

For release 10:00 a.m. (EST) Wednesday, February 29, 2012

USDL-12-0371

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(NOTE: This release was reissued on Wednesday, April 4, 2012, to incorporate minor corrections to employment and labor force estimates for Montana due to an input error. Montana's 2010 employment-population ratio changed from 59.7 to 59.9 percent, while its 2011 ratio changed from 59.8 to 59.7 percent, impacting the state counts for over-the-year employment-population ratio changes. The introductory paragraph of the release, as well as tables 1 and 2, have been modified accordingly.)

REGIONAL AND STATE UNEMPLOYMENT — 2011 ANNUAL AVERAGES

In 2011, annual average unemployment rates declined in 48 states and rose in 2 states and the District of Columbia, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Employment-population ratios decreased in 25 states and the District of Columbia, increased in 18 states, and were unchanged in 7 states. The U.S. jobless rate in 2011 was 8.9 percent, down 0.7 percentage point from the prior year. The national employment-population ratio continued to trend down to 58.4 percent in 2011.

Regional Unemployment

All four regions posted statistically significant unemployment rate decreases in 2011. The Midwest experienced the greatest decline (-1.1 percentage points), followed by the West (-0.6 point) and the Northeast and South (-0.5 point each). The West, at 10.4 percent, registered the only jobless rate significantly higher than that of the U.S. in 2011. The Northeast and Midwest, at 8.2 and 8.4 percent, respectively, both had rates significantly below the national figure. (See table 1.)

Eight of the 9 geographic divisions reported statistically significant over-the-year unemployment rate changes in 2011, all of which were decreases. The largest of these occurred in the East North Central (-1.3 percentage points) and New England (-0.8 point). For the fourth year in a row, the Pacific recorded the highest unemployment rate, 11.0 percent in 2011. The next highest rates were in the East South Central and South Atlantic, 9.4 and 9.3 percent, respectively. The rates of these three divisions were significantly above the U.S. average. The West North Central division again posted the lowest jobless rate, 6.6 percent. Three other divisions—the Middle Atlantic, New England, and West South Central—also had rates significantly below the national figure.

State Unemployment

In 2011, 30 states posted statistically significant unemployment rate decreases, the largest of which was in Michigan (-2.4 percentage points). Four additional states experienced decreases greater than 1.0 percentage point: Ohio (-1.4 points), Utah (-1.3 points), Oregon (-1.2 points), and Indiana (-1.1 points).

The remaining 20 states and the District of Columbia reported annual average unemployment rates for 2011 that were not appreciably different from those of the previous year, even though some had changes that were at least as large numerically as the significant changes. (See table A and chart 1.)

Eight states and the District of Columbia reported unemployment rates of 10.0 percent or more in 2011. Nevada again posted the highest unemployment rate, 13.5 percent, followed by California, 11.7 percent. North Dakota registered the lowest jobless rate among states for the third year in a row, 3.5 percent, followed by Nebraska, 4.4 percent. Overall, 28 states had unemployment rates that were significantly lower than the U.S. rate of 8.9 percent, while 10 states and the District of Columbia recorded rates significantly above it. (See table B and chart 2.)

Regional Employment-Population Ratios

In 2011, the West was the only region to register a statistically significant change (-0.4 percentage point) in its employment-population ratio—the proportion of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years of age and over with a job. The Midwest continued to report the highest ratio, 60.4 percent, while the South, at 57.5 percent, maintained the lowest. The South and West posted employment-population ratios that were significantly lower than the national figure of 58.4 percent, while the Midwest recorded a significantly higher ratio. (See table 2.)

The Mountain was the only division to register a statistically significant change in its employment-population ratio in 2011 (-0.7 percentage point). The East South Central again recorded the lowest proportion of employed persons, 55.2 percent. The next lowest ratios were posted in the Pacific, 56.9 percent; South Atlantic, 57.3 percent; and Middle Atlantic, 57.7 percent. Ratios in all four of these divisions were significantly below the national average. The division with the highest employment-population ratio was the West North Central, at 64.7 percent, followed by New England, at 61.6 percent. These two divisions, along with the Mountain and West South Central, at 59.1 percent each, registered employment-population ratios measurably above that of the U.S. The ratio registered in the Pacific in 2011 was a series low. (All region, division, and state series begin in 1976.)

State Employment-Population Ratios

In 2011, Utah registered the largest employment-population ratio decline among states (-1.0 percentage point). The next largest statistically significant declines occurred in Arizona (-0.9 percentage point), Nevada and New Mexico (-0.8 point each), and New York (-0.5 point). The District of Columbia also reported a measurable decline (-1.3 percentage points). Virginia posted the only significant ratio increase among states (+0.2 percentage point). The remaining 44 states had employment-population ratios that were not significantly different from those of a year earlier.

West Virginia again reported the lowest employment-population ratio among the states, 49.5 percent. West Virginia has had the lowest employment-population ratio each year since the series began in 1976. Four states in the West North Central division again posted the highest ratios: North Dakota, 69.3 percent; Nebraska, 68.5 percent; South Dakota, 68.1 percent; and Minnesota, 67.1 percent. Twenty-three states and the District of Columbia recorded employment-population ratios that were significantly above the U.S. ratio of 58.4 percent, and 16 states had ratios that were appreciably below it. The remaining 11 states had ratios that were not measurably different from that of the nation. Five states registered the lowest employment-population ratios in their series in 2011: California, 56.0 percent; Hawaii, 58.6 percent; Nevada, 57.2 percent; New Mexico, 54.3 percent; and North Carolina, 56.2 percent. (See table C and chart 3.)

The Regional and State Employment and Unemployment news release for January 2012 is scheduled to be released on Tuesday, March 13, 2012, at 10:00 a.m. (EDT). The Metropolitan Area Employment and Unemployment news release for January 2012 is scheduled to be released on Friday, March 23, 2012, at 10:00 a.m. (EDT).

Table A. States with statistically significant unemployment rate changes, 2010–11 annual averages

State	Rate		Over-the-year rate change
	2010	2011	
Arizona	10.5	9.5	-1.0
California	12.4	11.7	-.7
Colorado	8.9	8.3	-.6
Delaware	8.0	7.3	-.7
Florida	11.3	10.5	-.8
Illinois	10.5	9.8	-.7
Indiana	10.1	9.0	-1.1
Kansas	7.2	6.7	-.5
Kentucky	10.2	9.5	-.7
Maine	8.2	7.5	-.7
Maryland	7.8	7.0	-.8
Massachusetts	8.3	7.4	-.9
Michigan	12.7	10.3	-2.4
Minnesota	7.3	6.4	-.9
Missouri	9.4	8.6	-.8
New Hampshire	6.1	5.4	-.7
New York	8.6	8.2	-.4
North Dakota	3.8	3.5	-.3
Ohio	10.0	8.6	-1.4
Oklahoma	6.9	6.2	-.7
Oregon	10.7	9.5	-1.2
Pennsylvania	8.5	7.9	-.6
South Carolina	11.2	10.3	-.9
South Dakota	5.0	4.7	-.3
Utah	8.0	6.7	-1.3
Vermont	6.4	5.6	-.8
Virginia	6.9	6.2	-.7
Washington	9.9	9.2	-.7
Wisconsin	8.5	7.5	-1.0
Wyoming	7.0	6.0	-1.0

Table B. States with unemployment rates significantly different from that of the U.S., 2011 annual averages

State	Rate
United States	8.9
Alaska	7.6
Arkansas	8.0
California	11.7
Colorado	8.3
Delaware	7.3
District of Columbia	10.2
Florida	10.5
Georgia	9.8
Hawaii	6.7
Illinois	9.8
Iowa	5.9
Kansas	6.7
Louisiana	7.3
Maine	7.5
Maryland	7.0
Massachusetts	7.4
Michigan	10.3
Minnesota	6.4
Mississippi	10.7
Montana	6.8
Nebraska	4.4
Nevada	13.5
New Hampshire	5.4
New Mexico	7.4
New York	8.2
North Carolina	10.5
North Dakota	3.5
Oklahoma	6.2
Pennsylvania	7.9
Rhode Island	11.3
South Carolina	10.3
South Dakota	4.7
Texas	7.9
Utah	6.7
Vermont	5.6
Virginia	6.2
West Virginia	8.0
Wisconsin	7.5
Wyoming	6.0

Table C. States with employment-population ratios significantly different from that of the U.S., 2011 annual averages

State	Ratio
United States	58.4
Alabama	53.4
Alaska	64.2
Arizona	55.8
Arkansas	55.9
California	56.0
Colorado	63.7
Connecticut	62.0
Delaware	57.3
District of Columbia	60.1
Florida	54.4
Illinois	59.5
Iowa	65.9
Kansas	64.8
Kentucky	55.5
Louisiana	54.9
Maine	60.3
Maryland	62.8
Massachusetts	60.7
Michigan	53.9
Minnesota	67.1
Mississippi	53.5
Missouri	59.9
Nebraska	68.5
Nevada	57.2
New Hampshire	65.9
New Jersey	59.8
New Mexico	54.3
New York	56.5
North Carolina	56.2
North Dakota	69.3
South Carolina	53.5
South Dakota	68.1
Texas	60.4
Utah	62.5
Vermont	66.4
Virginia	64.7
Washington	59.6
West Virginia	49.5
Wisconsin	63.5
Wyoming	65.4

Technical Note

This release presents labor force and unemployment data for census regions and divisions and states from the Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program. The LAUS program is a federal-state cooperative endeavor.

Concepts

Definitions. The labor force and unemployment data are based on the same concepts and definitions as those used for the official national estimates obtained from the Current Population Survey (CPS), a sample survey of households that is conducted for the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) by the U.S. Census Bureau. The LAUS program measures employment and unemployment on a place-of-residence basis. The universe for each is the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years of age and over. *Employed* persons are those who did any work at all for pay or profit in the reference week (the week including the 12th of the month) or worked 15 hours or more without pay in a family business or farm, plus those not working who had a job from which they were temporarily absent, whether or not paid, for such reasons as labor-management dispute, illness, or vacation. *Unemployed* persons are those who were not employed during the reference week (based on the definition above), had actively looked for a job sometime in the 4-week period ending with the reference week, and were currently available for work; persons on layoff expecting recall need not be looking for work to be counted as unemployed. The *labor force* is the sum of employed and unemployed persons. The *unemployment rate* is the number of unemployed expressed as a percent of the labor force. The *employment-population ratio* is the proportion of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years of age and over that is employed.

Method of estimation. Estimates for 48 of the 50 states, the District of Columbia, the Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale metropolitan division, New York City, and the balances of California and New York State are produced using estimating equations based on regression techniques. This method, which underwent substantial enhancement at the beginning of 2005, utilizes data from several sources, including the CPS, the Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey of nonfarm payroll employment, and state unemployment insurance (UI) programs. Estimates for the State of California are derived by summing the estimates for the Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale metropolitan division and the balance of California. Similarly, estimates for New York State are derived by summing the estimates for New York City and the balance of New York State. Estimates for all nine census divisions are based on a similar regression approach that does not incorporate CES or UI data. Estimates for census regions are obtained by summing the model-based estimates for the component divisions and then calculating the unemployment rate. Each month, census division estimates are controlled to national totals; state estimates are then controlled to their respective division totals. Estimates for Puerto Rico are derived from a monthly household survey

similar to the CPS. A detailed description of the estimation procedures is available from BLS upon request.

Annual revisions. Labor force and unemployment data for prior years reflect adjustments made at the end of each year. The adjusted estimates incorporate updated population data from the U.S. Census Bureau, any revisions in the other data sources, and model reestimation. The population data (except for Puerto Rico) reflect, for the first time, the results of the 2010 Census. In most years, historical data for the most recent 5 years (both seasonally adjusted and not seasonally adjusted) are revised near the beginning of each calendar year, prior to the release of January estimates. Though the labor force estimates are changed for 5 years, the population estimates are adjusted back to the new decennial estimates base of April 2010.

Reliability of the estimates

The estimates presented in this release are based on sample surveys, administrative data, and modeling and, thus, are subject to sampling and other types of errors. *Sampling error* is a measure of sampling variability—that is, variation that occurs by chance because a sample rather than the entire population is surveyed. Survey data also are subject to *nonsampling errors*, such as those which can be introduced into the data collection and processing operations. Estimates not directly derived from sample surveys are subject to additional errors resulting from the specific estimation processes used. In table 1, level estimates for states may not sum to level estimates for regions and divisions because of rounding. Unemployment rates and employment-population ratios are computed from unrounded levels and thus may differ slightly from rates and ratios computed using the rounded level estimates displayed in table 1.

Use of error measures. In 2005, the LAUS program introduced several improvements to its methodology. Among these was the development of model-based error measures for the monthly estimates and the estimates of over-the-month changes. Annual average model-based error measures became available for the first time after 2006. The introductory section of this release preserves the long-time practice of highlighting the direction of the movements in regional and state unemployment rates and employment-population ratios regardless of their statistical significance. The remainder of the analysis in the release—other than historical highs and lows—takes statistical significance into consideration. Model-based error measures are available online at www.bls.gov/lau/lastderr.htm. BLS uses 90-percent confidence levels in determining whether changes in LAUS unemployment rates or employment-population ratios are statistically significant. The average magnitude of the over-the-year change in an annual state unemployment rate that is required in order to be statistically significant at the 90-

percent confidence level is about 0.5 percentage point. The average magnitude of the over-the-year change in an annual state employment-population ratio that is required in order to be statistically significant at the 90-percent confidence level is about 0.6 percentage point. More details can be found on the Web site. Measures of nonsampling error are not available, but additional information on the subject is provided in *Employment & Earnings Online*, available on the BLS Web site at www.bls.gov/opub/ee/home.htm.

Additional information

More complete information on the technical procedures used to develop these estimates and additional data appear in *Employment & Earnings Online*.

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.

Table 1. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years of age and over by region, division, and state, 2010-11 annual averages

(Numbers in thousands)

Region, division, and state	Population		Civilian labor force		Employed		Unemployed		Unemployment rate		Error range of rate, 2011 ¹
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	
United States	237,830	239,618	153,889	153,617	139,064	139,869	14,825	13,747	9.6	8.9	8.9 - 9.0
Northeast	43,812	44,082	28,287	28,186	25,824	25,880	2,462	2,305	8.7	8.2	8.0 - 8.4
New England	11,520	11,589	7,756	7,740	7,097	7,140	659	599	8.5	7.7	7.4 - 8.1
Connecticut	2,796	2,822	1,917	1,918	1,738	1,749	178	169	9.3	8.8	8.3 - 9.3
Maine	1,073	1,079	701	704	643	651	57	53	8.2	7.5	7.0 - 8.1
Massachusetts	5,245	5,275	3,469	3,456	3,181	3,202	289	254	8.3	7.4	6.8 - 7.9
New Hampshire	1,056	1,060	739	738	694	698	45	40	6.1	5.4	5.1 - 5.8
Rhode Island	842	843	570	563	504	500	67	63	11.7	11.3	10.5 - 12.0
Vermont	508	511	360	359	337	339	23	20	6.4	5.6	5.1 - 6.0
Middle Atlantic	32,292	32,492	20,531	20,446	18,728	18,740	1,803	1,706	8.8	8.3	8.1 - 8.6
New Jersey	6,860	6,915	4,554	4,556	4,117	4,132	437	424	9.6	9.3	8.8 - 9.9
New York	15,379	15,452	9,587	9,504	8,762	8,730	825	775	8.6	8.2	7.8 - 8.5
Pennsylvania	10,053	10,125	6,390	6,386	5,849	5,879	541	507	8.5	7.9	7.5 - 8.4
Midwest	51,801	52,080	34,467	34,308	31,210	31,442	3,257	2,866	9.5	8.4	8.1 - 8.6
East North Central	36,016	36,172	23,473	23,281	21,014	21,143	2,459	2,137	10.5	9.2	8.9 - 9.5
Illinois	9,905	9,950	6,603	6,566	5,911	5,925	692	640	10.5	9.8	9.2 - 10.3
Indiana	4,964	5,006	3,177	3,188	2,856	2,901	320	287	10.1	9.0	8.3 - 9.7
Michigan	7,739	7,753	4,747	4,658	4,147	4,178	601	480	12.7	10.3	9.7 - 10.9
Ohio	8,970	8,999	5,864	5,806	5,279	5,305	586	501	10.0	8.6	8.1 - 9.2
Wisconsin	4,438	4,465	3,083	3,062	2,822	2,833	261	229	8.5	7.5	7.0 - 8.0
West North Central	15,785	15,908	10,994	11,028	10,196	10,299	798	729	7.3	6.6	6.4 - 6.9
Iowa	2,359	2,377	1,670	1,664	1,565	1,566	105	98	6.3	5.9	5.4 - 6.4
Kansas	2,150	2,166	1,505	1,505	1,397	1,404	108	101	7.2	6.7	6.2 - 7.2
Minnesota	4,117	4,152	2,959	2,978	2,742	2,787	217	191	7.3	6.4	6.0 - 6.8
Missouri	4,630	4,651	3,053	3,046	2,767	2,786	286	261	9.4	8.6	7.9 - 9.2
Nebraska	1,387	1,403	989	1,005	942	961	46	45	4.7	4.4	4.0 - 4.9
North Dakota	521	533	376	383	361	370	14	13	3.8	3.5	3.1 - 3.9
South Dakota	620	625	443	446	421	425	22	21	5.0	4.7	4.3 - 5.1
South	87,697	88,998	55,598	56,134	50,421	51,192	5,176	4,942	9.3	8.8	8.6 - 9.0
South Atlantic	46,422	47,108	29,489	29,747	26,560	26,986	2,929	2,760	9.9	9.3	9.0 - 9.5
Delaware	701	711	437	439	402	407	35	32	8.0	7.3	6.8 - 7.9
District of Columbia	503	514	343	344	309	309	35	35	10.1	10.2	9.5 - 11.0
Florida	14,941	15,215	9,132	9,249	8,102	8,278	1,030	970	11.3	10.5	10.1 - 10.9
Georgia	7,320	7,379	4,695	4,725	4,214	4,262	481	463	10.2	9.8	9.2 - 10.4
Maryland	4,486	4,545	3,057	3,072	2,818	2,856	239	217	7.8	7.0	6.6 - 7.5
North Carolina	7,286	7,405	4,617	4,654	4,112	4,165	505	489	10.9	10.5	9.9 - 11.1
South Carolina	3,566	3,616	2,151	2,157	1,909	1,936	241	221	11.2	10.3	9.5 - 11.1
Virginia	6,143	6,237	4,255	4,306	3,960	4,037	295	269	6.9	6.2	5.8 - 6.7
West Virginia	1,477	1,487	802	800	734	736	68	64	8.5	8.0	7.1 - 8.8
East South Central	14,197	14,323	8,641	8,735	7,784	7,910	857	824	9.9	9.4	9.0 - 9.9
Alabama	3,692	3,731	2,179	2,191	1,972	1,994	207	197	9.5	9.0	7.8 - 10.1
Kentucky	3,350	3,371	2,060	2,068	1,849	1,871	211	197	10.2	9.5	8.8 - 10.3
Mississippi	2,227	2,244	1,317	1,344	1,179	1,201	138	143	10.5	10.7	9.7 - 11.6
Tennessee	4,928	4,977	3,084	3,133	2,783	2,845	301	288	9.8	9.2	8.5 - 9.9
West South Central	27,078	27,567	17,468	17,653	16,078	16,296	1,390	1,357	8.0	7.7	7.4 - 8.0
Arkansas	2,233	2,253	1,357	1,370	1,249	1,260	108	110	7.9	8.0	7.3 - 8.8
Louisiana	3,439	3,475	2,070	2,061	1,915	1,909	155	151	7.5	7.3	6.5 - 8.2
Oklahoma	2,834	2,870	1,771	1,771	1,649	1,662	122	109	6.9	6.2	5.6 - 6.7
Texas	18,573	18,969	12,270	12,452	11,265	11,465	1,005	987	8.2	7.9	7.6 - 8.3
West	55,097	55,856	35,902	35,878	31,938	32,160	3,965	3,718	11.0	10.4	10.1 - 10.6
Mountain	16,737	16,926	11,073	10,989	10,007	10,009	1,066	980	9.6	8.9	8.6 - 9.2
Arizona	4,898	4,926	3,100	3,034	2,775	2,747	325	288	10.5	9.5	8.7 - 10.3
Colorado	3,870	3,922	2,725	2,723	2,481	2,497	244	226	8.9	8.3	7.8 - 8.8
Idaho	1,166	1,181	763	771	697	704	67	67	8.8	8.7	7.9 - 9.5
Montana ^c	778	787	500	504	466	470	34	35	6.9	6.8	6.1 - 7.6
Nevada	2,062	2,095	1,386	1,386	1,195	1,198	190	188	13.7	13.5	12.8 - 14.3
New Mexico	1,560	1,583	934	928	860	859	74	69	7.9	7.4	6.7 - 8.2
Utah	1,972	1,996	1,362	1,338	1,253	1,248	109	90	8.0	6.7	6.2 - 7.3
Wyoming	431	438	303	304	282	286	21	18	7.0	6.0	5.4 - 6.5
Pacific	38,359	38,930	24,830	24,889	21,931	22,151	2,899	2,738	11.7	11.0	10.7 - 11.3
Alaska	518	529	364	367	335	339	29	28	8.0	7.6	6.8 - 8.3
California	28,531	28,968	18,316	18,385	16,052	16,227	2,265	2,158	12.4	11.7	11.4 - 12.1
Hawaii	1,028	1,051	649	661	605	616	45	44	6.9	6.7	6.1 - 7.3
Oregon	3,035	3,067	1,984	1,992	1,772	1,804	211	188	10.7	9.5	8.8 - 10.1
Washington	5,247	5,315	3,516	3,485	3,167	3,165	349	319	9.9	9.2	8.5 - 9.8
Puerto Rico	3,100	3,152	1,297	1,275	1,089	1,075	209	200	16.1	15.7	NA

¹ Error ranges are shown at the 90-percent confidence level and are based on unrounded data.

^c = corrected.

NA = Data not available.

NOTE: Data refer to place of residence. Unemployment rates are in percent and are based on

unrounded levels. Data for subnational areas reflect revised population controls and model reestimation. As a result, they will not add to U.S. totals. Data for Puerto Rico are derived from a monthly household survey similar to the Current Population Survey.

Table 2. Employment-population ratios of persons 16 years of age and over by region, division, and state, 2010-11 annual averages

(Percent)

Region, division, and state	Employment-population ratio ¹		Over-the-year change	Error range of ratio, 2011 ²	
	2010	2011			
United States	58.5	58.4	-0.1	58.2	- 58.6
Northeast	58.9	58.7	-.2	58.3	- 59.1
New England	61.6	61.6	.0	60.9	- 62.3
Connecticut	62.2	62.0	-.2	60.8	- 63.1
Maine	59.9	60.3	.4	59.1	- 61.5
Massachusetts	60.6	60.7	.1	59.6	- 61.8
New Hampshire	65.7	65.9	.2	64.9	- 66.9
Rhode Island	59.8	59.3	-.5	58.2	- 60.5
Vermont	66.2	66.4	.2	65.2	- 67.6
Middle Atlantic	58.0	57.7	-.3	57.1	- 58.2
New Jersey	60.0	59.8	-.2	58.8	- 60.7
New York	57.0	56.5	-.5	55.8	- 57.1
Pennsylvania	58.2	58.1	-.1	57.2	- 58.9
Midwest	60.2	60.4	.2	60.0	- 60.8
East North Central	58.3	58.5	.2	57.9	- 59.0
Illinois	59.7	59.5	-.2	58.6	- 60.5
Indiana	57.5	58.0	.5	56.5	- 59.4
Michigan	53.6	53.9	.3	52.9	- 54.9
Ohio	58.8	59.0	.2	58.1	- 59.8
Wisconsin	63.6	63.5	-.1	62.1	- 64.8
West North Central	64.6	64.7	.1	64.1	- 65.3
Iowa	66.3	65.9	-.4	64.8	- 67.0
Kansas	65.0	64.8	-.2	63.7	- 66.0
Minnesota	66.6	67.1	.5	66.0	- 68.3
Missouri	59.8	59.9	.1	58.6	- 61.2
Nebraska	67.9	68.5	.6	67.4	- 69.6
North Dakota	69.3	69.3	.0	67.9	- 70.8
South Dakota	67.9	68.1	.2	66.9	- 69.3
South	57.5	57.5	.0	57.2	- 57.8
South Atlantic	57.2	57.3	.1	56.8	- 57.7
Delaware	57.3	57.3	.0	56.2	- 58.3
District of Columbia	61.4	60.1	-1.3	59.0	- 61.3
Florida	54.2	54.4	.2	53.5	- 55.3
Georgia	57.6	57.8	.2	56.7	- 58.8
Maryland	62.8	62.8	.0	61.9	- 63.7
North Carolina	56.4	56.2	-.2	55.2	- 57.2
South Carolina	53.5	53.5	.0	52.3	- 54.8
Virginia	64.5	64.7	.2	63.9	- 65.6
West Virginia	49.7	49.5	-.2	47.9	- 51.1
East South Central	54.8	55.2	.4	54.4	- 56.0
Alabama	53.4	53.4	.0	51.7	- 55.2
Kentucky	55.2	55.5	.3	54.2	- 56.8
Mississippi	52.9	53.5	.6	52.0	- 55.0
Tennessee	56.5	57.2	.7	55.9	- 58.4
West South Central	59.4	59.1	-.3	58.5	- 59.7
Arkansas	55.9	55.9	.0	54.7	- 57.1
Louisiana	55.7	54.9	-.8	53.4	- 56.5
Oklahoma	58.2	57.9	-.3	56.6	- 59.2
Texas	60.7	60.4	-.3	59.7	- 61.2
West	58.0	57.6	-.4	57.2	- 57.9
Mountain	59.8	59.1	-.7	58.5	- 59.8
Arizona	56.7	55.8	-.9	54.1	- 57.4
Colorado	64.1	63.7	-.4	62.2	- 65.2
Idaho	59.7	59.6	-.1	58.1	- 61.0
Montana ^C	59.9	59.7	-.2	58.2	- 61.3
Nevada	58.0	57.2	-.8	56.0	- 58.3
New Mexico	55.1	54.3	-.8	53.2	- 55.3
Utah	63.5	62.5	-1.0	61.0	- 64.1
Wyoming	65.4	65.4	.0	64.1	- 66.7
Pacific	57.2	56.9	-.3	56.5	- 57.3
Alaska	64.7	64.2	-.5	62.5	- 65.9
California	56.3	56.0	-.3	55.6	- 56.5
Hawaii	58.8	58.6	-.2	57.4	- 59.9
Oregon	58.4	58.8	.4	57.8	- 59.8
Washington	60.4	59.6	-.8	58.5	- 60.6
Puerto Rico	35.1	34.1	-1.0	NA	

¹ Employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years of age and over.

² Error ranges are shown at the 90-percent confidence level and are based on unrounded data.

^C = corrected.

NA = Data not available.

NOTE: Data refer to place of residence. Employment-population ratios are based on unrounded levels. Data for subnational areas reflect revised population controls and model reestimation. Data for Puerto Rico are derived from a monthly household survey similar to the Current Population Survey.

Chart 3. Employment-population ratios by state, 2011 annual averages

(U.S. ratio = 58.4 percent)

