

NEWS RELEASE

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
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STATE EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT — MAY 2023

Unemployment rates were lower in May in 11 states and stable in 39 states and the District of Columbia, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Seventeen states had jobless rate decreases from a year earlier, 8 states and the District had increases, and 25 states had little change. The national unemployment rate rose by 0.3 percentage point over the month to 3.7 percent but was little changed from May 2022.

Nonfarm payroll employment increased in 5 states and was essentially unchanged in 45 states and the District of Columbia in May 2023. Over the year, nonfarm payroll employment increased in 42 states and was essentially unchanged in 8 states and the District.

This news release presents statistics from two monthly programs. The civilian labor force and unemployment data are modeled based largely on a survey of households. These data pertain to individuals by where they reside. The employment data are from an establishment survey that measures nonfarm employment, hours, and earnings by industry. These data pertain to jobs on payrolls defined by where the establishments are located. For more information about the concepts and statistical methodologies used by these two programs, see the Technical Note.

Unemployment

Nebraska, New Hampshire, and South Dakota had the lowest jobless rates in May, 1.9 percent each. The next lowest rates were in North Dakota and Vermont, 2.1 percent each. The rates in Arkansas (2.7 percent), Maryland (2.4 percent), Mississippi (3.2 percent), Nebraska (1.9 percent), New Hampshire (1.9 percent), Ohio (3.6 percent), and Pennsylvania (4.0 percent) set new series lows. (All state series begin in 1976.) Nevada had the highest unemployment rate, 5.4 percent. In total, 22 states had unemployment rates lower than the U.S. figure of 3.7 percent, 3 states and the District of Columbia had higher rates, and 25 states had rates that were not appreciably different from that of the nation. (See tables A and 1 and map 1.)

In May, 11 states had over-the-month unemployment rate decreases, the largest of which were in Massachusetts, Oregon, and Vermont (-0.3 percentage point each). Thirty-nine states and the District of Columbia had jobless rates that were not notably different from those of a month earlier, though some had changes that were at least as large numerically as the significant changes. (See table B.)

Seventeen states had over-the-year unemployment rate decreases, the largest of which was in Massachusetts (-0.9 percentage point). Eight states and the District of Columbia had rate increases from May 2022, the largest of which were in California, Minnesota, and the District (+0.5 percentage point each). (See table C.)

Nonfarm Payroll Employment

Nonfarm payroll employment increased in 5 states and was essentially unchanged in 45 states and the District of Columbia in May 2023. The largest job gains occurred in Texas (+51,000), California (+47,300), and New York (+30,400). The largest percentage increase occurred in Utah (+0.5 percent), followed by Texas (+0.4 percent) and California, Michigan, and New York (+0.3 percent each). (See tables D and 3.)

Over the year, nonfarm payroll employment increased in 42 states and was essentially unchanged in 8 states and the District of Columbia. The largest job increases occurred in Texas (+529,800), California (+427,500), and Florida (+346,600). The largest percentage increase occurred in Texas (+4.0 percent), followed by Florida and Nevada (+3.7 percent each). (See table E and map 2.)

The Metropolitan Area Employment and Unemployment news release for May is scheduled to be released on Wednesday, June 28, 2023, at 10:00 a.m. (ET). The State Employment and Unemployment news release for June is scheduled to be released on Friday, July 21, 2023, at 10:00 a.m. (ET).

Current Employment Statistics (CES) Data Corrections

This news release contains corrections to errors in previously released employment data in table 3. A complete list of corrections in this news release and in the CES (State and Area) database can be found at www.bls.gov/bls/errata/sae_errata.htm.

Table A. States with unemployment rates significantly different from that of the U.S., May 2023, seasonally adjusted

| State | Rate ^p |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| United States ¹ | 3.7 |
| Alabama | 2.2 |
| Arkansas | 2.7 |
| California | 4.5 |
| Colorado | 2.8 |
| District of Columbia | 5.1 |
| Florida | 2.6 |
| Idaho | 2.6 |
| Iowa | 2.7 |
| Kansas | 2.9 |
| Maine | 2.4 |
| Maryland | 2.4 |
| Massachusetts | 2.8 |
| Minnesota | 2.9 |
| Missouri | 2.5 |
| Montana | 2.3 |
| Nebraska | 1.9 |
| Nevada | 5.4 |
| New Hampshire | 1.9 |
| North Dakota | 2.1 |
| Oklahoma | 2.8 |
| South Dakota | 1.9 |
| Texas | 4.1 |
| Utah | 2.3 |
| Vermont | 2.1 |
| Virginia | 2.9 |
| Wisconsin | 2.4 |

¹ Data are not preliminary.

^p = preliminary.

Table B. States with statistically significant unemployment rate changes from April 2023 to May 2023, seasonally adjusted

| State | Rate | | Over-the-month change ^p |
|---------------------|------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | April 2023 | May 2023 ^p | |
| Arkansas | 2.8 | 2.7 | -0.1 |
| Hawaii | 3.3 | 3.1 | -.2 |
| Illinois | 4.2 | 4.1 | -.1 |
| Massachusetts | 3.1 | 2.8 | -.3 |
| New Hampshire | 2.1 | 1.9 | -.2 |
| Oregon | 4.0 | 3.7 | -.3 |
| Pennsylvania | 4.1 | 4.0 | -.1 |
| Vermont | 2.4 | 2.1 | -.3 |
| Virginia | 3.1 | 2.9 | -.2 |
| Washington | 4.3 | 4.1 | -.2 |
| Wyoming | 3.5 | 3.3 | -.2 |

^p = preliminary.

Table C. States with statistically significant unemployment rate changes from May 2022 to May 2023, seasonally adjusted

| State | Rate | | Over-the-year change ^p |
|----------------------------|----------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | May 2022 | May 2023 ^p | |
| Alabama | 2.5 | 2.2 | -0.3 |
| Arkansas | 3.2 | 2.7 | -.5 |
| California | 4.0 | 4.5 | .5 |
| Connecticut | 4.1 | 3.7 | -.4 |
| District of Columbia | 4.6 | 5.1 | .5 |
| Florida | 2.9 | 2.6 | -.3 |
| Georgia | 2.9 | 3.2 | .3 |
| Illinois | 4.4 | 4.1 | -.3 |
| Iowa | 2.4 | 2.7 | .3 |
| Kansas | 2.5 | 2.9 | .4 |
| Maryland | 3.1 | 2.4 | -.7 |
| Massachusetts | 3.7 | 2.8 | -.9 |
| Michigan | 4.0 | 3.7 | -.3 |
| Minnesota | 2.4 | 2.9 | .5 |
| Mississippi | 3.7 | 3.2 | -.5 |
| Missouri | 2.1 | 2.5 | .4 |
| Montana | 2.6 | 2.3 | -.3 |
| New Hampshire | 2.2 | 1.9 | -.3 |
| New Mexico | 4.1 | 3.5 | -.6 |
| New York | 4.1 | 3.9 | -.2 |
| Ohio | 3.9 | 3.6 | -.3 |
| Pennsylvania | 4.3 | 4.0 | -.3 |
| Texas | 3.8 | 4.1 | .3 |
| Virginia | 2.5 | 2.9 | .4 |
| West Virginia | 3.8 | 3.3 | -.5 |
| Wisconsin | 2.9 | 2.4 | -.5 |

^p = preliminary.

Table D. States with statistically significant employment changes from April 2023 to May 2023, seasonally adjusted

| State | April 2023 | May 2023 ^p | Over-the-month change ^p | |
|------------------|---------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|---------|
| | | | Level | Percent |
| California | 18,040,900 | 18,088,200 | 47,300 | 0.3 |
| Michigan | 4,425,600 | 4,440,100 | 14,500 | .3 |
| New York | 9,665,800 | 9,696,200 | 30,400 | .3 |
| Texas | 13,867,700 | 13,918,700 | 51,000 | .4 |
| Utah | 1,720,300 | 1,728,800 | 8,500 | .5 |

^p = preliminary.

Table E. States with statistically significant employment changes from May 2022 to May 2023, seasonally adjusted

| State | May 2022 | May 2023 ^p | Over-the-year change ^p | |
|----------------------|-------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------|
| | | | Level | Percent |
| Alabama | 2,105,000 | 2,149,000 | 44,000 | 2.1 |
| Arizona | 3,094,700 | 3,151,500 | 56,800 | 1.8 |
| Arkansas | 1,326,400 | 1,362,700 | 36,300 | 2.7 |
| California | 17,660,700 | 18,088,200 | 427,500 | 2.4 |
| Connecticut | 1,666,600 | 1,691,500 | 24,900 | 1.5 |
| Delaware | 470,100 | 485,700 | 15,600 | 3.3 |
| Florida | 9,379,500 | 9,726,100 | 346,600 | 3.7 |
| Georgia | 4,790,400 | 4,908,500 | 118,100 | 2.5 |
| Hawaii | 611,400 | 631,000 | 19,600 | 3.2 |
| Idaho | 821,800 | 847,200 | 25,400 | 3.1 |
| Illinois | 6,009,400 | 6,129,700 | 120,300 | 2.0 |
| Indiana | 3,182,400 | 3,266,700 | 84,300 | 2.6 |
| Iowa | 1,565,000 | 1,596,400 | 31,400 | 2.0 |
| Kansas | 1,409,800 | 1,441,600 | 31,800 | 2.3 |
| Kentucky | 1,954,100 | 2,005,900 | 51,800 | 2.7 |
| Louisiana | 1,914,500 | 1,962,900 | 48,400 | 2.5 |
| Maryland | 2,702,400 | 2,739,200 | 36,800 | 1.4 |
| Massachusetts | 3,660,600 | 3,765,700 | 105,100 | 2.9 |
| Michigan | 4,358,000 | 4,440,100 | 82,100 | 1.9 |
| Minnesota | 2,927,700 | 2,986,700 | 59,000 | 2.0 |
| Missouri | 2,922,100 | 2,977,700 | 55,600 | 1.9 |
| Nebraska | 1,020,400 | 1,039,800 | 19,400 | 1.9 |
| Nevada | 1,485,600 | 1,540,900 | 55,300 | 3.7 |
| New Hampshire | 684,000 | 701,500 | 17,500 | 2.6 |
| New Jersey | 4,242,200 | 4,335,800 | 93,600 | 2.2 |
| New Mexico | 845,700 | 868,200 | 22,500 | 2.7 |
| New York | 9,477,500 | 9,696,200 | 218,700 | 2.3 |
| North Carolina | 4,786,500 | 4,901,500 | 115,000 | 2.4 |
| North Dakota | 425,500 | 434,600 | 9,100 | 2.1 |
| Ohio | 5,529,200 | 5,614,600 | 85,400 | 1.5 |
| Oklahoma | 1,693,900 | 1,727,900 | 34,000 | 2.0 |
| Oregon | 1,940,200 | 1,992,400 | 52,200 | 2.7 |
| Pennsylvania | 5,971,000 | 6,122,500 | 151,500 | 2.5 |
| South Carolina | 2,237,400 | 2,300,600 | 63,200 | 2.8 |
| South Dakota | 450,700 | 460,400 | 9,700 | 2.2 |
| Tennessee | 3,237,100 | 3,312,100 | 75,000 | 2.3 |
| Texas | 13,388,900 | 13,918,700 | 529,800 | 4.0 |
| Utah | 1,676,400 | 1,728,800 | 52,400 | 3.1 |
| Virginia | 4,055,400 | 4,146,900 | 91,500 | 2.3 |
| Washington | 3,517,300 | 3,626,500 | 109,200 | 3.1 |
| Wisconsin | 2,954,300 | 2,995,500 | 41,200 | 1.4 |
| Wyoming | 282,700 | 289,700 | 7,000 | 2.5 |

^p = preliminary.

Technical Note

This news release presents civilian labor force and unemployment data for states and selected substate areas from the Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program (tables 1 and 2). Also presented are nonfarm payroll employment estimates by state and industry supersector from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program (tables 3 and 4). The LAUS and CES programs are both federal-state cooperative endeavors.

Civilian labor force and unemployment—from the LAUS program

Definitions. The civilian 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 employed people and unemployed people on a place of-residence basis. The universe for each is the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years of age and older. Employed people are those who did any work at all for pay or profit in the reference week (typically 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 bad weather, labor-management dispute, illness, or vacation.

Unemployed people 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; people on layoff expecting recall need not be looking for work to be counted as unemployed. The civilian labor force is the sum of employed and unemployed people. The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

Method of estimation. Estimates for 48 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 time-series models. This method, which underwent substantial enhancement at the beginning of 2021, utilizes data from several sources, including the CPS, the CES, 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 the five additional substate areas contained in this release (the Cleveland-Elyria and Detroit-Warren-Dearborn metropolitan areas and the Chicago-Naperville-Arlington Heights, Miami-Miami Beach Kendall, and Seattle-Bellevue-Everett metropolitan divisions) and their respective balances of state are produced using a similar model-based approach.

Each month, estimates for the nine census divisions first are modeled using inputs from the CPS only and controlled to the

national totals. State estimates then are controlled to their respective census division totals. Substate and balance-of-state estimates for the five areas noted above also are controlled to their respective state totals. This tiered process of controlling model-based estimates to the U.S. totals is called real-time benchmarking. Estimates for Puerto Rico are derived from a monthly household survey similar to the CPS. A more detailed description of the estimation procedures is available from BLS upon request

Annual revisions. Civilian labor force and unemployment data for prior years reflect adjustments made after the end of each year. The adjusted estimates reflect updated population data from the U.S. Census Bureau, any revisions in the other data sources, and model re-estimation. In most years, historical data for the most recent five years are revised near the beginning of each calendar year, prior to the release of January estimates. With the introduction of a new generation of time series models in 2021, historical data were re-estimated back to the series beginnings in 1976, 1990, or 1994.

Seasonal adjustment. The LAUS models decompose the estimates of employed and unemployed people into trend, seasonal, and irregular components. The benchmarked signals of employed and unemployed people first are adjusted using an X-11 type of seasonal adjustment filter. The adjusted data then are smoothed using a Reproducing Kernel Hilbert Space (RKHS) filter. The smoothed-seasonally adjusted estimates of employed and unemployed people are summed to derive the civilian labor force, and the unemployment rate then is calculated as the unemployed percent of the civilian labor force. The resulting smoothed-seasonally adjusted unemployment rate estimates are analyzed in this news release and published on the BLS website.

During estimation for the current year, the smoothed-seasonally adjusted estimates for a given month are created using an asymmetric filter that incorporates information from previous observations only. For annual revisions, historical data are smoothed using a two-sided filter.

Area definitions. The substate area data published in this release reflect the delineations that were issued by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget on April 10, 2018. A detailed list of the geographic definitions is available online at www.bls.gov/lau/lausmsa.htm.

Employment—from the CES program

Definitions. Employment data refer to persons on establishment payrolls who receive pay for any part of the pay period that includes the 12th of the month. Persons are counted at their place of work rather than at their place of residence; those appearing on more than one payroll are counted on each payroll. Industries are classified on the basis of their principal activity in accordance with the 2022 version of the North American Industry Classification System.

Method of estimation. CES State and Area employment data are produced using several estimation procedures. Where

possible, these data are produced using a "weighted link relative" estimation technique in which a ratio of current month weighted employment to that of the previous-month weighted employment is computed from a sample of establishments reporting for both months. The estimates of employment for the current month are then obtained by multiplying these ratios by the previous month's employment estimates. The weighted link relative technique is utilized for data series where the sample size meets certain statistical criteria. For some employment series, the estimates are produced with a model that uses direct sample estimates (described above) combined with other regressors to compensate for smaller sample sizes.

Annual revisions. Employment estimates are adjusted annually to a complete count of jobs, called benchmarks, derived principally from tax reports that are submitted by employers who are covered under state unemployment insurance (UI) laws. The benchmark information is used to adjust the monthly estimates between the new benchmark and the preceding one and to establish the level of employment for the new benchmark month. Thus, the benchmarking process establishes the level of employment, and the sample is used to measure the month-to-month changes in the level for the subsequent months. Information on recent benchmark revisions is available online at www.bls.gov/web/laus/bmrk_article.htm.

Seasonal adjustment. Payroll employment data are seasonally adjusted at the statewide expanded supersector level. In some cases, the seasonally adjusted payroll employment total is computed by aggregating the independently adjusted supersector series. In other cases, the seasonally adjusted payroll employment total is independently adjusted. Revisions to historical data for the most recent five years are made once a year, coincident with annual benchmark adjustments.

Payroll employment data are seasonally adjusted concurrently, using all available estimates including those for the current month, to develop sample-based seasonal factors. Concurrent sample-based factors are created every month for the current month's preliminary estimate as well as the previous month's final estimate.

Caution on aggregating state data. State estimation procedures are designed to produce accurate data for each individual state. BLS independently develops a national employment series; state estimates are not forced to sum to national totals. Each state series is subject to larger relative sampling and nonsampling errors than the national series. Summing state estimates cumulates individual state-level errors

and can cause significant distortions at an aggregate level. Due to these statistical limitations, BLS does not compile a "sum-of-states" employment series and cautions users that such a series is subject to a relatively large and volatile error structure.

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.

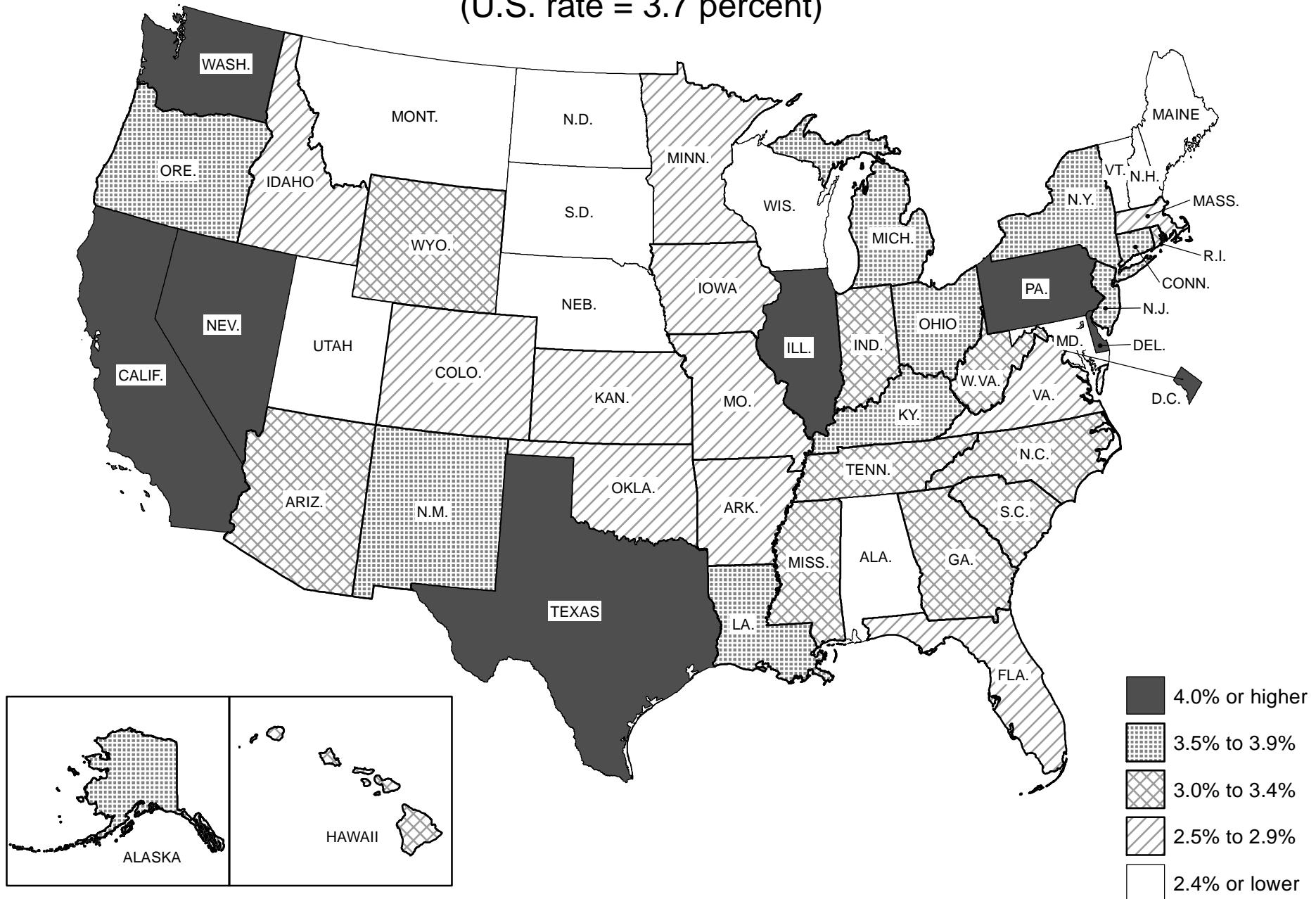
Use of error measures. Changes in state unemployment rates and state nonfarm payroll employment are cited in the analysis of this release only if they have been determined to be statistically significant at the 90-percent confidence level. Furthermore, state unemployment rates for the current month generally are cited only if they have been determined to be significantly different from the U.S. rate at the 90-percent confidence level. The underlying model-based standard error measures for unemployment rates and over-the-month and over-the-year changes in rates are available at www.bls.gov/lau/lastderr.htm. The underlying standard error measures for over-the-month and over-the-year changes in state payroll employment data at the total nonfarm and supersector levels are available at www.bls.gov/web/laus/790stderr.htm. Measures of nonsampling error are not available.

Additional information

Estimates of civilian labor force and unemployment from the LAUS program, as well as nonfarm payroll employment from the CES program, for metropolitan areas and metropolitan divisions are available in the news release Metropolitan Area Employment and Unemployment. Estimates of civilian labor force, employed people, unemployed people, and unemployment rates for approximately 7,600 subnational areas are available online at www.bls.gov/lau/. Employment data from the CES program for states and metropolitan areas are available online at www.bls.gov/sae/. If you are deaf, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability, please dial 7-1-1 to access telecommunications relay services.

Map 1. Unemployment rates by state, seasonally adjusted, May 2023

(U.S. rate = 3.7 percent)



Map 2. Percentage change in nonfarm employment by state,
seasonally adjusted, May 2022 - May 2023

