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REGIONAL AND STATE UNEMPLOYMENT— 2020 ANNUAL AVERAGES

Annual average unemployment rates rose in 2020 in all regions, divisions, and states, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Employment-population ratios decreased across all of these geographic areas as well. The U.S. jobless rate increased by 4.4 percentage points from the prior year to 8.1 percent, while the national employment-population ratio fell by 4.0 points to 56.8 percent. The deterioration in the labor market in 2020 reflected the impact of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic and efforts to contain it.

Regional Unemployment

All four regions posted unemployment rate increases from 2019, from a maximum of 5.5 percentage points in the Northeast to a minimum of 3.7 points in the South. The Northeast, 9.2 percent, and West, 9.0 percent, registered jobless rates higher than the U.S. rate in 2020, while the Midwest and South, 7.6 percent and 7.2 percent, respectively, both had rates below the national figure. (See table 1.)

All nine geographic divisions had over-the-year unemployment rate increases in 2020, with the largest of these occurring in the Middle Atlantic and Pacific (+5.8 percentage points and +5.6 points, respectively). The divisions with the smallest rate increases were the West North Central (+2.6 percentage points) and East South Central (+3.2 points). The highest jobless rates among the divisions were in the Middle Atlantic and Pacific, 9.7 percent each, followed by the East

Changes to Local Area Unemployment Statistics Data

All subnational estimates presented in this news release were produced using a new generation of time-series models. Information on the changes to model-based estimation is available on the BLS website at www.bls.gov/lau/gen-5-changes-in-2021.htm.

Effective with this news release, data have been re-estimated back to 1976 for regions, divisions, states, and the District of Columbia. The annual average data shown in tables 1 and 2 were affected, as were monthly seasonally adjusted and not seasonally adjusted data.

North Central, 8.5 percent. The divisions with the lowest jobless rates in 2020 were the West North Central, 5.7 percent, and East South Central, 7.0 percent. The Mountain, South Atlantic, and West South Central divisions also had rates below the national figure. The unemployment rate in the Middle Atlantic (9.7 percent) was the highest in its annual average series. (All region, division, and state series begin in 1976.)

State Unemployment

In 2020, all 50 states and the District of Columbia had unemployment rate increases, the largest of which occurred in Hawaii (+9.1 percentage points) and Nevada (+8.9 points). Seven additional states recorded rate increases of at least 5.0 percentage points. Nebraska and South Dakota had the smallest rate increases (+1.2 percentage points and +1.6 points, respectively). (See table A and map 1.)

Four states reported jobless rates of 10.0 percent or more in 2020: Nevada, 12.8 percent; Hawaii, 11.6 percent; California, 10.1 percent; and New York, 10.0 percent. The rate in Hawaii was the highest in its annual average series. Nebraska and South Dakota had the lowest jobless rates among the states, 4.2 percent and 4.6 percent, respectively. Overall, 22 states had unemployment rates lower than the U.S. figure of 8.1 percent, 8 states had higher rates, and 20 states and the District of Columbia had rates that were not appreciably different from that of the nation. (See table B and map 2.)

Regional Employment-Population Ratios

In 2020, all four census regions had decreases in their employment-population ratios—the proportion of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years of age and over who are employed. The Northeast (-4.6 percentage points) and West (-4.5 points) had the largest ratio decreases. The South, 56.0 percent, and West, 56.3 percent, had the lowest ratios, while the Midwest had the highest ratio, 59.1 percent. The ratios in the South and West were the lowest in their respective series. (See table 2.)

All nine census divisions had decreases in their employment-population ratios from 2019 to 2020, the largest of which were in New England (-5.2 percentage points) and the Pacific (-4.9 points). Four divisions had ratios that were lower than the national average of 56.8 percent: the East South Central, 54.2 percent; Pacific, 55.2 percent; Middle Atlantic, 55.3 percent; and South Atlantic, 55.9 percent. Three divisions had ratios notably higher than the U.S. ratio: the West North Central, 63.2 percent; New England, 59.3 percent; and the Mountain, 58.6 percent. The Mountain (58.6 percent), Pacific (55.2 percent), South Atlantic (55.9 percent), and West South Central (57.0 percent) each had the lowest employment-population ratios in their respective series.

State Employment-Population Ratios

In 2020, all 50 states and the District of Columbia had over-the-year decreases in their employment-population ratios. The largest of these declines occurred in Nevada (-8.1 percentage points), Hawaii (-7.1 points), and Massachusetts (-6.1 points). Three additional states recorded

ratio decreases of at least 5.0 percentage points. The smallest over-the-year decrease occurred in Nebraska (-1.5 percentage points), followed by South Dakota and Wyoming (-1.7 points each). (See table C.)

Fifteen states registered the lowest employment-population ratios in their respective series in 2020. West Virginia and Mississippi had the lowest proportions of employed persons among the states, 50.3 percent and 50.6 percent, respectively. Nebraska had the highest employment-population ratio, 66.7 percent, followed by North Dakota, 66.0 percent. Overall, 23 states and the District of Columbia had employment-population ratios higher than the U.S. ratio of 56.8 percent, 15 states had lower ratios, and 12 states had ratios that were not appreciably different from that of the nation. (See tables D and E and map 3.)

The State Employment and Unemployment news release for January 2021 is scheduled to be released on Monday, March 15, 2021, at 10:00 a.m. (ET). The Metropolitan Area Employment and Unemployment news release for January 2021 is scheduled to be released on Friday, March 19, 2021, at 10:00 a.m. (ET).

Coronavirus (COVID-19) Pandemic Impact on 2020 Household Survey Data

The 2020 annual average estimates of household employment and unemployment presented in this news release were averaged from monthly data that were revised using a new generation of time-series models in conjunction with updated estimation inputs. The changes to the models were designed to allow them to better cope with the unusually large frequency and magnitudes of breaks in the input data attributable to the pandemic and efforts to contain it. More information about the changes to the models is available at www.bls.gov/lau/gen-5-changes-in-2021.htm. For the estimation inputs to the models, BLS continued to implement level-shift outliers based on statistical evaluation of movements in each area's inputs. Both the Current Population Survey inputs, which serve as the primary inputs to the models, and the nonfarm payroll employment and unemployment insurance claims covariates were examined for outliers. The resulting implementation of level shifts preserved movements in the published estimates that the models otherwise would have discounted, without requiring changes to how the models create estimates at other points in the time series.

The "Impact summary" documents associated with the Employment Situation news release listed at www.bls.gov/covid19/effects-of-covid-19-pandemic-and-response-on-the-employment-situation-news-release.htm#summaries extensively discuss the monthly impacts of a misclassification in the household survey on the national estimates beginning in March 2020. Despite the considerable decline in its degree relative to the initial months of the pandemic, this misclassification continued to be widespread geographically through the end of 2020, with BLS analysis indicating that most states still were affected to at least some extent as of December. However, according to usual practice, the data from the household survey are accepted as recorded. To maintain data integrity, no ad hoc actions are taken to reclassify survey responses. Hence, the household survey estimates of employed and unemployed people that serve as the primary inputs to the state models were affected to varying degrees by the misclassification, which in turn affected the monthly estimates underlying the 2020 annual averages presented in this news release.

Table A. States with statistically significant unemployment rate changes, 2019–20 annual averages

State	Rate		Over-the-year rate change
	2019	2020	
Alabama	3.0	5.9	2.9
Alaska	5.4	7.8	2.4
Arizona	4.9	7.9	3.0
Arkansas	3.5	6.1	2.6
California	4.2	10.1	5.9
Colorado	2.7	7.3	4.6
Connecticut	3.6	7.9	4.3
Delaware	3.7	7.8	4.1
District of Columbia	5.4	8.0	2.6
Florida	3.3	7.7	4.4
Georgia	3.5	6.5	3.0
Hawaii	2.5	11.6	9.1
Idaho	2.8	5.4	2.6
Illinois	4.0	9.5	5.5
Indiana	3.2	7.1	3.9
Iowa	2.8	5.3	2.5
Kansas	3.2	5.9	2.7
Kentucky	4.1	6.6	2.5
Louisiana	4.7	8.3	3.6
Maine	2.7	5.4	2.7
Maryland	3.5	6.8	3.3
Massachusetts	3.0	8.9	5.9
Michigan	4.1	9.9	5.8
Minnesota	3.2	6.2	3.0
Mississippi	5.5	8.1	2.6
Missouri	3.3	6.1	2.8
Montana	3.6	5.9	2.3
Nebraska	3.0	4.2	1.2
Nevada	3.9	12.8	8.9
New Hampshire	2.6	6.7	4.1
New Jersey	3.4	9.8	6.4
New Mexico	5.0	8.4	3.4
New York	3.8	10.0	6.2
North Carolina	3.8	7.3	3.5
North Dakota	2.3	5.1	2.8
Ohio	4.2	8.1	3.9
Oklahoma	3.1	6.1	3.0
Oregon	3.7	7.6	3.9
Pennsylvania	4.5	9.1	4.6
Rhode Island	3.6	9.4	5.8
South Carolina	2.8	6.2	3.4
South Dakota	3.0	4.6	1.6
Tennessee	3.4	7.5	4.1
Texas	3.5	7.6	4.1
Utah	2.5	4.7	2.2
Vermont	2.3	5.6	3.3
Virginia	2.7	6.2	3.5
Washington	4.1	8.4	4.3
West Virginia	4.9	8.3	3.4
Wisconsin	3.3	6.3	3.0
Wyoming	3.7	5.8	2.1

Table B. States with unemployment rates significantly different from that of the U.S., 2020 annual averages

State	Rate
United States	8.1
Alabama	5.9
Arkansas	6.1
California	10.1
Georgia	6.5
Hawaii	11.6
Idaho	5.4
Illinois	9.5
Indiana	7.1
Iowa	5.3
Kansas	5.9
Maine	5.4
Maryland	6.8
Michigan	9.9
Minnesota	6.2
Missouri	6.1
Montana	5.9
Nebraska	4.2
Nevada	12.8
New Jersey	9.8
New York	10.0
North Dakota	5.1
Oklahoma	6.1
Pennsylvania	9.1
South Carolina	6.2
South Dakota	4.6
Utah	4.7
Vermont	5.6
Virginia	6.2
Wisconsin	6.3
Wyoming	5.8

Table C. States with statistically significant employment-population ratio changes, 2019–20 annual averages

State	Ratio		Over-the-year ratio change
	2019	2020	
Alabama	56.1	54.1	-2.0
Alaska	61.3	58.7	-2.6
Arizona	58.8	56.1	-2.7
Arkansas	56.2	53.9	-2.3
California	59.8	54.4	-5.4
Colorado	66.9	62.8	-4.1
Connecticut	64.1	59.8	-4.3
Delaware	60.2	56.5	-3.7
District of Columbia	67.6	64.6	-3.0
Florida	57.4	52.9	-4.5
Georgia	60.5	57.1	-3.4
Hawaii	59.8	52.7	-7.1
Idaho	62.4	60.0	-2.4
Illinois	61.9	56.8	-5.1
Indiana	62.4	58.5	-3.9
Iowa	68.2	63.7	-4.5
Kansas	64.9	63.1	-1.8
Kentucky	56.7	53.8	-2.9
Louisiana	56.4	53.2	-3.2
Maine	60.9	57.2	-3.7
Maryland	66.2	62.0	-4.2
Massachusetts	65.1	59.0	-6.1
Michigan	59.4	54.6	-4.8
Minnesota	67.7	65.3	-2.4
Mississippi	52.9	50.6	-2.3
Missouri	61.9	59.3	-2.6
Montana	60.8	59.0	-1.8
Nebraska	68.2	66.7	-1.5
Nevada	61.9	53.8	-8.1
New Hampshire	67.1	62.9	-4.2
New Jersey	61.7	57.3	-4.4
New Mexico	55.5	52.3	-3.2
New York	58.4	53.7	-4.7
North Carolina	59.2	54.9	-4.3
North Dakota	68.5	66.0	-2.5
Ohio	60.6	57.1	-3.5
Oklahoma	59.0	56.8	-2.2
Oregon	59.5	56.5	-3.0
Pennsylvania	60.4	56.5	-3.9
Rhode Island	62.4	56.8	-5.6
South Carolina	56.6	54.2	-2.4
South Dakota	66.7	65.0	-1.7
Tennessee	59.8	56.0	-3.8
Texas	61.7	57.9	-3.8
Utah	66.8	64.8	-2.0
Vermont	64.9	60.1	-4.8
Virginia	64.5	60.6	-3.9
Washington	62.2	58.8	-3.4
West Virginia	52.4	50.3	-2.1
Wisconsin	64.6	61.7	-2.9
Wyoming	63.2	61.5	-1.7

**Table D. States with new series low employment-population ratios,
2020 annual averages ¹**

State	Ratio
Alaska	58.7
California	54.4
Delaware	56.5
Georgia	57.1
Hawaii	52.7
Illinois	56.8
Kentucky	53.8
Nevada	53.8
New Mexico	52.3
North Carolina	54.9
Oregon	56.5
Rhode Island	56.8
Texas	57.9
Virginia	60.6
Wyoming	61.5

¹ All state series begin in 1976.

Table E. States with employment-population ratios significantly different from that of the U.S., 2020 annual averages

State	Ratio
United States	56.8
Alabama	54.1
Alaska	58.7
Arkansas	53.9
California	54.4
Colorado	62.8
Connecticut	59.8
District of Columbia	64.6
Florida	52.9
Hawaii	52.7
Idaho	60.0
Indiana	58.5
Iowa	63.7
Kansas	63.1
Kentucky	53.8
Louisiana	53.2
Maryland	62.0
Massachusetts	59.0
Michigan	54.6
Minnesota	65.3
Mississippi	50.6
Missouri	59.3
Montana	59.0
Nebraska	66.7
Nevada	53.8
New Hampshire	62.9
New Mexico	52.3
New York	53.7
North Carolina	54.9
North Dakota	66.0
South Carolina	54.2
South Dakota	65.0
Texas	57.9
Utah	64.8
Vermont	60.1
Virginia	60.6
Washington	58.8
West Virginia	50.3
Wisconsin	61.7
Wyoming	61.5

Technical Note

Special technical note: All subnational estimates presented in this news release were produced using a new generation of time-series models. Information on the changes to model-based estimation is available on the BLS website at www.bls.gov/lau/gen-5-changes-in-2021.htm.

This news 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. 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). With the introduction of a new generation of times-series models in 2021, historical data were re-estimated back to January 1976 for regions, divisions, states, the District of Columbia, the Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale metropolitan division, New York City, and the balances of California and New York states.

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 1.0 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 0.9 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, 2019–20 annual averages

(Numbers in thousands)

Region, division, and state	Population		Civilian labor force		Employed		Unemployed		Unemployment rate		Error range of rate, 2020 ¹
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	
United States	259,175	260,329	163,539	160,742	157,538	147,795	6,001	12,947	3.7	8.1	8.0 – 8.2
Northeast	45,145	45,097	28,598	28,013	27,539	25,436	1,059	2,577	3.7	9.2	8.9 – 9.5
New England	12,136	12,162	8,072	7,841	7,822	7,212	250	629	3.1	8.0	7.7 – 8.4
Connecticut	2,885	2,883	1,917	1,873	1,848	1,725	69	148	3.6	7.9	6.5 – 9.3
Maine	1,112	1,118	696	677	677	640	19	37	2.7	5.4	4.0 – 6.9
Massachusetts	5,636	5,648	3,782	3,658	3,668	3,334	114	324	3.0	8.9	7.9 – 9.8
New Hampshire	1,122	1,130	773	762	753	711	20	51	2.6	6.7	5.2 – 8.2
Rhode Island	863	864	559	542	539	491	20	51	3.6	9.4	7.8 – 11.0
Vermont	518	519	344	330	336	312	8	18	2.3	5.6	4.7 – 6.5
Middle Atlantic	33,009	32,936	20,526	20,172	19,717	18,224	809	1,948	3.9	9.7	9.3 – 10.0
New Jersey	7,074	7,077	4,522	4,495	4,367	4,055	155	440	3.4	9.8	8.5 – 11.0
New York	15,659	15,581	9,507	9,289	9,143	8,361	364	928	3.8	10.0	9.1 – 10.9
Pennsylvania	10,275	10,278	6,497	6,388	6,207	5,808	290	580	4.5	9.1	8.1 – 10.1
Midwest	53,783	53,890	35,027	34,445	33,766	31,839	1,261	2,606	3.6	7.6	7.4 – 7.8
East North Central	37,108	37,140	23,715	23,229	22,802	21,261	913	1,967	3.8	8.5	8.2 – 8.8
Illinois	9,997	9,960	6,446	6,249	6,189	5,658	257	592	4.0	9.5	8.4 – 10.6
Indiana	5,244	5,273	3,382	3,319	3,273	3,083	109	236	3.2	7.1	6.2 – 8.0
Michigan	7,991	7,995	4,949	4,841	4,748	4,363	201	478	4.1	9.9	8.6 – 11.2
Ohio	9,243	9,258	5,842	5,754	5,599	5,285	243	469	4.2	8.1	6.9 – 9.4
Wisconsin	4,634	4,655	3,094	3,065	2,993	2,873	101	193	3.3	6.3	5.4 – 7.2
West North Central	16,675	16,749	11,313	11,216	10,964	10,578	348	638	3.1	5.7	5.4 – 6.0
Iowa	2,471	2,479	1,734	1,666	1,686	1,579	48	88	2.8	5.3	4.4 – 6.1
Kansas	2,228	2,234	1,494	1,497	1,446	1,409	47	88	3.2	5.9	4.7 – 7.1
Minnesota	4,424	4,449	3,093	3,095	2,995	2,904	98	191	3.2	6.2	4.7 – 7.6
Missouri	4,815	4,835	3,079	3,053	2,978	2,867	101	186	3.3	6.1	5.2 – 7.0
Nebraska	1,479	1,487	1,041	1,035	1,009	991	31	44	3.0	4.2	3.5 – 5.0
North Dakota	584	585	409	407	400	386	10	21	2.3	5.1	4.3 – 6.0
South Dakota	674	680	463	463	449	442	14	22	3.0	4.6	3.7 – 5.6
South	98,135	99,146	60,608	59,789	58,481	55,496	2,127	4,293	3.5	7.2	7.0 – 7.3
South Atlantic	52,211	52,751	32,322	31,728	31,232	29,482	1,090	2,246	3.4	7.1	6.9 – 7.3
Delaware	781	791	488	484	470	446	18	38	3.7	7.8	6.4 – 9.2
District of Columbia	581	584	415	410	393	377	22	33	5.4	8.0	7.0 – 9.0
Florida	17,421	17,647	10,330	10,114	9,991	9,333	339	781	3.3	7.7	6.6 – 8.9
Georgia	8,204	8,298	5,148	5,072	4,966	4,741	182	331	3.5	6.5	5.7 – 7.3
Maryland	4,766	4,773	3,270	3,173	3,156	2,958	114	215	3.5	6.8	5.8 – 7.7
North Carolina	8,255	8,360	5,077	4,951	4,886	4,587	192	363	3.8	7.3	6.4 – 8.3
South Carolina	4,069	4,131	2,368	2,385	2,303	2,237	65	147	2.8	6.2	5.0 – 7.3
Virginia	6,685	6,724	4,427	4,347	4,309	4,075	119	271	2.7	6.2	5.3 – 7.2
West Virginia	1,450	1,444	798	792	759	726	39	66	4.9	8.3	7.3 – 9.4
East South Central	15,031	15,114	8,917	8,799	8,580	8,186	337	613	3.8	7.0	6.6 – 7.3
Alabama	3,866	3,882	2,237	2,230	2,169	2,099	68	131	3.0	5.9	4.9 – 6.9
Kentucky	3,497	3,508	2,070	2,020	1,985	1,886	86	134	4.1	6.6	5.2 – 8.1
Mississippi	2,287	2,287	1,280	1,259	1,209	1,158	71	102	5.5	8.1	7.0 – 9.2
Tennessee	5,381	5,438	3,329	3,289	3,217	3,044	112	246	3.4	7.5	6.4 – 8.5
West South Central	30,892	31,281	19,368	19,263	18,669	17,828	700	1,435	3.6	7.4	7.2 – 7.7
Arkansas	2,346	2,358	1,365	1,354	1,317	1,272	48	82	3.5	6.1	5.2 – 6.9
Louisiana	3,584	3,581	2,120	2,077	2,021	1,905	99	171	4.7	8.3	7.2 – 9.3
Oklahoma	3,031	3,053	1,846	1,848	1,788	1,735	57	114	3.1	6.1	5.2 – 7.1
Texas	21,931	22,289	14,038	13,983	13,542	12,915	496	1,068	3.5	7.6	7.0 – 8.3
West	61,482	61,982	38,907	38,364	37,368	34,907	1,539	3,457	4.0	9.0	8.8 – 9.2
Mountain	19,372	19,727	12,514	12,528	12,054	11,570	460	958	3.7	7.6	7.3 – 8.0
Arizona	5,728	5,860	3,539	3,570	3,367	3,288	172	282	4.9	7.9	6.7 – 9.1
Colorado	4,547	4,610	3,126	3,122	3,043	2,895	83	227	2.7	7.3	6.1 – 8.5
Idaho	1,370	1,406	879	892	855	844	24	48	2.8	5.4	4.5 – 6.2
Montana	852	862	537	540	518	508	19	32	3.6	5.9	5.1 – 6.7
Nevada	2,433	2,481	1,566	1,531	1,505	1,334	61	196	3.9	12.8	11.1 – 14.6
New Mexico	1,642	1,653	960	943	912	864	48	79	5.0	8.4	7.5 – 9.3
Utah	2,350	2,400	1,609	1,632	1,569	1,556	41	76	2.5	4.7	4.0 – 5.4
Wyoming	451	454	296	297	285	279	11	17	3.7	5.8	5.0 – 6.7
Pacific	42,110	42,255	26,393	25,836	25,314	23,337	1,079	2,499	4.1	9.7	9.4 – 10.0
Alaska	546	546	354	347	335	320	19	27	5.4	7.8	6.6 – 9.1
California	31,043	31,084	19,354	18,821	18,551	16,913	803	1,908	4.2	10.1	9.6 – 10.7
Hawaii	1,091	1,086	669	648	653	573	16	75	2.5	11.6	10.1 – 13.1
Oregon	3,409	3,441	2,107	2,105	2,029	1,945	78	159	3.7	7.6	6.5 – 8.6
Washington	6,021	6,099	3,909	3,915	3,747	3,586	162	329	4.1	8.4	7.4 – 9.4

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

Table 2. Employment-population ratios of persons 16 years of age and over by region, division, and state, 2019–20 annual averages

(Percent)

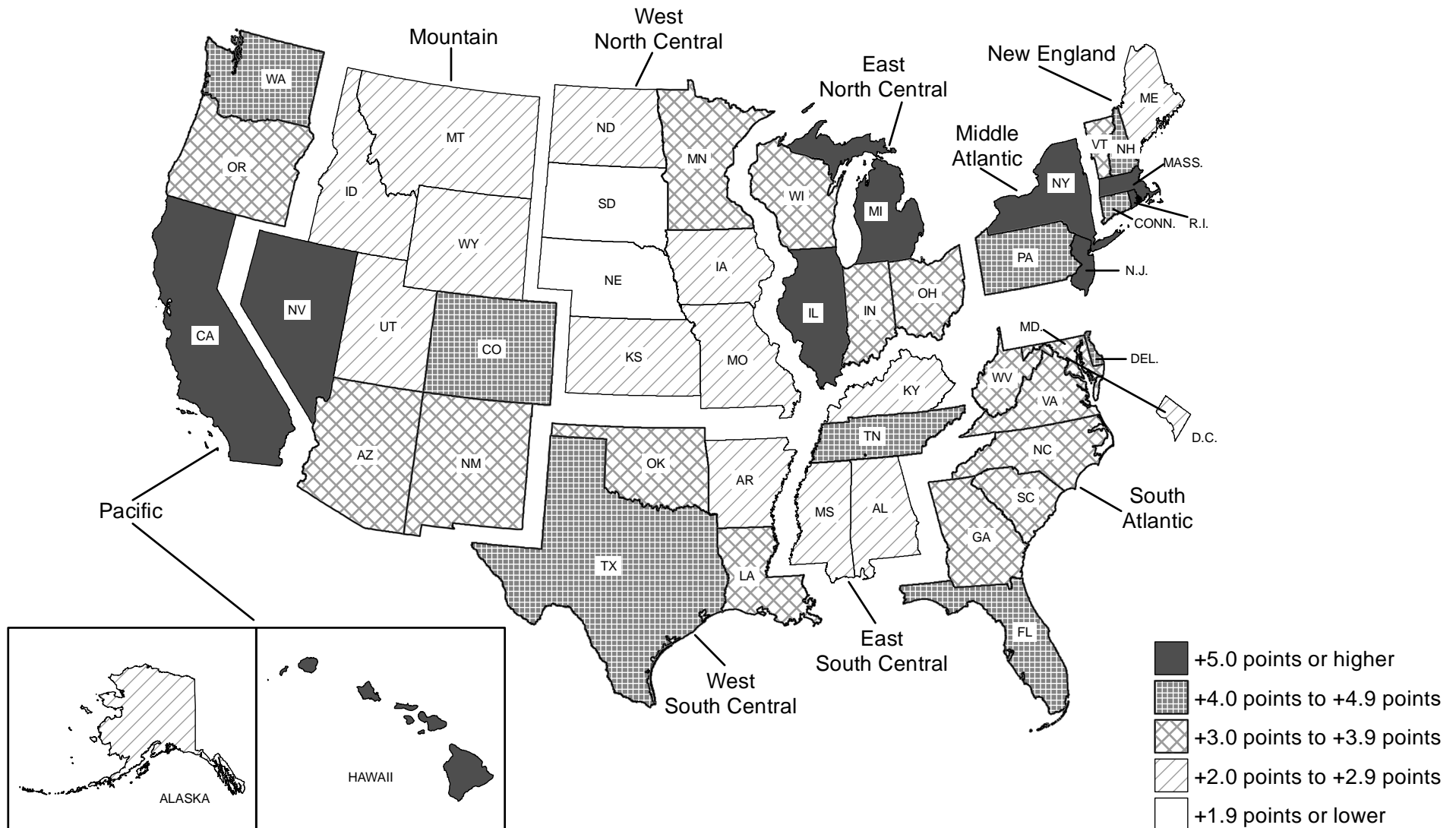
Region, division, and state	Employment-population ratio ¹		Over-the-year change	Error range of ratio, 2020 ²
	2019	2020		
United States	60.8	56.8	-4.0	56.6 – 56.9
Northeast	61.0	56.4	-4.6	56.0 – 56.8
New England	64.5	59.3	-5.2	58.6 – 60.0
Connecticut	64.1	59.8	-4.3	58.2 – 61.4
Maine	60.9	57.2	-3.7	55.3 – 59.2
Massachusetts	65.1	59.0	-6.1	57.9 – 60.2
New Hampshire	67.1	62.9	-4.2	61.6 – 64.2
Rhode Island	62.4	56.8	-5.6	55.0 – 58.6
Vermont	64.9	60.1	-4.8	58.7 – 61.5
Middle Atlantic	59.7	55.3	-4.4	54.8 – 55.9
New Jersey	61.7	57.3	-4.4	56.0 – 58.6
New York	58.4	53.7	-4.7	52.8 – 54.5
Pennsylvania	60.4	56.5	-3.9	55.4 – 57.6
Midwest	62.8	59.1	-3.7	58.7 – 59.5
East North Central	61.4	57.2	-4.2	56.7 – 57.8
Illinois	61.9	56.8	-5.1	55.4 – 58.2
Indiana	62.4	58.5	-3.9	57.1 – 59.8
Michigan	59.4	54.6	-4.8	53.1 – 56.0
Ohio	60.6	57.1	-3.5	55.9 – 58.3
Wisconsin	64.6	61.7	-2.9	60.3 – 63.2
West North Central	65.8	63.2	-2.6	62.5 – 63.8
Iowa	68.2	63.7	-4.5	62.2 – 65.2
Kansas	64.9	63.1	-1.8	61.6 – 64.5
Minnesota	67.7	65.3	-2.4	63.7 – 66.8
Missouri	61.9	59.3	-2.6	57.7 – 60.9
Nebraska	68.2	66.7	-1.5	65.3 – 68.0
North Dakota	68.5	66.0	-2.5	64.2 – 67.8
South Dakota	66.7	65.0	-1.7	63.0 – 66.9
South	59.6	56.0	-3.6	55.7 – 56.3
South Atlantic	59.8	55.9	-3.9	55.4 – 56.3
Delaware	60.2	56.5	-3.7	54.6 – 58.3
District of Columbia	67.6	64.6	-3.0	63.1 – 66.0
Florida	57.4	52.9	-4.5	51.9 – 53.9
Georgia	60.5	57.1	-3.4	55.9 – 58.4
Maryland	66.2	62.0	-4.2	60.5 – 63.5
North Carolina	59.2	54.9	-4.3	53.7 – 56.1
South Carolina	56.6	54.2	-2.4	52.9 – 55.5
Virginia	64.5	60.6	-3.9	59.3 – 61.9
West Virginia	52.4	50.3	-2.1	48.6 – 52.0
East South Central	57.1	54.2	-2.9	53.4 – 54.9
Alabama	56.1	54.1	-2.0	52.5 – 55.7
Kentucky	56.7	53.8	-2.9	52.0 – 55.5
Mississippi	52.9	50.6	-2.3	49.2 – 52.0
Tennessee	59.8	56.0	-3.8	54.4 – 57.5
West South Central	60.4	57.0	-3.4	56.5 – 57.5
Arkansas	56.2	53.9	-2.3	52.5 – 55.4
Louisiana	56.4	53.2	-3.2	51.8 – 54.6
Oklahoma	59.0	56.8	-2.2	55.4 – 58.3
Texas	61.7	57.9	-3.8	57.1 – 58.8
West	60.8	56.3	-4.5	55.9 – 56.7
Mountain	62.2	58.6	-3.6	58.0 – 59.3
Arizona	58.8	56.1	-2.7	54.7 – 57.6
Colorado	66.9	62.8	-4.1	61.2 – 64.4
Idaho	62.4	60.0	-2.4	58.6 – 61.4
Montana	60.8	59.0	-1.8	57.6 – 60.4
Nevada	61.9	53.8	-8.1	52.0 – 55.6
New Mexico	55.5	52.3	-3.2	50.8 – 53.7
Utah	66.8	64.8	-2.0	63.3 – 66.4
Wyoming	63.2	61.5	-1.7	60.0 – 63.0
Pacific	60.1	55.2	-4.9	54.8 – 55.7
Alaska	61.3	58.7	-2.6	57.0 – 60.4
California	59.8	54.4	-5.4	53.7 – 55.1
Hawaii	59.8	52.7	-7.1	51.1 – 54.3
Oregon	59.5	56.5	-3.0	54.9 – 58.1
Washington	62.2	58.8	-3.4	57.2 – 60.4

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.

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.

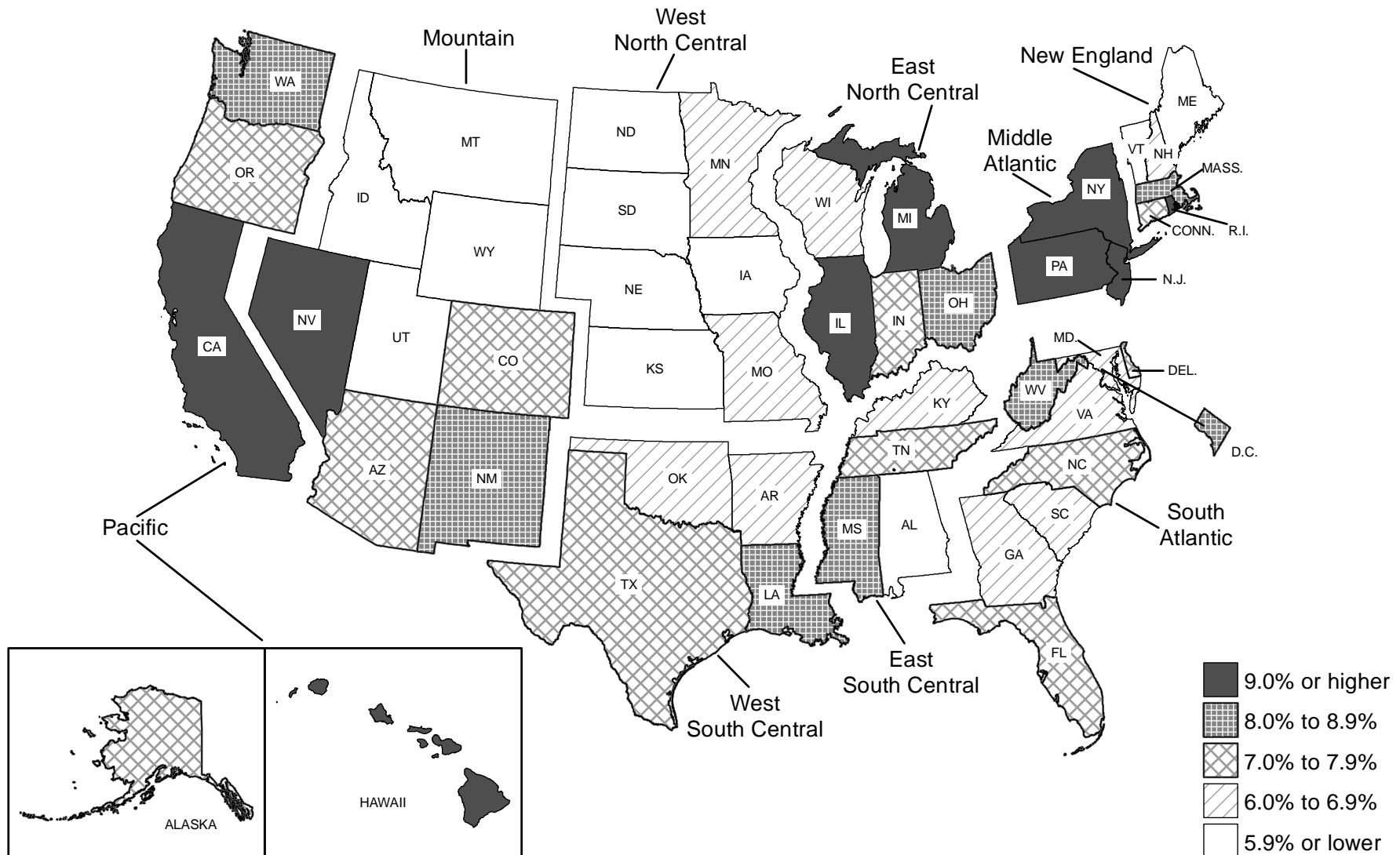
Map 1. Over-the-year change in unemployment rates by state, 2019–20 annual averages

(U.S. change = +4.4 percentage points)



Map 2. Unemployment rates by state, 2020 annual averages

(U.S. rate = 8.1 percent)



Map 3. Employment-population ratios by state, 2020 annual averages

(U.S. ratio = 56.8 percent)

