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REGIONAL AND STATE UNEMPLOYMENT — 2022 ANNUAL AVERAGES

In 2022, annual average unemployment rates decreased in 49 states and the District of Columbia, while the rate was little changed in 1 state, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Employment-population ratios increased in 36 states and the District and were little changed in 14 states. The U.S. jobless rate declined by 1.7 percentage points from the prior year to 3.6 percent, while the national employment-population ratio rose by 1.6 points to 60.0 percent.

Regional Unemployment

Unemployment rates decreased from 2021 in all four regions: the Northeast (-2.3 percentage points), the West (-2.2 points), the South (-1.4 points), and the Midwest (-1.2 points). The South, 3.4 percent, registered a jobless rate lower than the U.S. rate in 2022, while the Northeast and West, 4.0 percent each, had rates higher than the national figure. The unemployment rates in the Midwest (3.5 percent) and South (3.4 percent) were the lowest in their annual average series. All region, division, and state series begin in 1976. (See table 1.)

All nine geographic divisions had over-the-year unemployment rate decreases in 2022, with the largest of these occurring in the Pacific and Middle Atlantic (-2.6 percentage points and -2.4 points, respectively). The smallest rate decreases were in the East South Central (-0.9 percentage point) and West North Central (-1.0 point). The West North Central had the lowest jobless rate, 2.6 percent, followed by the South Atlantic, 3.2 percent. The rates in these two divisions set new annual average series lows, as did the rates in the East South Central (3.4 percent) and Mountain (3.5 percent). The highest jobless rates among the divisions were in the Middle Atlantic and Pacific, 4.2 percent each, followed by the East North Central, 3.9 percent.

Changes to Local Area Unemployment Statistics Data

Effective with this news release, data for regions, divisions, states, the District of Columbia, and modeled substate areas have been re-estimated from 2018 through 2022. The annual average data shown in tables 1 and 2 were affected, as were monthly seasonally adjusted and not seasonally adjusted data. Information on these data revisions is available at www.bls.gov/lau/launews1.htm.

State Unemployment

In 2022, 49 states and the District of Columbia had unemployment rate decreases and 1 state had little change. The largest decreases occurred in California and New Mexico (-3.1 percentage points each). Eight additional states and the District had rate declines of at least 2.0 percentage points. (See table A and map 1.)

Nineteen states and the District of Columbia set new annual average series low unemployment rates in 2022. North Dakota and South Dakota had the lowest jobless rates among the states, 2.1 percent each. Nevada had the highest unemployment rate, 5.4 percent. Overall, 21 states had unemployment rates lower than the U.S. figure of 3.6 percent, 8 states and the District had higher rates, and 21 states had rates that were not appreciably different from that of the nation. (See tables B and C and map 2.)

Regional Employment-Population Ratios

In 2022, all four census regions had increases in their employment-population ratios—the proportion of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years of age and over who are employed. The West had the largest ratio increase (+2.1 percentage points), followed by the Northeast (+2.0 points). The Midwest had the highest employment-population ratio, 61.7 percent, while the South had the lowest ratio, 58.9 percent. (See table 2.)

All nine census divisions had over-the-year increases in their employment-population ratios in 2022, the largest of which were in the Pacific (+2.4 percentage points) and Middle Atlantic (+2.1 points). Three divisions had ratios notably higher than the U.S. ratio of 60.0 percent: the West North Central, 64.8 percent; New England, 62.2 percent; and Mountain, 61.6 percent. Three divisions had ratios that were lower than the national average: the East South Central, 56.0 percent; Middle Atlantic, 58.9 percent; and South Atlantic, 59.0 percent.

State Employment-Population Ratios

In 2022, employment-population ratios increased in 36 states and the District of Columbia. Connecticut (+3.6 percentage points) and the District (+3.0 points) had the largest increases, with an additional nine states experiencing ratio increases of at least 2.0 points. The remaining 14 states 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 D.)

Nebraska had the highest proportion of employed persons in 2022, 68.1 percent, followed by North Dakota, 67.8 percent. The District of Columbia had the highest annual average employment-population ratio in its series, 67.4 percent. West Virginia and Mississippi had the lowest employment-population ratios among the states, 52.5 percent and 52.7 percent, respectively. Overall, 23 states and the District had employment-population ratios higher than the U.S. ratio of 60.0 percent, 18 states had lower ratios, and 9 states had ratios that were not appreciably different from that of the nation. (See table E and map 3.)

The State Employment and Unemployment news release for January 2023 is scheduled to be released on Monday, March 13, at 10:00 a.m. (ET). The Metropolitan Area Employment and Unemployment news release for January 2023 is scheduled to be released on Friday, March 17, at 10:00 a.m. (ET).

Table A. States with statistically significant unemployment rate changes, 2021–22 annual averages

State	Rate		Over-the-year rate change
	2021	2022	
Alabama	3.4	2.6	-0.8
Alaska	6.4	4.0	-2.4
Arizona	5.1	3.8	-1.3
Arkansas	4.1	3.3	-.8
California	7.3	4.2	-3.1
Colorado	5.4	3.0	-2.4
Connecticut	6.3	4.2	-2.1
Delaware	5.5	4.5	-1.0
District of Columbia	6.8	4.7	-2.1
Florida	4.6	2.9	-1.7
Georgia	3.9	3.0	-.9
Hawaii	6.0	3.5	-2.5
Idaho	3.5	2.7	-.8
Illinois	6.1	4.6	-1.5
Indiana	3.9	3.0	-.9
Iowa	3.8	2.7	-1.1
Kansas	3.3	2.7	-.6
Louisiana	5.6	3.7	-1.9
Maine	4.6	3.0	-1.6
Maryland	5.3	3.2	-2.1
Massachusetts	5.5	3.8	-1.7
Michigan	5.8	4.2	-1.6
Minnesota	3.8	2.7	-1.1
Mississippi	5.5	3.9	-1.6
Missouri	4.1	2.5	-1.6
Montana	3.4	2.6	-.8
Nebraska	2.7	2.3	-.4
Nevada	6.9	5.4	-1.5
New Hampshire	3.4	2.5	-.9
New Jersey	6.6	3.7	-2.9
New Mexico	7.1	4.0	-3.1
New York	7.0	4.3	-2.7
North Carolina	4.9	3.7	-1.2
North Dakota	3.1	2.1	-1.0
Ohio	5.1	4.0	-1.1
Oklahoma	4.0	3.0	-1.0
Oregon	5.2	4.2	-1.0
Pennsylvania	6.0	4.4	-1.6
Rhode Island	5.5	3.2	-2.3
South Carolina	3.9	3.2	-.7
South Dakota	2.6	2.1	-.5
Tennessee	4.5	3.4	-1.1
Texas	5.6	3.9	-1.7
Utah	2.7	2.3	-.4
Vermont	3.7	2.6	-1.1
Virginia	3.9	2.9	-1.0
Washington	5.2	4.2	-1.0
West Virginia	5.1	3.9	-1.2
Wisconsin	3.8	2.9	-.9
Wyoming	4.6	3.6	-1.0

**Table B. States with new series low unemployment rates,
2022 annual averages ¹**

State	Rate
Alabama	2.6
Alaska	4.0
Arkansas	3.3
District of Columbia	4.7
Georgia	3.0
Idaho	2.7
Kansas	2.7
Kentucky	3.9
Louisiana	3.7
Maryland	3.2
Mississippi	3.9
Missouri	2.5
Montana	2.6
Nebraska	2.3
North Dakota	2.1
Ohio	4.0
South Dakota	2.1
Utah	2.3
West Virginia	3.9
Wisconsin	2.9

¹ All state series begin in 1976.

Table C. States with unemployment rates significantly different from that of the U.S., 2022 annual averages

State	Rate
United States	3.6
Alabama	2.6
California	4.2
Colorado	3.0
Delaware	4.5
District of Columbia	4.7
Florida	2.9
Georgia	3.0
Idaho	2.7
Illinois	4.6
Indiana	3.0
Iowa	2.7
Kansas	2.7
Maine	3.0
Michigan	4.2
Minnesota	2.7
Missouri	2.5
Montana	2.6
Nebraska	2.3
Nevada	5.4
New Hampshire	2.5
New York	4.3
North Dakota	2.1
Oklahoma	3.0
Pennsylvania	4.4
South Dakota	2.1
Utah	2.3
Vermont	2.6
Virginia	2.9
Washington	4.2
Wisconsin	2.9

Table D. States with statistically significant employment-population ratio changes, 2021–22 annual averages

State	Ratio		Over-the-year ratio change
	2021	2022	
Alabama	54.7	55.5	0.8
Alaska	60.6	62.6	2.0
Arizona	58.2	59.3	1.1
Arkansas	54.4	55.6	1.2
California	56.6	59.3	2.7
Colorado	64.4	66.3	1.9
Connecticut	59.2	62.8	3.6
District of Columbia	64.4	67.4	3.0
Florida	55.5	57.6	2.1
Hawaii	56.0	58.1	2.1
Illinois	59.3	61.5	2.2
Indiana	60.5	61.6	1.1
Iowa	64.8	66.3	1.5
Louisiana	54.7	56.5	1.8
Maryland	61.5	62.8	1.3
Massachusetts	61.5	62.7	1.2
Michigan	55.8	57.3	1.5
Minnesota	64.9	66.3	1.4
Missouri	60.2	61.1	.9
Montana	60.2	61.4	1.2
Nevada	55.9	57.9	2.0
New Jersey	58.8	61.5	2.7
New Mexico	52.5	54.2	1.7
New York	55.3	57.7	2.4
North Carolina	56.5	58.7	2.2
North Dakota	66.5	67.8	1.3
Ohio	58.2	59.0	.8
Oklahoma	58.3	59.1	.8
Oregon	58.8	60.2	1.4
Pennsylvania	57.7	59.1	1.4
Rhode Island	60.1	61.3	1.2
Texas	59.9	61.4	1.5
Utah	66.0	67.1	1.1
Vermont	59.9	61.5	1.6
Virginia	61.2	63.0	1.8
Washington	59.9	61.4	1.5
West Virginia	51.2	52.5	1.3

Table E. States with employment-population ratios significantly different from that of the U.S., 2022 annual averages

State	Ratio
United States	60.0
Alabama	55.5
Alaska	62.6
Arkansas	55.6
California	59.3
Colorado	66.3
Connecticut	62.8
Delaware	57.7
District of Columbia	67.4
Florida	57.6
Hawaii	58.1
Idaho	61.4
Illinois	61.5
Indiana	61.6
Iowa	66.3
Kansas	64.6
Kentucky	55.6
Louisiana	56.5
Maine	56.8
Maryland	62.8
Massachusetts	62.7
Michigan	57.3
Minnesota	66.3
Mississippi	52.7
Montana	61.4
Nebraska	68.1
Nevada	57.9
New Hampshire	64.5
New Jersey	61.5
New Mexico	54.2
New York	57.7
North Carolina	58.7
North Dakota	67.8
South Carolina	54.7
South Dakota	66.8
Tennessee	57.9
Texas	61.4
Utah	67.1
Vermont	61.5
Virginia	63.0
Washington	61.4
West Virginia	52.5
Wisconsin	63.1

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 a “blended base,” with elements from three independent data sources for April 1, 2020. 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 controls are revised back to the most recent decennial estimates base (April 2020).

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. 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 0.5 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 0.8 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, 2021–22 annual averages

(Numbers in thousands)

Region, division, and state	Population		Civilian labor force		Employed		Unemployed		Unemployment rate		Error range of rate, 2022 ¹
	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	
United States	261,445	263,973	161,204	164,287	152,581	158,291	8,623	5,996	5.3	3.6	3.6 – 3.7
Northeast	46,399	46,331	28,617	28,865	26,825	27,708	1,792	1,157	6.3	4.0	3.8 – 4.2
New England	12,413	12,452	7,948	8,030	7,523	7,742	425	288	5.3	3.6	3.3 – 3.9
Connecticut	2,937	2,947	1,855	1,932	1,739	1,852	116	80	6.3	4.2	3.5 – 4.8
Maine	1,142	1,153	685	675	653	655	32	20	4.6	3.0	2.3 – 3.6
Massachusetts	5,745	5,751	3,743	3,744	3,536	3,603	207	141	5.5	3.8	3.4 – 4.2
New Hampshire	1,150	1,159	757	767	731	747	26	19	3.4	2.5	2.1 – 3.0
Rhode Island	900	900	572	569	540	551	32	18	5.5	3.2	2.6 – 3.8
Vermont	540	542	336	342	323	333	12	9	3.7	2.6	2.2 – 3.0
Middle Atlantic	33,985	33,880	20,669	20,836	19,302	19,966	1,367	870	6.6	4.2	3.9 – 4.4
New Jersey	7,411	7,421	4,666	4,740	4,357	4,564	309	176	6.6	3.7	3.2 – 4.2
New York	16,078	15,968	9,558	9,617	8,886	9,206	672	411	7.0	4.3	3.9 – 4.6
Pennsylvania	10,496	10,491	6,445	6,479	6,059	6,196	386	283	6.0	4.4	4.0 – 4.7
Midwest	54,459	54,554	34,539	34,845	32,925	33,633	1,614	1,212	4.7	3.5	3.3 – 3.6
East North Central	37,529	37,552	23,330	23,536	22,123	22,614	1,207	922	5.2	3.9	3.7 – 4.1
Illinois	10,083	10,036	6,366	6,473	5,980	6,177	386	296	6.1	4.6	4.1 – 5.0
Indiana	5,331	5,358	3,356	3,404	3,225	3,303	131	102	3.9	3.0	2.5 – 3.4
Michigan	8,066	8,079	4,780	4,836	4,502	4,633	278	203	5.8	4.2	3.7 – 4.7
Ohio	9,332	9,339	5,729	5,741	5,435	5,510	294	231	5.1	4.0	3.6 – 4.5
Wisconsin	4,717	4,740	3,100	3,082	2,981	2,992	119	90	3.8	2.9	2.5 – 3.4
West North Central	16,930	17,002	11,208	11,309	10,802	11,019	407	290	3.6	2.6	2.4 – 2.8
Iowa	2,511	2,519	1,690	1,717	1,626	1,670	64	47	3.8	2.7	2.3 – 3.2
Kansas	2,261	2,268	1,501	1,505	1,451	1,465	49	40	3.3	2.7	2.2 – 3.1
Minnesota	4,504	4,519	3,039	3,078	2,924	2,995	115	83	3.8	2.7	2.3 – 3.1
Missouri	4,863	4,882	3,050	3,061	2,925	2,984	125	77	4.1	2.5	2.1 – 2.9
Nebraska	1,512	1,519	1,050	1,059	1,021	1,034	28	25	2.7	2.3	1.9 – 2.7
North Dakota	596	599	409	414	396	406	13	9	3.1	2.1	1.8 – 2.4
South Dakota	684	696	470	475	457	465	12	10	2.6	2.1	1.7 – 2.5
South	99,993	101,280	60,447	61,753	57,565	59,663	2,882	2,089	4.8	3.4	3.3 – 3.5
South Atlantic	53,123	53,854	31,997	32,808	30,550	31,770	1,447	1,039	4.5	3.2	3.0 – 3.3
Delaware	808	821	494	497	467	474	27	22	5.5	4.5	3.9 – 5.2
District of Columbia	547	550	378	388	352	370	26	18	6.8	4.7	4.1 – 5.3
Florida	17,776	18,134	10,353	10,762	9,873	10,449	481	313	4.6	2.9	2.6 – 3.2
Georgia	8,398	8,514	5,179	5,234	4,978	5,075	202	159	3.9	3.0	2.6 – 3.4
Maryland	4,884	4,887	3,173	3,172	3,005	3,069	168	103	5.3	3.2	2.7 – 3.8
North Carolina	8,339	8,468	4,955	5,159	4,713	4,971	242	188	4.9	3.7	3.2 – 4.1
South Carolina	4,124	4,204	2,354	2,375	2,261	2,298	93	77	3.9	3.2	2.8 – 3.7
Virginia	6,804	6,840	4,331	4,436	4,163	4,309	169	127	3.9	2.9	2.5 – 3.2
West Virginia	1,442	1,436	779	785	739	754	40	31	5.1	3.9	3.4 – 4.4
East South Central	15,328	15,430	8,866	8,937	8,482	8,635	384	302	4.3	3.4	3.1 – 3.6
Alabama	3,990	4,014	2,259	2,286	2,183	2,227	76	59	3.4	2.6	2.2 – 3.0
Kentucky	3,534	3,541	2,027	2,048	1,938	1,968	90	80	4.4	3.9	3.3 – 4.5
Mississippi	2,281	2,280	1,256	1,251	1,187	1,202	69	49	5.5	3.9	3.4 – 4.5
Tennessee	5,523	5,595	3,324	3,352	3,174	3,239	149	113	4.5	3.4	2.9 – 3.9
West South Central	31,542	31,997	19,585	20,007	18,533	19,259	1,052	748	5.4	3.7	3.5 – 4.0
Arkansas	2,362	2,380	1,340	1,369	1,285	1,324	54	45	4.1	3.3	2.8 – 3.8
Louisiana	3,580	3,560	2,074	2,088	1,958	2,012	115	76	5.6	3.7	3.2 – 4.1
Oklahoma	3,065	3,094	1,860	1,887	1,786	1,830	75	57	4.0	3.0	2.5 – 3.5
Texas	22,535	22,963	14,311	14,663	13,504	14,093	807	570	5.6	3.9	3.6 – 4.2
West	62,243	62,605	38,627	39,318	36,231	37,762	2,397	1,556	6.2	4.0	3.8 – 4.1
Mountain	19,854	20,151	12,584	12,866	11,953	12,418	631	448	5.0	3.5	3.3 – 3.7
Arizona	5,756	5,860	3,531	3,615	3,352	3,477	178	138	5.1	3.8	3.3 – 4.3
Colorado	4,635	4,681	3,158	3,201	2,986	3,104	172	97	5.4	3.0	2.5 – 3.5
Idaho	1,471	1,507	925	951	893	925	32	25	3.5	2.7	2.3 – 3.0
Montana	884	900	551	568	532	553	19	15	3.4	2.6	2.2 – 3.0
Nevada	2,497	2,533	1,499	1,550	1,396	1,466	104	84	6.9	5.4	4.7 – 6.1
New Mexico	1,671	1,676	943	947	877	909	67	38	7.1	4.0	3.4 – 4.6
Utah	2,486	2,537	1,688	1,743	1,641	1,703	46	40	2.7	2.3	2.0 – 2.7
Wyoming	454	458	289	292	276	281	13	10	4.6	3.6	3.0 – 4.1
Pacific	42,390	42,454	26,043	26,452	24,278	25,344	1,765	1,108	6.8	4.2	4.0 – 4.4
Alaska	546	547	353	357	331	342	23	14	6.4	4.0	3.3 – 4.8
California	31,090	31,094	18,973	19,252	17,586	18,441	1,387	811	7.3	4.2	4.0 – 4.5
Hawaii	1,125	1,124	670	676	630	653	40	24	6.0	3.5	2.9 – 4.0
Oregon	3,464	3,466	2,148	2,177	2,035	2,086	112	91	5.2	4.2	3.6 – 4.7
Washington	6,165	6,223	3,899	3,990	3,696	3,822	203	168	5.2	4.2	3.7 – 4.7
Puerto Rico	2,754	2,742	1,172	1,189	1,079	1,118	93	72	7.9	6.0	NA

¹ 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, 2021–22 annual averages

(Percent)

Region, division, and state	Employment-population ratio ¹		Over-the-year change	Error range of ratio, 2022 ²	
	2021	2022			
United States	58.4	60.0	1.6	59.8	– 60.1
Northeast	57.8	59.8	2.0	59.4	– 60.3
New England	60.6	62.2	1.6	61.5	– 62.8
Connecticut	59.2	62.8	3.6	61.4	– 64.3
Maine	57.2	56.8	-.4	55.2	– 58.5
Massachusetts	61.5	62.7	1.2	61.6	– 63.7
New Hampshire	63.6	64.5	.9	63.2	– 65.7
Rhode Island	60.1	61.3	1.2	59.7	– 62.8
Vermont	59.9	61.5	1.6	60.2	– 62.8
Middle Atlantic	56.8	58.9	2.1	58.4	– 59.5
New Jersey	58.8	61.5	2.7	60.4	– 62.6
New York	55.3	57.7	2.4	56.9	– 58.4
Pennsylvania	57.7	59.1	1.4	58.2	– 60.0
Midwest	60.5	61.7	1.2	61.2	– 62.1
East North Central	58.9	60.2	1.3	59.7	– 60.8
Illinois	59.3	61.5	2.2	60.6	– 62.5
Indiana	60.5	61.6	1.1	60.4	– 62.9
Michigan	55.8	57.3	1.5	56.3	– 58.4
Ohio	58.2	59.0	.8	58.0	– 60.0
Wisconsin	63.2	63.1	-.1	61.8	– 64.5
West North Central	63.8	64.8	1.0	64.1	– 65.5
Iowa	64.8	66.3	1.5	64.9	– 67.7
Kansas	64.2	64.6	.4	63.3	– 65.9
Minnesota	64.9	66.3	1.4	64.9	– 67.6
Missouri	60.2	61.1	.9	59.8	– 62.4
Nebraska	67.6	68.1	.5	66.8	– 69.3
North Dakota	66.5	67.8	1.3	66.0	– 69.5
South Dakota	66.8	66.8	.0	65.2	– 68.5
South	57.6	58.9	1.3	58.6	– 59.2
South Atlantic	57.5	59.0	1.5	58.5	– 59.4
Delaware	57.7	57.7	.0	56.3	– 59.1
District of Columbia	64.4	67.4	3.0	66.0	– 68.7
Florida	55.5	57.6	2.1	56.9	– 58.3
Georgia	59.3	59.6	.3	58.6	– 60.7
Maryland	61.5	62.8	1.3	61.4	– 64.2
North Carolina	56.5	58.7	2.2	57.7	– 59.7
South Carolina	54.8	54.7	-.1	53.5	– 55.8
Virginia	61.2	63.0	1.8	61.8	– 64.2
West Virginia	51.2	52.5	1.3	51.0	– 54.1
East South Central	55.3	56.0	.7	55.2	– 56.7
Alabama	54.7	55.5	.8	54.1	– 56.8
Kentucky	54.8	55.6	.8	54.1	– 57.0
Mississippi	52.1	52.7	.6	51.4	– 54.1
Tennessee	57.5	57.9	.4	56.6	– 59.2
West South Central	58.8	60.2	1.4	59.7	– 60.7
Arkansas	54.4	55.6	1.2	54.4	– 56.9
Louisiana	54.7	56.5	1.8	55.3	– 57.7
Oklahoma	58.3	59.1	.8	57.8	– 60.5
Texas	59.9	61.4	1.5	60.7	– 62.0
West	58.2	60.3	2.1	59.9	– 60.7
Mountain	60.2	61.6	1.4	61.0	– 62.2
Arizona	58.2	59.3	1.1	58.0	– 60.7
Colorado	64.4	66.3	1.9	65.0	– 67.6
Idaho	60.7	61.4	.7	60.1	– 62.7
Montana	60.2	61.4	1.2	60.2	– 62.6
Nevada	55.9	57.9	2.0	56.4	– 59.3
New Mexico	52.5	54.2	1.7	53.1	– 55.4
Utah	66.0	67.1	1.1	65.8	– 68.5
Wyoming	60.7	61.4	.7	59.9	– 63.0
Pacific	57.3	59.7	2.4	59.2	– 60.2
Alaska	60.6	62.6	2.0	61.1	– 64.2
California	56.6	59.3	2.7	58.8	– 59.9
Hawaii	56.0	58.1	2.1	56.8	– 59.4
Oregon	58.8	60.2	1.4	58.8	– 61.6
Washington	59.9	61.4	1.5	60.2	– 62.7
Puerto Rico	39.2	40.8	1.6		NA

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

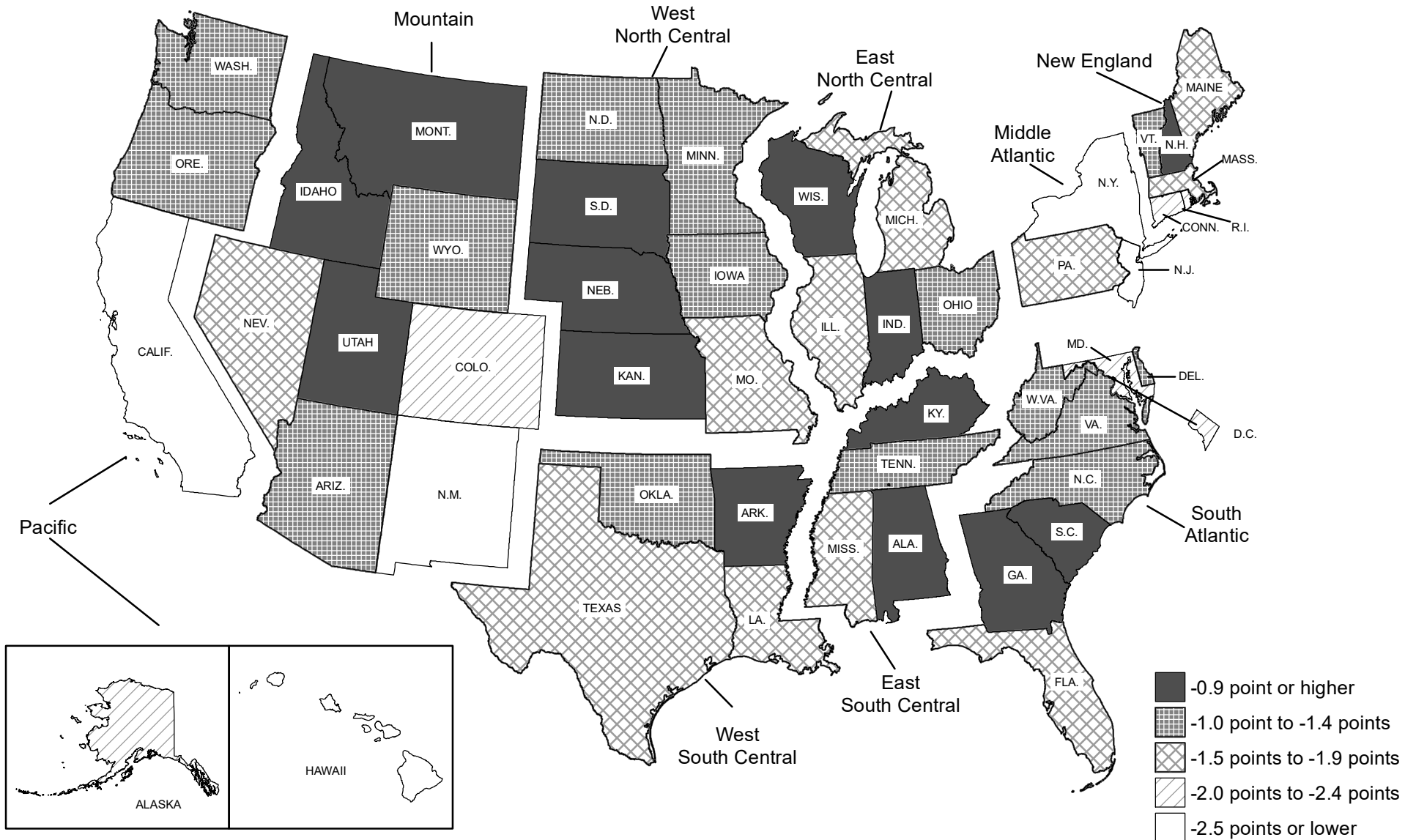
² Error ranges are shown at the 90-percent confidence level and are based on unrounded data.

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.

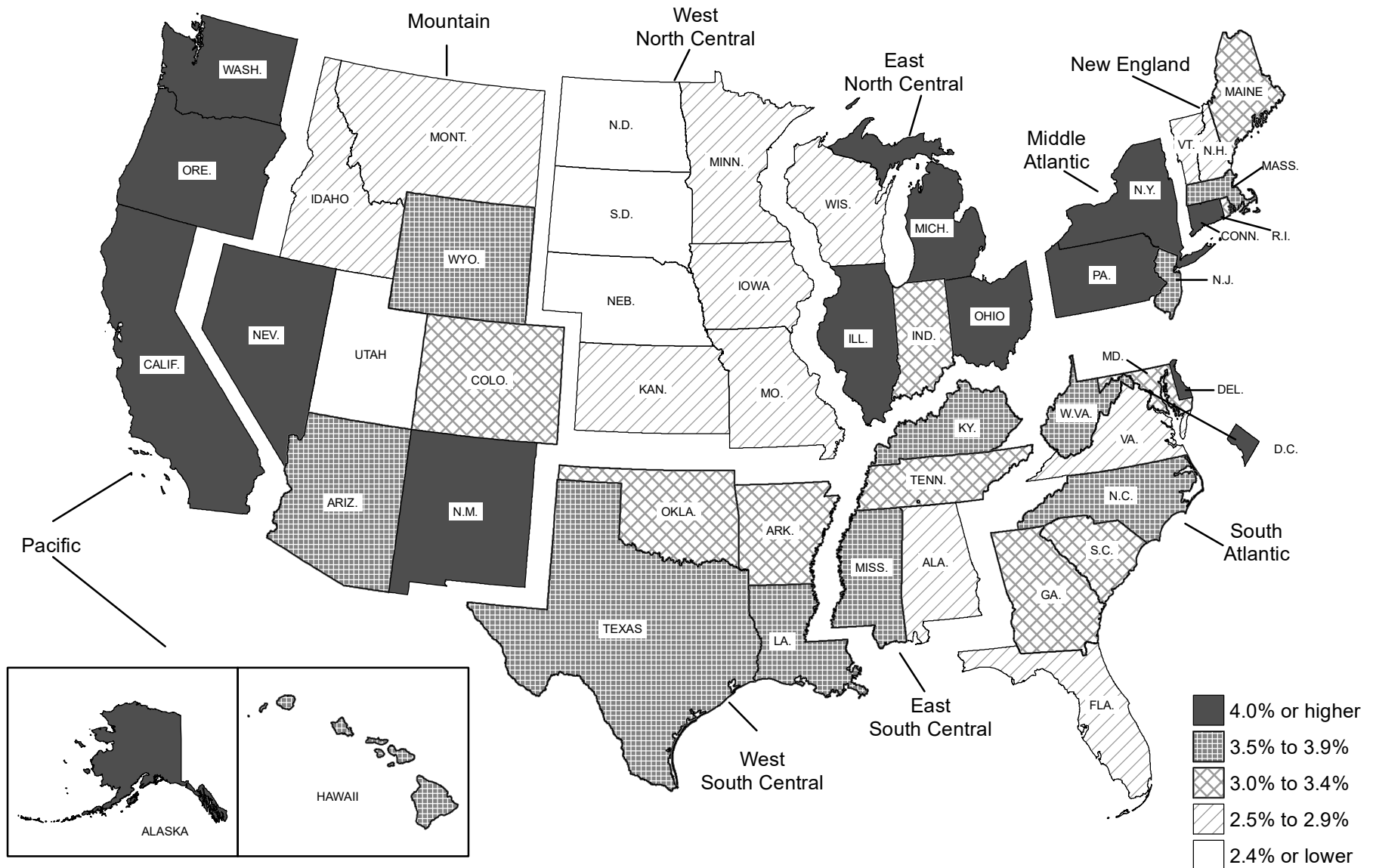
Map 1. Over-the-year change in unemployment rates by state, 2021-22 annual averages

(U.S. change = -1.7 percentage points)



Map 2. Unemployment rates by state, 2022 annual averages

(U.S. rate = 3.6 percent)



Map 3. Employment-population ratios by state, 2022 annual averages

(U.S. ratio = 60.0 percent)

