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Technical information: (202) 691-6392 • lausinfo@bls.gov • www.bls.gov/lau  
Media contact: (202) 691-5902 • PressOffice@bls.gov

## **REGIONAL AND STATE UNEMPLOYMENT — 2018 ANNUAL AVERAGES**

In 2018, annual average unemployment rates decreased in 25 states, increased in 1 state, and were little changed or unchanged in 24 states and the District of Columbia, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Employment-population ratios increased in 9 states, decreased in 1 state, and were little changed or unchanged in 40 states and the District. The U.S. jobless rate declined by 0.5 percentage point from the prior year to 3.9 percent, and the national employment-population ratio rose by 0.3 point to 60.4 percent.

### **Regional Unemployment**

All four census regions had unemployment rate decreases from 2017: the Northeast and South (-0.5 percentage point each), Midwest (-0.4 point), and West (-0.3 point). The Midwest had the lowest jobless rate, 3.7 percent in 2018, while the West had the highest rate, 4.2 percent. No other region had a rate significantly different from that of the United States. In 2018, the unemployment rates in the South (3.8 percent) and West (4.2 percent) were the lowest in their respective series. All region, division, and state series begin in 1976. (See table 1.)

Eight of the 9 geographic divisions had over-the-year unemployment rate changes in 2018, all of which were decreases. The largest of these declines occurred in the South Atlantic (-0.6 percentage point). The lowest jobless rate was in the West North Central, 3.0 percent, followed by the New England and South Atlantic divisions, 3.5 percent and 3.7 percent, respectively. The highest rates were in the Middle Atlantic and Pacific, 4.2 percent each. The remaining four divisions had rates that were not significantly different from that of the United States. Three divisions recorded new series-low unemployment rates in 2018: the East South Central (4.0 percent), Pacific (4.2 percent), and West South Central (3.9 percent).

### **State Unemployment**

Twenty-five states had statistically significant unemployment rate decreases in 2018, the largest of which occurred in New Mexico (-1.0 percentage point). Colorado had the only over-the-year rate increase (+0.6 percentage point). The remaining 24 states and the District of Columbia had annual average jobless rates in 2018 that were not appreciably different from those of the previous year, though some had changes that were at least as large numerically as the significant changes. (See table A and map 1.)

Hawaii had the lowest unemployment rate in 2018, 2.4 percent, followed by Iowa and New Hampshire, 2.5 percent each. Alaska had the highest jobless rate, 6.6 percent. Overall, 20 states had unemployment rates significantly lower than the U.S. figure of 3.9 percent, 12 states and the District of Columbia had higher rates, and 18 states had rates that were not substantially different from that of the nation. Fourteen states newly recorded the lowest annual average unemployment rates in their respective series in 2018: Alabama (3.9 percent), California (4.2 percent), Idaho (2.8 percent), Iowa (2.5 percent), Mississippi (4.8 percent), Missouri (3.2 percent), New York (4.1 percent), North Dakota (2.6 percent), South Carolina (3.4 percent), Tennessee (3.5 percent), Texas (3.9 percent), Vermont (2.7 percent), Washington (4.5 percent), and Wisconsin (3.0 percent). (See table B and map 2.)

### **Regional Employment-Population Ratios**

In 2018, three census regions had statistically significant changes in their employment-population ratios—the proportion of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years of age and over who are employed—all of which were increases. These increases occurred in the Northeast (+0.5 percentage point), West (+0.4 point), and South (+0.3 point). The Midwest had the highest ratio, 62.5 percent, while the South, at 59.2 percent, had the lowest. These two regions had the only ratios that were notably different from the national figure of 60.4 percent. (See table 2.)

Four of the 9 geographic divisions had increases in their employment-population ratios from 2017 to 2018. The largest of these increases was in New England (+1.0 percentage point), followed by the Mountain (+0.5 point) and Pacific and West South Central (+0.4 point each). The remaining five divisions had little or no change in their ratios over the year. The division with the highest employment-population ratio in 2018 was the West North Central, 65.3 percent, followed by New England, 64.4 percent. These two divisions, along with the Mountain and East North Central, at 61.7 percent and 61.2 percent, respectively, had employment-population ratios significantly above that of the United States. The East South Central had the lowest proportion of employed persons, 56.4 percent. This division, along with the Middle Atlantic and South Atlantic, at 59.2 percent and 59.3 percent, respectively, had ratios appreciably below the national average of 60.4 percent.

### **State Employment-Population Ratios**

In 2018, the largest employment-population ratio increase among the states occurred in Massachusetts (+1.6 percentage points). Eight other states also had significant increases in their ratios. North Dakota was the only state with an over-the-year decrease in its employment-population ratio (-1.2 percentage points). The remaining 40 states and the District of Columbia had ratios that were not notably different from those of the previous year, though some had changes that were at least as large numerically as the significant changes. (See table C.)

Minnesota had the highest proportion of employed persons in 2018, 67.8 percent, followed by North Dakota and Nebraska, 67.7 percent and 67.3 percent, respectively. West Virginia had the lowest employment-population ratio among the states, 51.0 percent. (West Virginia has had the lowest ratio each year since the series began in 1976.) Overall, 22 states and the District of Columbia had employment-population ratios significantly higher than the U.S. ratio of 60.4

percent and 17 states had ratios that were appreciably below it. Alaska and Wyoming each had the lowest employment-population ratios in their series (60.9 percent and 62.1 percent, respectively). (See table D and map 3.)

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**The State Employment and Unemployment news release for January 2019 is scheduled to be released on Monday, March 11, 2019, at 10:00 a.m. (EDT). The Metropolitan Area Employment and Unemployment news release for January 2019 is scheduled to be released on Friday, March 15, 2019, at 10:00 a.m. (EDT).**

**Table A. States with statistically significant unemployment rate changes, 2017–18 annual averages**

State	Rate		Over-the-year rate change
	2017	2018	
Alabama .....	4.4	3.9	-0.5
California .....	4.8	4.2	-.6
Colorado .....	2.7	3.3	.6
Connecticut .....	4.7	4.1	-.6
Delaware .....	4.5	3.8	-.7
Florida .....	4.2	3.6	-.6
Georgia .....	4.7	3.9	-.8
Idaho .....	3.2	2.8	-.4
Illinois .....	4.9	4.3	-.6
Iowa .....	3.1	2.5	-.6
Kentucky .....	4.9	4.3	-.6
Massachusetts .....	3.8	3.3	-.5
Michigan .....	4.6	4.1	-.5
Minnesota .....	3.4	2.9	-.5
Missouri .....	3.8	3.2	-.6
Nevada .....	5.1	4.6	-.5
New Jersey .....	4.6	4.1	-.5
New Mexico .....	5.9	4.9	-1.0
New York .....	4.7	4.1	-.6
North Carolina .....	4.5	3.9	-.6
Oklahoma .....	4.2	3.4	-.8
Pennsylvania .....	4.9	4.3	-.6
South Carolina .....	4.3	3.4	-.9
Texas .....	4.3	3.9	-.4
Vermont .....	3.0	2.7	-.3
Virginia .....	3.7	3.0	-.7

**Table B. States with unemployment rates significantly different from that of the U.S., 2018 annual averages**

State	Rate
United States .....	3.9
Alaska .....	6.6
Arizona .....	4.8
California .....	4.2
Colorado .....	3.3
District of Columbia .....	5.6
Florida .....	3.6
Hawaii .....	2.4
Idaho .....	2.8
Illinois .....	4.3
Indiana .....	3.4
Iowa .....	2.5
Kansas .....	3.4
Louisiana .....	4.9
Massachusetts .....	3.3
Minnesota .....	2.9
Mississippi .....	4.8
Missouri .....	3.2
Nebraska .....	2.8
Nevada .....	4.6
New Hampshire .....	2.5
New Mexico .....	4.9
North Dakota .....	2.6
Ohio .....	4.6
Oklahoma .....	3.4
Pennsylvania .....	4.3
South Carolina .....	3.4
South Dakota .....	3.0
Utah .....	3.1
Vermont .....	2.7
Virginia .....	3.0
Washington .....	4.5
West Virginia .....	5.3
Wisconsin .....	3.0

**Table C. States with statistically significant employment-population ratio changes, 2017–18 annual averages**

State	Ratio		Over-the-year ratio change
	2017	2018	
Alabama .....	54.3	54.9	0.6
Arizona .....	57.6	58.4	.8
California .....	59.2	59.8	.6
Colorado .....	66.2	66.9	.7
Massachusetts .....	63.7	65.3	1.6
Nevada .....	59.5	60.1	.6
New Mexico .....	54.2	54.7	.5
New York .....	58.0	58.5	.5
North Dakota .....	68.9	67.7	-1.2
Texas .....	61.1	61.5	.4

**Table D. States with employment-population ratios significantly different from that of the U.S., 2018 annual averages**

State	Ratio
United States .....	60.4
Alabama .....	54.9
Arizona .....	58.4
Arkansas .....	55.7
California .....	59.8
Colorado .....	66.9
Connecticut .....	63.4
District of Columbia .....	66.5
Florida .....	57.3
Idaho .....	62.3
Illinois .....	61.7
Indiana .....	62.7
Iowa .....	66.7
Kansas .....	64.5
Kentucky .....	56.5
Louisiana .....	55.9
Maryland .....	64.6
Massachusetts .....	65.3
Michigan .....	58.8
Minnesota .....	67.8
Mississippi .....	53.0
Missouri .....	61.6
Nebraska .....	67.3
New Hampshire .....	66.6
New Mexico .....	54.7
New York .....	58.5
North Carolina .....	58.8
North Dakota .....	67.7
Ohio .....	59.5
Oklahoma .....	59.1
Rhode Island .....	61.9
South Carolina .....	56.0
South Dakota .....	66.6
Tennessee .....	58.8
Texas .....	61.5
Utah .....	66.1
Vermont .....	64.9
Virginia .....	63.2
West Virginia .....	51.0
Wisconsin .....	65.9
Wyoming .....	62.1

## 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 employed and unemployed persons on a place-of-residence basis. The universe for each is the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years of age and older. *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 persons 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 older 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 uses 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 beginning of each year. The adjusted estimates incorporate updated population controls from the U.S. Census Bureau, any revisions in the other data sources, and model re-estimation. The population controls reflect extrapolation from 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 typically are updated for 5 years, the population estimates are revised back to the decennial estimates base (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.** Changes in unemployment rates and employment-population ratios are cited in the analysis of this release only if they have been determined to be statistically significant. Furthermore, unemployment rates and employment-population ratios for the latest year generally are cited only if they



have been determined to be significantly different from the corresponding U.S. measure. The underlying model-based error measures are available online at [www.bls.gov/lau/lastderr.htm](http://www.bls.gov/lau/lastderr.htm). BLS uses 90-percent confidence levels in determining whether changes in LAUS unemployment rates and 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 0.4 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 0.5 percentage point. Measures of nonsampling error are not available.

### **Additional information**

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, 2017–18 annual averages**

(Numbers in thousands)

Region, division, and state	Population		Civilian labor force		Employed		Unemployed		Unemployment rate		Error range of rate, 2018 <sup>1</sup>
	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	
United States .....	255,079	257,791	160,320	162,075	153,337	155,761	6,982	6,314	4.4	3.9	3.8 – 4.0
Northeast .....	45,074	45,168	28,385	28,495	27,110	27,362	1,275	1,133	4.5	4.0	3.8 – 4.1
New England .....	12,045	12,110	7,946	8,073	7,638	7,793	307	280	3.9	3.5	3.2 – 3.7
Connecticut .....	2,878	2,883	1,897	1,905	1,808	1,827	89	78	4.7	4.1	3.5 – 4.7
Maine .....	1,099	1,104	698	699	675	675	24	24	3.4	3.4	2.8 – 3.9
Massachusetts .....	5,586	5,630	3,696	3,805	3,557	3,678	139	127	3.8	3.3	3.0 – 3.7
New Hampshire .....	1,105	1,114	754	762	734	743	20	19	2.7	2.5	2.2 – 2.9
Rhode Island .....	859	861	554	556	529	533	24	23	4.4	4.1	3.5 – 4.7
Vermont .....	516	519	346	346	336	337	10	9	3.0	2.7	2.3 – 3.0
Middle Atlantic .....	33,030	33,058	20,440	20,422	19,472	19,569	968	853	4.7	4.2	4.0 – 4.4
New Jersey .....	7,058	7,082	4,454	4,423	4,248	4,240	206	183	4.6	4.1	3.7 – 4.6
New York .....	15,724	15,705	9,561	9,575	9,114	9,181	448	394	4.7	4.1	3.8 – 4.4
Pennsylvania .....	10,248	10,271	6,425	6,424	6,111	6,149	314	276	4.9	4.3	3.9 – 4.7
Midwest .....	53,468	53,674	34,777	34,817	33,344	33,530	1,433	1,287	4.1	3.7	3.6 – 3.8
East North Central .....	36,961	37,072	23,623	23,642	22,570	22,687	1,053	955	4.5	4.0	3.8 – 4.2
Illinois .....	10,049	10,035	6,490	6,470	6,171	6,191	319	278	4.9	4.3	3.9 – 4.7
Indiana .....	5,176	5,208	3,328	3,382	3,218	3,266	119	116	3.6	3.4	3.0 – 3.9
Michigan .....	7,954	7,986	4,886	4,902	4,661	4,699	225	203	4.6	4.1	3.7 – 4.6
Ohio .....	9,193	9,229	5,770	5,755	5,483	5,492	287	263	5.0	4.6	4.2 – 5.0
Wisconsin .....	4,589	4,615	3,140	3,133	3,037	3,039	103	94	3.3	3.0	2.6 – 3.4
West North Central .....	16,507	16,602	11,154	11,176	10,774	10,843	380	332	3.4	3.0	2.8 – 3.2
Iowa .....	2,453	2,465	1,678	1,687	1,626	1,644	52	43	3.1	2.5	2.1 – 2.9
Kansas .....	2,217	2,222	1,479	1,482	1,425	1,432	54	50	3.7	3.4	2.9 – 3.8
Minnesota .....	4,357	4,395	3,057	3,070	2,953	2,981	104	89	3.4	2.9	2.5 – 3.3
Missouri .....	4,776	4,796	3,061	3,052	2,946	2,955	115	98	3.8	3.2	2.8 – 3.6
Nebraska .....	1,463	1,474	1,012	1,020	982	992	29	29	2.9	2.8	2.4 – 3.2
North Dakota .....	579	582	410	404	399	394	11	11	2.7	2.6	2.3 – 3.0
South Dakota .....	662	669	456	459	442	446	15	14	3.2	3.0	2.6 – 3.5
South .....	96,100	97,203	59,137	59,772	56,571	57,497	2,566	2,275	4.3	3.8	3.7 – 3.9
South Atlantic .....	51,037	51,681	31,557	31,846	30,196	30,670	1,362	1,176	4.3	3.7	3.5 – 3.9
Delaware .....	762	772	477	482	455	464	21	18	4.5	3.8	3.2 – 4.3
District of Columbia .....	570	575	401	405	377	382	24	22	6.1	5.6	5.0 – 6.1
Florida .....	16,940	17,233	10,093	10,235	9,669	9,870	424	365	4.2	3.6	3.3 – 3.9
Georgia .....	7,995	8,099	5,059	5,108	4,822	4,906	237	201	4.7	3.9	3.5 – 4.3
Maryland .....	4,736	4,755	3,193	3,197	3,058	3,072	136	125	4.3	3.9	3.5 – 4.4
North Carolina .....	8,029	8,141	4,938	4,982	4,717	4,787	221	195	4.5	3.9	3.5 – 4.3
South Carolina .....	3,946	4,004	2,306	2,323	2,207	2,244	99	80	4.3	3.4	3.0 – 3.9
Virginia .....	6,595	6,645	4,310	4,331	4,150	4,203	159	129	3.7	3.0	2.6 – 3.3
West Virginia .....	1,464	1,456	780	783	739	742	41	41	5.2	5.3	4.7 – 5.8
East South Central .....	14,869	14,958	8,703	8,781	8,320	8,431	382	350	4.4	4.0	3.7 – 4.2
Alabama .....	3,833	3,847	2,178	2,199	2,082	2,112	97	86	4.4	3.9	3.5 – 4.4
Kentucky .....	3,475	3,490	2,054	2,062	1,953	1,972	101	89	4.9	4.3	3.8 – 4.9
Mississippi .....	2,290	2,293	1,281	1,276	1,215	1,215	65	61	5.1	4.8	4.2 – 5.3
Tennessee .....	5,270	5,329	3,190	3,245	3,070	3,132	120	113	3.8	3.5	3.1 – 3.9
West South Central .....	30,195	30,563	18,877	19,145	18,055	18,396	822	749	4.4	3.9	3.7 – 4.1
Arkansas .....	2,324	2,336	1,348	1,351	1,298	1,301	50	50	3.7	3.7	3.3 – 4.1
Louisiana .....	3,584	3,582	2,104	2,103	1,996	2,001	108	103	5.1	4.9	4.4 – 5.4
Oklahoma .....	3,000	3,011	1,836	1,842	1,758	1,779	78	63	4.2	3.4	2.9 – 3.9
Texas .....	21,287	21,635	13,589	13,848	13,003	13,314	586	534	4.3	3.9	3.6 – 4.1
West .....	60,358	61,046	37,975	38,555	36,269	36,954	1,706	1,601	4.5	4.2	4.0 – 4.3
Mountain .....	18,679	19,028	11,916	12,224	11,433	11,736	483	487	4.1	4.0	3.8 – 4.2
Arizona .....	5,492	5,606	3,328	3,440	3,165	3,274	163	166	4.9	4.8	4.3 – 5.3
Colorado .....	4,399	4,477	2,992	3,096	2,911	2,995	81	102	2.7	3.3	2.8 – 3.7
Idaho .....	1,305	1,337	835	857	808	833	27	24	3.2	2.8	2.5 – 3.2
Montana .....	834	843	525	528	504	509	21	20	3.9	3.7	3.3 – 4.2
Nevada .....	2,328	2,382	1,458	1,500	1,385	1,432	74	68	5.1	4.6	4.0 – 5.1
New Mexico .....	1,625	1,633	936	940	881	894	55	47	5.9	4.9	4.4 – 5.5
Utah .....	2,248	2,303	1,548	1,572	1,498	1,523	50	49	3.3	3.1	2.7 – 3.5
Wyoming .....	448	448	293	290	281	278	12	12	4.2	4.1	3.6 – 4.6
Pacific .....	41,679	42,018	26,059	26,331	24,836	25,218	1,223	1,114	4.7	4.2	4.0 – 4.4
Alaska .....	547	547	361	357	336	333	25	24	7.0	6.6	5.9 – 7.3
California .....	30,865	31,063	19,205	19,398	18,285	18,583	920	815	4.8	4.2	4.0 – 4.4
Hawaii .....	1,093	1,092	684	679	667	662	17	17	2.4	2.4	2.0 – 2.8
Oregon .....	3,332	3,376	2,091	2,105	2,005	2,017	86	87	4.1	4.2	3.7 – 4.6
Washington .....	5,842	5,941	3,719	3,793	3,544	3,622	175	171	4.7	4.5	4.1 – 4.9
Puerto Rico .....	2,739	2,682	1,096	1,084	977	985	119	100	10.8	9.2	NA

<sup>1</sup> Error ranges are shown at the 90-percent confidence level and are based on unrounded data. 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 re-estimation. 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, 2017–18 annual averages**

(Percent)

Region, division, and state	Employment-population ratio <sup>1</sup>		Over-the-year change	Error range of ratio, 2018 <sup>2</sup>
	2017	2018		
United States .....	60.1	60.4	0.3	60.2 – 60.6
Northeast .....	60.1	60.6	.5	60.2 – 61.0
New England .....	63.4	64.4	1.0	63.7 – 65.0
Connecticut .....	62.8	63.4	.6	62.1 – 64.7
Maine .....	61.4	61.2	-.2	59.8 – 62.6
Massachusetts .....	63.7	65.3	1.6	64.4 – 66.2
New Hampshire .....	66.4	66.6	.2	65.6 – 67.7
Rhode Island .....	61.6	61.9	.3	60.7 – 63.2
Vermont .....	65.0	64.9	-.1	63.8 – 66.1
Middle Atlantic .....	59.0	59.2	.2	58.7 – 59.7
New Jersey .....	60.2	59.9	-.3	58.9 – 60.8
New York .....	58.0	58.5	.5	57.8 – 59.2
Pennsylvania .....	59.6	59.9	.3	59.1 – 60.6
Midwest .....	62.4	62.5	.1	62.1 – 62.9
East North Central .....	61.1	61.2	.1	60.7 – 61.7
Illinois .....	61.4	61.7	.3	60.9 – 62.5
Indiana .....	62.2	62.7	.5	61.6 – 63.8
Michigan .....	58.6	58.8	.2	57.9 – 59.7
Ohio .....	59.6	59.5	-.1	58.7 – 60.3
Wisconsin .....	66.2	65.9	-.3	64.8 – 66.9
West North Central .....	65.3	65.3	.0	64.7 – 65.9
Iowa .....	66.3	66.7	.4	65.5 – 68.0
Kansas .....	64.3	64.5	.2	63.3 – 65.6
Minnesota .....	67.8	67.8	.0	66.7 – 69.0
Missouri .....	61.7	61.6	-.1	60.6 – 62.6
Nebraska .....	67.1	67.3	.2	66.3 – 68.3
North Dakota .....	68.9	67.7	-1.2	66.2 – 69.2
South Dakota .....	66.7	66.6	-.1	65.3 – 67.9
South .....	58.9	59.2	.3	58.9 – 59.4
South Atlantic .....	59.2	59.3	.1	58.9 – 59.8
Delaware .....	59.8	60.2	.4	58.9 – 61.4
District of Columbia .....	66.2	66.5	.3	65.3 – 67.7
Florida .....	57.1	57.3	.2	56.6 – 57.9
Georgia .....	60.3	60.6	.3	59.7 – 61.5
Maryland .....	64.6	64.6	.0	63.5 – 65.7
North Carolina .....	58.8	58.8	.0	58.0 – 59.6
South Carolina .....	55.9	56.0	.1	55.2 – 56.9
Virginia .....	62.9	63.2	.3	62.3 – 64.2
West Virginia .....	50.5	51.0	.5	49.3 – 52.6
East South Central .....	56.0	56.4	.4	55.7 – 57.0
Alabama .....	54.3	54.9	.6	53.9 – 55.9
Kentucky .....	56.2	56.5	.3	55.3 – 57.7
Mississippi .....	53.1	53.0	-.1	51.8 – 54.2
Tennessee .....	58.3	58.8	.5	57.7 – 59.8
West South Central .....	59.8	60.2	.4	59.7 – 60.7
Arkansas .....	55.8	55.7	-.1	54.7 – 56.7
Louisiana .....	55.7	55.9	.2	54.8 – 56.9
Oklahoma .....	58.6	59.1	.5	57.9 – 60.3
Texas .....	61.1	61.5	.4	61.0 – 62.1
West .....	60.1	60.5	.4	60.2 – 60.9
Mountain .....	61.2	61.7	.5	61.1 – 62.3
Arizona .....	57.6	58.4	.8	57.3 – 59.4
Colorado .....	66.2	66.9	.7	65.7 – 68.1
Idaho .....	61.9	62.3	.4	61.2 – 63.4
Montana .....	60.5	60.3	-.2	59.3 – 61.4
Nevada .....	59.5	60.1	.6	59.2 – 61.1
New Mexico .....	54.2	54.7	.5	53.6 – 55.9
Utah .....	66.6	66.1	-.5	65.1 – 67.2
Wyoming .....	62.6	62.1	-.5	60.7 – 63.4
Pacific .....	59.6	60.0	.4	59.6 – 60.4
Alaska .....	61.4	60.9	-.5	59.5 – 62.4
California .....	59.2	59.8	.6	59.4 – 60.3
Hawaii .....	61.0	60.6	-.4	59.5 – 61.8
Oregon .....	60.2	59.8	-.4	58.5 – 61.0
Washington .....	60.7	61.0	.3	60.0 – 61.9
Puerto Rico .....	35.7	36.7	1.0	NA

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

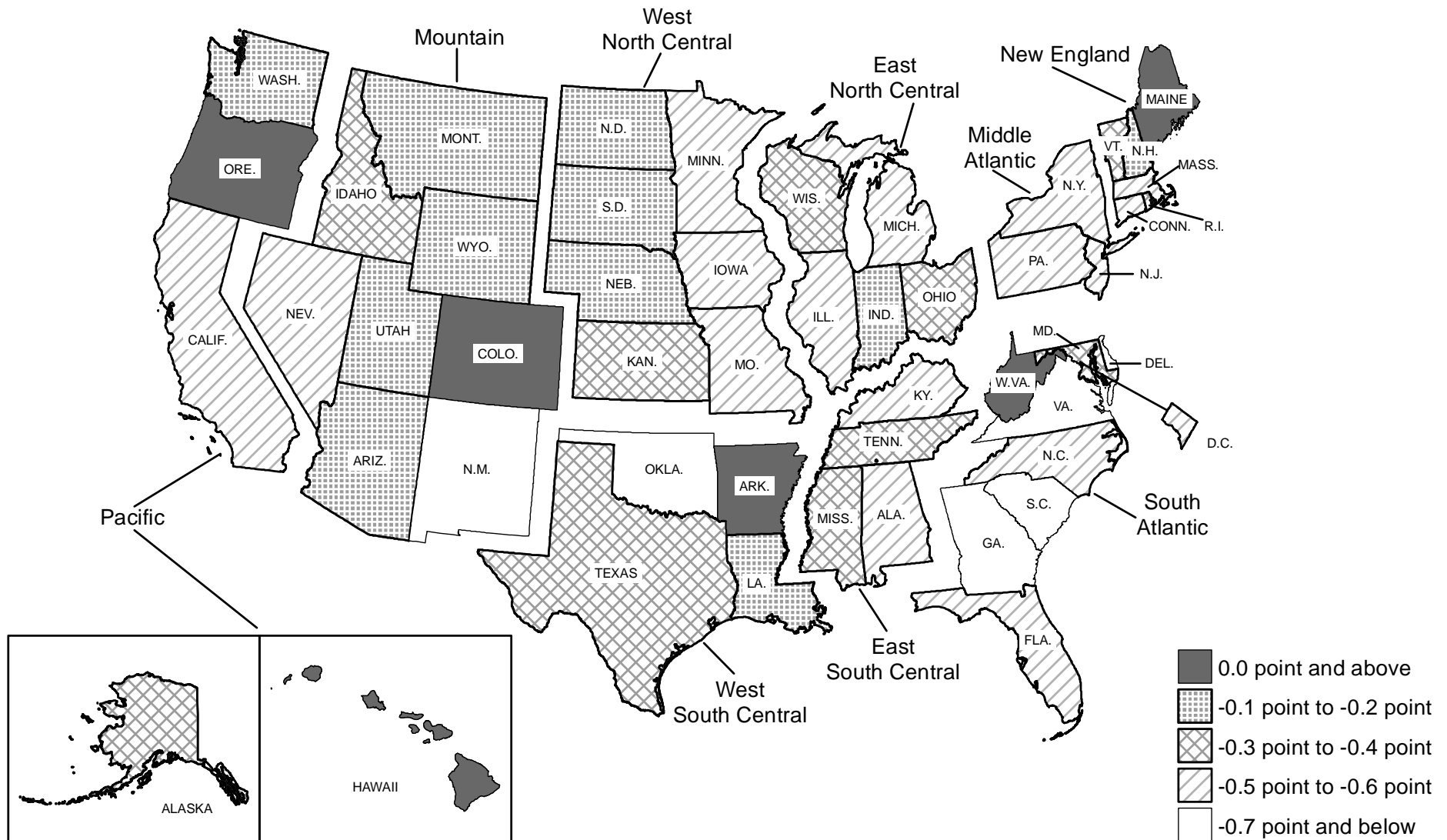
<sup>2</sup> Error ranges are shown at the 90-percent confidence level and are based on unrounded data.

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 re-estimation. Data for Puerto Rico are derived from a monthly household survey similar to the Current Population Survey.

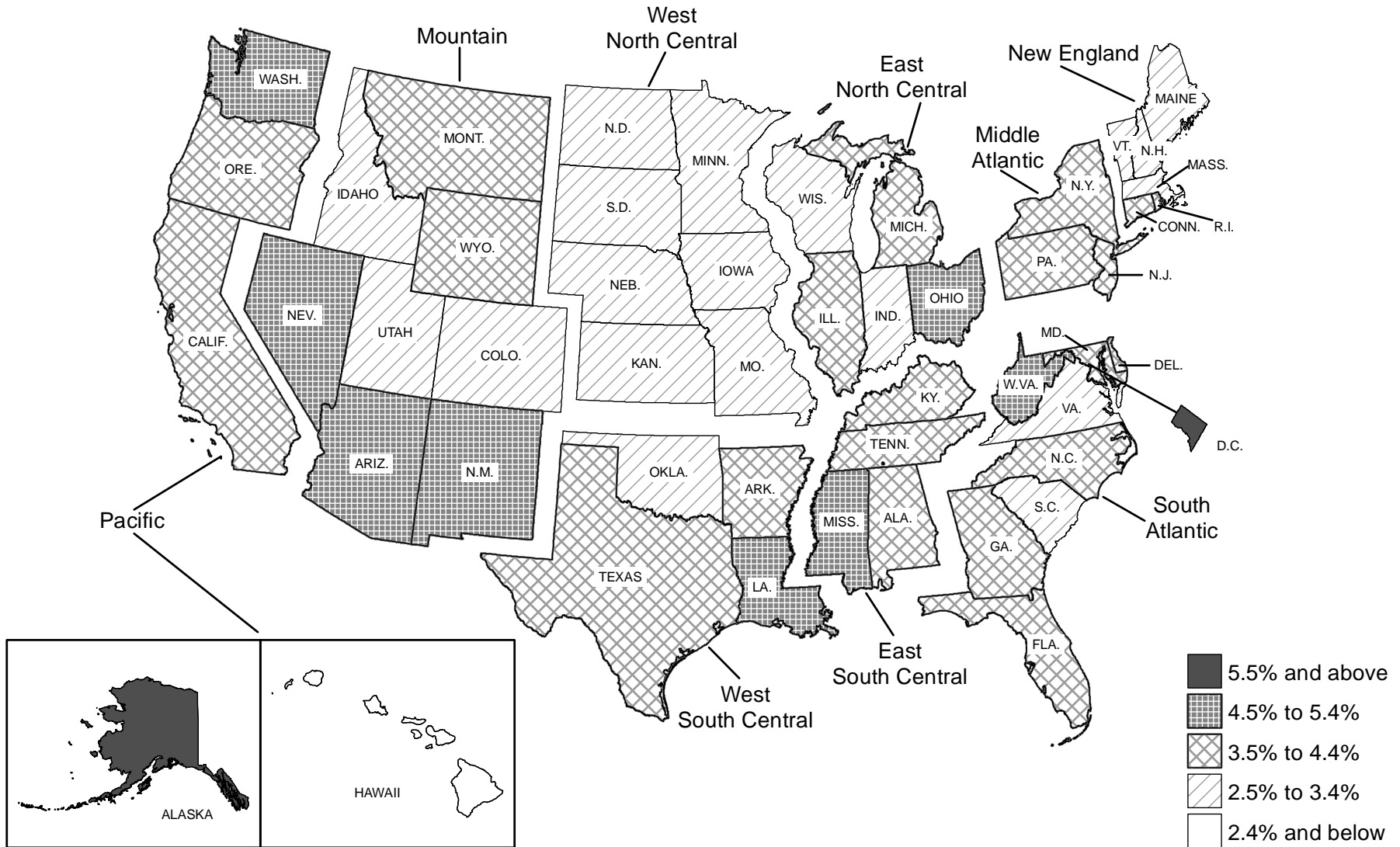
# Map 1. Over-the-year change in unemployment rates by state, 2018 annual averages

(U.S. change = -0.5 percentage point)



# Map 2. Unemployment rates by state, 2018 annual averages

(U.S. rate = 3.9 percent)



# Map 3. Employment-population ratios by state, 2018 annual averages

(U.S. ratio = 60.4 percent)

