment. The share of prime-age men not looking for work (“inactive”) is TRIPLE the share of those who are.

INACTIVE VS. LOOKING FOR WORK

1948

12% INACTIVE

0% LOOKING FOR WORK

2016

11.5% INACTIVE

3.4% LOOKING FOR WORK

VS.

2.9% LOOKING FOR WORK

3.6% INACTIVE

THE RISE OF INACTIVE MEN

While unemployment fluctuates with the economy, inactivity increases in both good times and bad.

VIRGINIA

2016

10.4% INACTIVE

2.9% LOOKING FOR WORK

NATIONAL

2016

11.5% INACTIVE

3.6% LOOKING FOR WORK
INACTIVITY IS BEHIND MEN’S INCREASING JOBLESSNESS

Expanding prime-age male joblessness is due to rising inactivity, not increases in unemployment. The share of prime-age men not looking for work (“inactive”) is **TRIPLE** the share of those who are.

**NOTE:** “Prime-age men” are 25–54 years old. This demographic group is expected to have the highest employment rate.

The percentages shown are in relation to the entire population of prime-age men. This enables comparison between the inactive and those looking for work. (“Looking for work” is equivalent to “unemployed,” but the official unemployment rate is calculated in relation to the labor force rather than the entire population.)


INACTIVE VS. LOOKING FOR WORK

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Inactive</th>
<th>Looking for Work</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>11.5%</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

INACTIVE VS. LOOKING FOR WORK

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Inactive</th>
<th>Looking for Work</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>11.7%</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>11.5%</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

THE RISE OF INACTIVE MEN

While unemployment fluctuates with the economy, inactivity increases in both good times and bad.
INACTIVITY IS BEHIND MEN’S INCREASING JOBLESSNESS

Expanding prime-age male joblessness is due to rising inactivity, not increases in unemployment. The share of prime-age men not looking for work (“inactive”) is **TRIPLE** the share of those who are.

### WEST VIRGINIA
- **2016**
- **20.1%** INACTIVE
- **5.3%** LOOKING FOR WORK

### NATIONAL
- **2016**
- **11.5%** INACTIVE
- **3.6%** LOOKING FOR WORK

THE RISE OF INACTIVE MEN
While unemployment fluctuates with the economy, inactivity increases in both good times and bad.

---

**NOTE:** “Prime-age men” are 25–54 years old. This demographic group is expected to have the highest employment rate. The percentages shown are in relation to the entire population of prime-age men. This enables comparison between the inactive and those looking for work. (“Looking for work” is equivalent to “unemployed,” but the official unemployment rate is calculated in relation to the labor force rather than the entire population.)

INACTIVITY IS BEHIND MEN’S INCREASING JOBLESSNESS

Expanding prime-age male joblessness is due to rising inactivity, not increases in unemployment. The share of prime-age men not looking for work (“inactive”) is TRIPLE the share of those who are.

NOTE: “Prime-age men” are 25–54 years old. This demographic group is expected to have the highest employment rate.
The percentages shown are in relation to the entire population of prime-age men. This enables comparison between the inactive and those looking for work. (“Looking for work” is equivalent to “unemployed,” but the official unemployment rate is calculated in relation to the labor force rather than the entire population.)

INACTIVITY IS BEHIND MEN’S INCREASING JOBLESSNESS

Expanding prime-age male joblessness is due to rising inactivity, not increases in unemployment. The share of prime-age men not looking for work (“inactive”) is **TRIPLE** the share of those who are.

**THE RISE OF INACTIVE MEN**

While unemployment fluctuates with the economy, inactivity increases in both good times and bad.

**INACTIVE VS. LOOKING FOR WORK**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>NATIONAL 2016</th>
<th>WYOMING 2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>INACTIVE</td>
<td>LOOKING FOR WORK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>11.5%</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE:** “Prime-age men” are 25–54 years old. This demographic group is expected to have the highest employment rate. The percentages shown are in relation to the entire population of prime-age men. This enables comparison between the inactive and those looking for work. (“Looking for work” is equivalent to “unemployed,” but the official unemployment rate is calculated in relation to the labor force rather than the entire population.)