



**For release 10:00 a.m. (EST) Wednesday, March 4, 2020**

USDL-20-0377

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## **REGIONAL AND STATE UNEMPLOYMENT — 2019 ANNUAL AVERAGES**

In 2019, annual average unemployment rates decreased in 10 states, increased in 1 state, and were little changed in 39 states and the District of Columbia, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Employment-population ratios increased in 16 states, decreased in 2 states, and were little changed in 32 states and the District. The U.S. jobless rate declined by 0.2 percentage point from the prior year to 3.7 percent, and the national employment-population ratio rose by 0.4 point to 60.8 percent.

### **Regional Unemployment**

Three of the 4 census regions had unemployment rate decreases from 2018: the Northeast and South (-0.3 percentage point each) and West (-0.2 point). The South had the lowest jobless rate among the regions, 3.5 percent in 2019, while the West had the highest rate, 3.9 percent. No other region had a rate significantly different from that of the United States. In 2019, three regions recorded new series-low unemployment rates: the Northeast (3.7 percent), South (3.5 percent), and West (3.9 percent). All region, division, and state series begin in 1976. (See table 1.)

Five of the 9 geographic divisions had over-the-year unemployment rate changes in 2019, all of which were decreases. These declines occurred in New England and the South Atlantic (-0.4 percentage point each) and the Mountain, Pacific, and West South Central (-0.3 point each). The lowest jobless rates among the divisions were in New England and the West North Central, 3.1 percent each, followed by the South Atlantic, 3.3 percent. The highest rates were in the Middle Atlantic and Pacific, 4.0 percent each. The remaining four divisions had rates that were not significantly different from that of the United States. Five divisions recorded new series-low unemployment rates in 2019: the East South Central (3.8 percent), Middle Atlantic (4.0 percent), Pacific (4.0 percent), South Atlantic (3.3 percent), and West South Central (3.6 percent).

### **State Unemployment**

Ten states had significant unemployment rate decreases in 2019, the largest of which occurred in Alabama (-0.9 percentage point) and South Carolina (-0.7 point). Mississippi had the only over-the-year rate increase (+0.6 percentage point). The remaining 39 states and the District of Columbia had annual average jobless rates in 2019 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.)

North Dakota and Vermont had the lowest unemployment rates in 2019, 2.4 percent each. Alaska had the highest jobless rate, 6.1 percent. Overall, 17 states had unemployment rates significantly lower than the U.S. figure of 3.7 percent, 11 states and the District of Columbia had higher rates, and 22 states had rates that were not substantially different from that of the nation. Eighteen states newly recorded the lowest annual average unemployment rates in their respective series in 2019: Alabama (3.0 percent), Alaska (6.1 percent), Arkansas (3.5 percent), California (4.0 percent), Florida (3.1 percent), Georgia (3.4 percent), Illinois (4.0 percent), Maine (3.0 percent), Nevada (3.9 percent), New Jersey (3.6 percent), New York (4.0 percent), North Dakota (2.4 percent), Oregon (3.7 percent), South Carolina (2.8 percent), Tennessee (3.4 percent), Texas (3.5 percent), Vermont (2.4 percent), and Washington (4.3 percent). (See table B and map 2.)

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

In 2019, three census regions had 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) and South and West (+0.4 point each). The Midwest had the highest ratio, 62.7 percent, while the South, at 59.6 percent, had the lowest. These two regions had the only ratios that were notably different from the national figure of 60.8 percent. (See table 2.)

Four of the 9 geographic divisions had increases in their employment-population ratios from 2018 to 2019: the East South Central (+0.7 percentage point), Mountain (+0.6 point), Middle Atlantic (+0.5 point), and South Atlantic (+0.4 point). The remaining five divisions had little or no change in their ratios over the year. The division with the highest employment-population ratio in 2019 was the West North Central, 65.8 percent, followed by New England, 64.7 percent. These two divisions, along with the Mountain and East North Central, at 62.3 percent and 61.3 percent, respectively, had employment-population ratios significantly above that of the United States. The East South Central had the lowest proportion of employed persons, 57.2 percent. The Middle Atlantic, at 59.6 percent, South Atlantic, at 59.8 percent, and Pacific, at 60.2 percent, also had ratios appreciably below the national average of 60.8 percent.

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

In 2019, the largest employment-population ratio increase among the states occurred in Iowa (+1.5 percentage points), followed by West Virginia (+1.2 points) and New Jersey and Tennessee (+1.1 points each). Twelve other states also had significant increases in their ratios. Hawaii and Wisconsin were the only states with over-the-year decreases in their employment-population ratios (-0.9 percentage point and -0.8 point, respectively). The remaining 32 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.)

Iowa had the highest proportion of employed persons in 2019, 68.5 percent, followed by Minnesota, 68.0 percent. West Virginia and Mississippi had the lowest employment-population ratios among the states, 52.4 percent and 52.8 percent, respectively. Overall, 22 states and the District of Columbia had employment-population ratios significantly higher than the U.S. ratio of 60.8 percent and 17 states had ratios that were appreciably below it. Alaska had the lowest employment-population ratio in its series (59.9 percent). (See table D and map 3.)

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**The State Employment and Unemployment news release for January 2020 is scheduled to be released on Monday, March 16, 2020, at 10:00 a.m. (EDT). The Metropolitan Area Employment and Unemployment news release for January 2020 is scheduled to be released on Friday, March 20, 2020, at 10:00 a.m. (EDT).**

**Table A. States with statistically significant unemployment rate changes, 2018–19 annual averages**

State	Rate		Over-the-year rate change
	2018	2019	
Alabama .....	3.9	3.0	-0.9
Colorado .....	3.2	2.8	-.4
Florida .....	3.6	3.1	-.5
Georgia .....	3.9	3.4	-.5
Massachusetts .....	3.4	2.9	-.5
Mississippi .....	4.8	5.4	.6
Nevada .....	4.4	3.9	-.5
New Jersey .....	4.1	3.6	-.5
South Carolina .....	3.5	2.8	-.7
Texas .....	3.8	3.5	-.3
Utah .....	3.0	2.6	-.4

**Table B. States with unemployment rates significantly different from that of the U.S., 2019 annual averages**

State	Rate
United States .....	3.7
Alabama .....	3.0
Alaska .....	6.1
Arizona .....	4.7
California .....	4.0
Colorado .....	2.8
District of Columbia .....	5.5
Florida .....	3.1
Hawaii .....	2.7
Idaho .....	2.9
Iowa .....	2.7
Kansas .....	3.2
Kentucky .....	4.3
Louisiana .....	4.8
Maine .....	3.0
Massachusetts .....	2.9
Minnesota .....	3.2
Mississippi .....	5.4
Nebraska .....	3.0
New Hampshire .....	2.5
New Mexico .....	4.9
North Dakota .....	2.4
Ohio .....	4.1
Pennsylvania .....	4.4
South Carolina .....	2.8
Utah .....	2.6
Vermont .....	2.4
Virginia .....	2.8
Washington .....	4.3
West Virginia .....	4.9

**Table C. States with statistically significant employment-population ratio changes, 2018–19 annual averages**

State	Ratio		Over-the-year ratio change
	2018	2019	
Alabama .....	55.4	56.3	0.9
Arizona .....	58.2	59.2	1.0
California .....	59.6	59.9	.3
Florida .....	57.1	57.5	.4
Hawaii .....	60.2	59.3	-.9
Iowa .....	67.0	68.5	1.5
Maryland .....	65.2	66.0	.8
Massachusetts .....	65.2	65.8	.6
Nevada .....	60.5	61.1	.6
New Jersey .....	60.2	61.3	1.1
New Mexico .....	54.7	55.4	.7
North Carolina .....	58.8	59.2	.4
Pennsylvania .....	59.9	60.4	.5
Tennessee .....	59.0	60.1	1.1
Virginia .....	63.5	64.3	.8
Washington .....	61.3	62.3	1.0
West Virginia .....	51.2	52.4	1.2
Wisconsin .....	65.6	64.8	-.8

**Table D. States with employment-population ratios significantly different from that of the U.S., 2019 annual averages**

State	Ratio
United States .....	60.8
Alabama .....	56.3
Arizona .....	59.2
Arkansas .....	56.1
California .....	59.9
Colorado .....	67.4
Connecticut .....	63.9
District of Columbia .....	67.1
Florida .....	57.5
Hawaii .....	59.3
Idaho .....	62.6
Illinois .....	61.9
Indiana .....	62.4
Iowa .....	68.5
Kansas .....	64.6
Kentucky .....	56.8
Louisiana .....	55.8
Maryland .....	66.0
Massachusetts .....	65.8
Michigan .....	59.2
Minnesota .....	68.0
Mississippi .....	52.8
Missouri .....	62.0
Nebraska .....	67.8
New Hampshire .....	67.3
New Mexico .....	55.4
New York .....	58.4
North Carolina .....	59.2
North Dakota .....	67.6
Oklahoma .....	58.8
Oregon .....	59.4
South Carolina .....	56.8
South Dakota .....	66.7
Texas .....	61.8
Utah .....	66.6
Vermont .....	64.5
Virginia .....	64.3
Washington .....	62.3
West Virginia .....	52.4
Wisconsin .....	64.8
Wyoming .....	62.6

# 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, 2018–19 annual averages**

(Numbers in thousands)

Region, division, and state	Population		Civilian labor force		Employed		Unemployed		Unemployment rate		Error range of rate, 2019 <sup>1</sup>
	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	
United States .....	257,791	259,175	162,075	163,539	155,761	157,538	6,314	6,001	3.9	3.7	3.6 – 3.7
Northeast .....	45,107	45,135	28,423	28,594	27,295	27,523	1,128	1,071	4.0	3.7	3.6 – 3.9
New England .....	12,090	12,132	8,044	8,095	7,765	7,844	279	251	3.5	3.1	2.9 – 3.3
Connecticut .....	2,882	2,884	1,901	1,914	1,822	1,842	79	71	4.1	3.7	3.2 – 4.3
Maine .....	1,104	1,110	696	693	673	672	23	21	3.2	3.0	2.5 – 3.6
Massachusetts .....	5,613	5,635	3,785	3,817	3,658	3,707	127	111	3.4	2.9	2.6 – 3.2
New Hampshire .....	1,113	1,121	763	774	743	754	20	20	2.6	2.5	2.2 – 2.9
Rhode Island .....	861	864	555	556	532	536	22	20	4.0	3.6	3.0 – 4.1
Vermont .....	517	518	345	342	336	334	9	8	2.5	2.4	2.0 – 2.7
Middle Atlantic .....	33,017	33,003	20,378	20,499	19,529	19,679	849	821	4.2	4.0	3.8 – 4.2
New Jersey .....	7,062	7,071	4,433	4,493	4,251	4,333	182	160	4.1	3.6	3.1 – 4.0
New York .....	15,692	15,656	9,522	9,514	9,128	9,138	394	377	4.1	4.0	3.7 – 4.3
Pennsylvania .....	10,262	10,277	6,424	6,492	6,151	6,208	273	284	4.2	4.4	4.0 – 4.8
Midwest .....	53,611	53,780	34,833	35,000	33,546	33,734	1,287	1,266	3.7	3.6	3.5 – 3.8
East North Central .....	37,030	37,112	23,653	23,679	22,700	22,766	953	912	4.0	3.9	3.7 – 4.0
Illinois .....	10,020	10,001	6,464	6,447	6,185	6,191	279	256	4.3	4.0	3.6 – 4.3
Indiana .....	5,209	5,246	3,382	3,387	3,264	3,275	118	112	3.5	3.3	2.9 – 3.7
Michigan .....	7,975	7,993	4,909	4,937	4,705	4,736	203	201	4.1	4.1	3.7 – 4.5
Ohio .....	9,215	9,239	5,781	5,802	5,522	5,564	259	239	4.5	4.1	3.7 – 4.5
Wisconsin .....	4,610	4,633	3,118	3,105	3,025	3,001	94	104	3.0	3.3	2.9 – 3.8
West North Central .....	16,581	16,668	11,180	11,321	10,846	10,968	334	353	3.0	3.1	2.9 – 3.3
Iowa .....	2,459	2,468	1,691	1,739	1,647	1,691	44	48	2.6	2.7	2.3 – 3.2
Kansas .....	2,222	2,229	1,478	1,487	1,429	1,440	49	47	3.3	3.2	2.7 – 3.6
Minnesota .....	4,390	4,424	3,071	3,110	2,981	3,009	90	100	2.9	3.2	2.8 – 3.6
Missouri .....	4,791	4,811	3,053	3,083	2,957	2,982	96	102	3.2	3.3	2.9 – 3.7
Nebraska .....	1,471	1,481	1,023	1,035	994	1,004	30	32	2.9	3.0	2.7 – 3.4
North Dakota .....	580	582	404	404	393	394	10	10	2.6	2.4	2.0 – 2.7
South Dakota .....	667	672	460	464	445	449	14	15	3.1	3.3	2.8 – 3.8
South .....	97,051	98,053	59,727	60,551	57,445	58,428	2,283	2,122	3.8	3.5	3.4 – 3.6
South Atlantic .....	51,596	52,147	31,815	32,271	30,629	31,191	1,185	1,080	3.7	3.3	3.2 – 3.5
Delaware .....	770	778	482	487	464	469	18	18	3.8	3.8	3.2 – 4.3
District of Columbia .....	574	577	405	410	382	387	23	22	5.7	5.5	4.9 – 6.1
Florida .....	17,183	17,410	10,174	10,337	9,809	10,016	365	321	3.6	3.1	2.8 – 3.4
Georgia .....	8,091	8,196	5,080	5,110	4,880	4,935	200	175	3.9	3.4	3.0 – 3.8
Maryland .....	4,748	4,761	3,222	3,261	3,095	3,144	127	117	3.9	3.6	3.1 – 4.0
North Carolina .....	8,137	8,243	4,986	5,080	4,788	4,884	198	197	4.0	3.9	3.5 – 4.3
South Carolina .....	4,003	4,063	2,340	2,376	2,259	2,308	81	68	3.5	2.8	2.4 – 3.3
Virginia .....	6,634	6,672	4,341	4,412	4,210	4,289	132	130	3.0	2.8	2.4 – 3.1
West Virginia .....	1,455	1,447	785	797	744	758	41	39	5.2	4.9	4.4 – 5.5
East South Central .....	14,940	15,023	8,798	8,935	8,447	8,596	351	339	4.0	3.8	3.5 – 4.1
Alabama .....	3,846	3,862	2,217	2,242	2,131	2,174	86	67	3.9	3.0	2.6 – 3.4
Kentucky .....	3,484	3,494	2,058	2,073	1,969	1,984	89	89	4.3	4.3	3.7 – 4.9
Mississippi .....	2,286	2,287	1,269	1,276	1,208	1,207	61	69	4.8	5.4	4.8 – 6.0
Tennessee .....	5,324	5,379	3,254	3,345	3,140	3,232	114	113	3.5	3.4	3.0 – 3.8
West South Central .....	30,515	30,883	19,115	19,345	18,369	18,641	746	704	3.9	3.6	3.4 – 3.8
Arkansas .....	2,333	2,343	1,353	1,363	1,304	1,314	49	48	3.6	3.5	3.1 – 4.0
Louisiana .....	3,581	3,577	2,104	2,095	2,002	1,994	103	101	4.9	4.8	4.3 – 5.3
Oklahoma .....	3,011	3,029	1,841	1,841	1,778	1,781	63	61	3.4	3.3	2.8 – 3.8
Texas .....	21,590	21,934	13,817	14,045	13,285	13,552	532	494	3.8	3.5	3.3 – 3.8
West .....	60,924	61,513	38,405	38,955	36,816	37,430	1,589	1,525	4.1	3.9	3.8 – 4.1
Mountain .....	18,998	19,341	12,193	12,512	11,717	12,056	475	456	3.9	3.6	3.4 – 3.9
Arizona .....	5,598	5,713	3,423	3,551	3,261	3,385	162	167	4.7	4.7	4.2 – 5.2
Colorado .....	4,471	4,545	3,081	3,149	2,983	3,062	97	87	3.2	2.8	2.3 – 3.2
Idaho .....	1,335	1,368	857	882	832	856	25	26	2.9	2.9	2.5 – 3.3
Montana .....	842	850	529	533	510	515	19	19	3.6	3.5	3.0 – 3.9
Nevada .....	2,375	2,424	1,504	1,542	1,437	1,482	67	60	4.4	3.9	3.4 – 4.4
New Mexico .....	1,631	1,640	938	955	892	908	46	46	4.9	4.9	4.3 – 5.4
Utah .....	2,298	2,351	1,570	1,608	1,522	1,566	48	42	3.0	2.6	2.3 – 3.0
Wyoming .....	448	450	291	292	280	282	11	11	3.9	3.6	3.1 – 4.1
Pacific .....	41,926	42,171	26,213	26,443	25,099	25,374	1,114	1,069	4.3	4.0	3.9 – 4.2
Alaska .....	546	545	353	348	330	326	23	21	6.5	6.1	5.5 – 6.8
California .....	30,983	31,107	19,281	19,412	18,461	18,627	820	784	4.3	4.0	3.8 – 4.3
Hawaii .....	1,093	1,091	675	665	658	647	17	18	2.5	2.7	2.3 – 3.1
Oregon .....	3,371	3,409	2,097	2,104	2,012	2,025	85	79	4.1	3.7	3.3 – 4.2
Washington .....	5,933	6,020	3,807	3,914	3,638	3,748	169	166	4.5	4.3	3.8 – 4.7
Puerto Rico .....	2,666	2,642	1,078	1,077	979	987	99	89	9.2	8.3	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, 2018–19 annual averages**

(Percent)

Region, division, and state	Employment-population ratio <sup>1</sup>		Over-the-year change	Error range of ratio, 2019 <sup>2</sup>
	2018	2019		
United States .....	60.4	60.8	0.4	60.6 – 61.0
Northeast .....	60.5	61.0	.5	60.6 – 61.4
New England .....	64.2	64.7	.5	64.0 – 65.3
Connecticut .....	63.2	63.9	.7	62.6 – 65.2
Maine .....	61.0	60.5	-.5	59.1 – 62.0
Massachusetts .....	65.2	65.8	.6	64.9 – 66.7
New Hampshire .....	66.8	67.3	.5	66.2 – 68.3
Rhode Island .....	61.8	62.0	.2	60.8 – 63.3
Vermont .....	65.1	64.5	-.6	63.3 – 65.7
Middle Atlantic .....	59.1	59.6	.5	59.1 – 60.1
New Jersey .....	60.2	61.3	1.1	60.3 – 62.2
New York .....	58.2	58.4	.2	57.7 – 59.1
Pennsylvania .....	59.9	60.4	.5	59.6 – 61.2
Midwest .....	62.6	62.7	.1	62.3 – 63.1
East North Central .....	61.3	61.3	.0	60.9 – 61.8
Illinois .....	61.7	61.9	.2	61.0 – 62.8
Indiana .....	62.7	62.4	-.3	61.3 – 63.5
Michigan .....	59.0	59.2	.2	58.3 – 60.2
Ohio .....	59.9	60.2	.3	59.4 – 61.0
Wisconsin .....	65.6	64.8	-.8	63.7 – 65.9
West North Central .....	65.4	65.8	.4	65.2 – 66.4
Iowa .....	67.0	68.5	1.5	67.3 – 69.8
Kansas .....	64.3	64.6	.3	63.4 – 65.7
Minnesota .....	67.9	68.0	.1	66.9 – 69.2
Missouri .....	61.7	62.0	.3	61.0 – 63.0
Nebraska .....	67.5	67.8	.3	66.8 – 68.8
North Dakota .....	67.8	67.6	-.2	66.1 – 69.2
South Dakota .....	66.8	66.7	-.1	65.4 – 68.1
South .....	59.2	59.6	.4	59.3 – 59.9
South Atlantic .....	59.4	59.8	.4	59.4 – 60.2
Delaware .....	60.2	60.2	.0	59.0 – 61.5
District of Columbia .....	66.5	67.1	.6	65.8 – 68.4
Florida .....	57.1	57.5	.4	56.9 – 58.2
Georgia .....	60.3	60.2	-.1	59.3 – 61.1
Maryland .....	65.2	66.0	.8	64.9 – 67.2
North Carolina .....	58.8	59.2	.4	58.4 – 60.1
South Carolina .....	56.4	56.8	.4	55.9 – 57.7
Virginia .....	63.5	64.3	.8	63.3 – 65.3
West Virginia .....	51.2	52.4	1.2	50.6 – 54.1
East South Central .....	56.5	57.2	.7	56.5 – 57.9
Alabama .....	55.4	56.3	.9	55.3 – 57.3
Kentucky .....	56.5	56.8	.3	55.6 – 58.0
Mississippi .....	52.8	52.8	.0	51.6 – 54.0
Tennessee .....	59.0	60.1	1.1	59.0 – 61.2
West South Central .....	60.2	60.4	.2	59.9 – 60.9
Arkansas .....	55.9	56.1	.2	55.1 – 57.1
Louisiana .....	55.9	55.8	-.1	54.7 – 56.8
Oklahoma .....	59.0	58.8	-.2	57.5 – 60.0
Texas .....	61.5	61.8	.3	61.2 – 62.3
West .....	60.4	60.8	.4	60.5 – 61.2
Mountain .....	61.7	62.3	.6	61.7 – 62.9
Arizona .....	58.2	59.2	1.0	58.2 – 60.3
Colorado .....	66.7	67.4	.7	66.2 – 68.6
Idaho .....	62.4	62.6	.2	61.5 – 63.7
Montana .....	60.5	60.6	.1	59.5 – 61.6
Nevada .....	60.5	61.1	.6	60.2 – 62.1
New Mexico .....	54.7	55.4	.7	54.3 – 56.5
Utah .....	66.2	66.6	.4	65.6 – 67.6
Wyoming .....	62.5	62.6	.1	61.3 – 64.0
Pacific .....	59.9	60.2	.3	59.7 – 60.6
Alaska .....	60.4	59.9	-.5	58.4 – 61.4
California .....	59.6	59.9	.3	59.4 – 60.4
Hawaii .....	60.2	59.3	-.9	58.1 – 60.5
Oregon .....	59.7	59.4	-.3	58.2 – 60.6
Washington .....	61.3	62.3	1.0	61.3 – 63.2
Puerto Rico .....	36.7	37.4	.7	NA

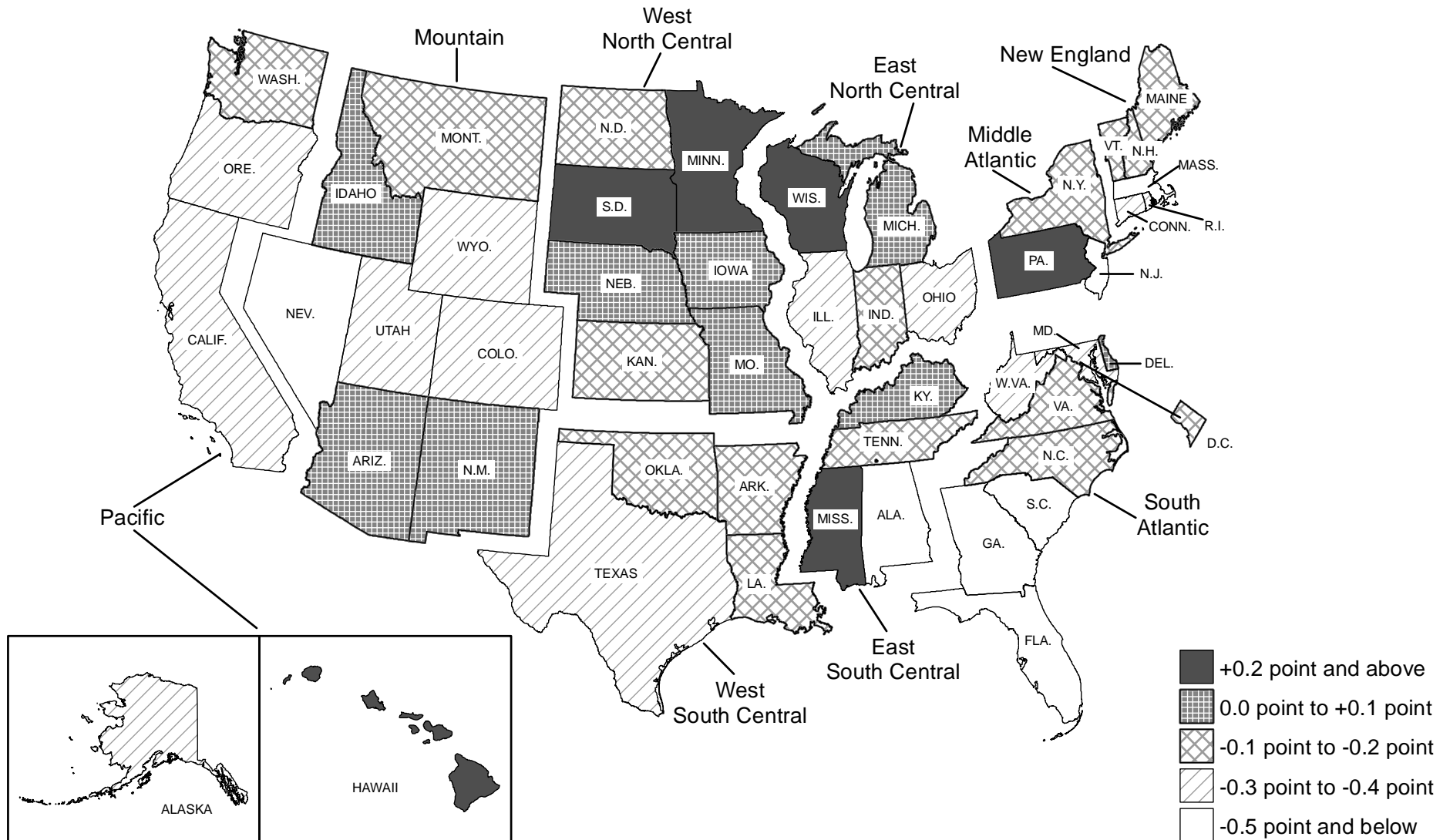
<sup>1</sup> Employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years of age and over.

<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.

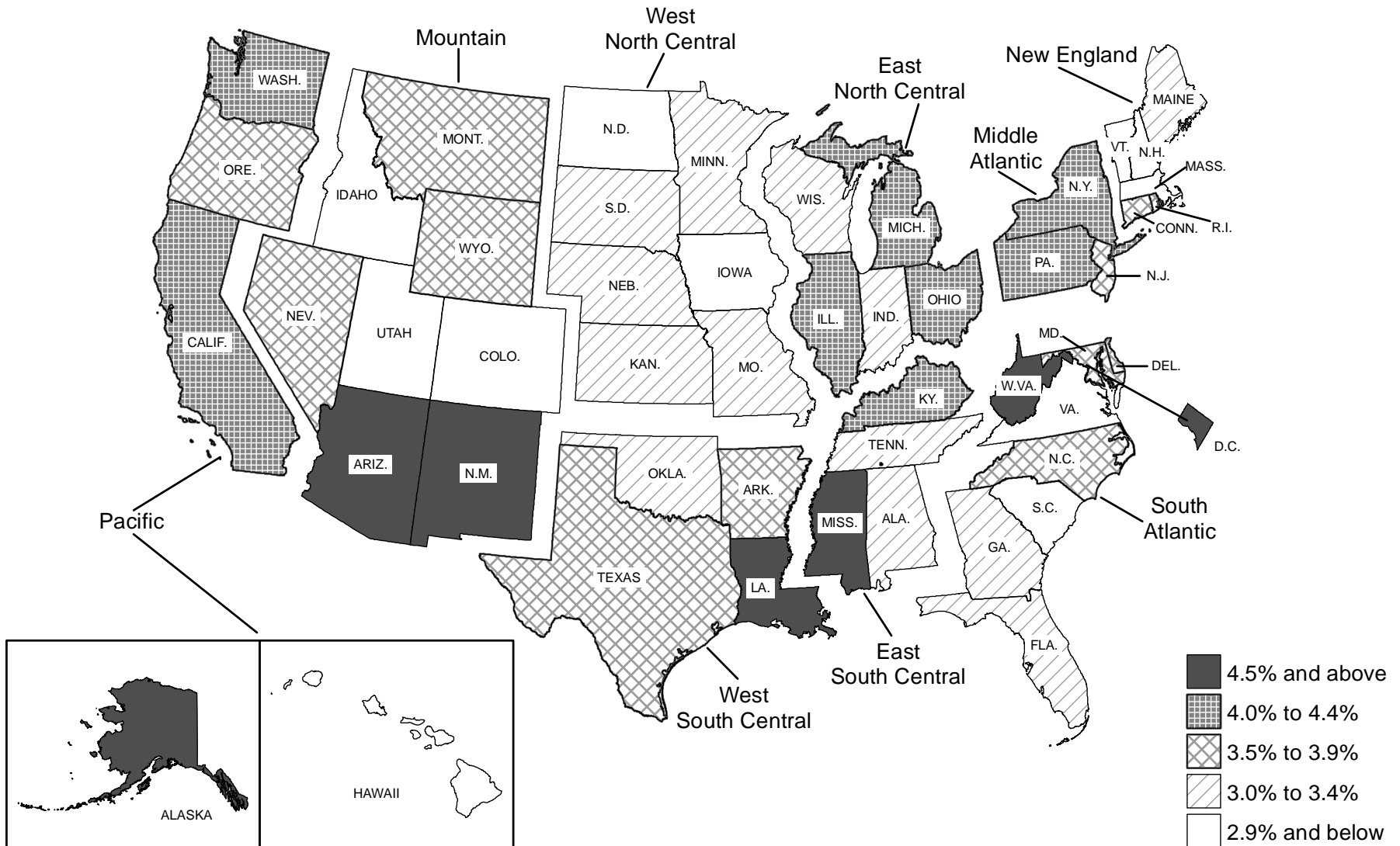
# Map 1. Over-the-year change in unemployment rates by state, 2018–19 annual averages

(U.S. change = -0.2 percentage point)



# Map 2. Unemployment rates by state, 2019 annual averages

(U.S. rate = 3.7 percent)



# Map 3. Employment-population ratios by state, 2019 annual averages

(U.S. ratio = 60.8 percent)

