NEWS RELEASE

BLS
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

REGIONAL AND STATE UNEMPLOYMENT — 2013 ANNUAL AVERAGES

In 2013, annual average unemployment rates declined in 43 states and the District of Columbia, rose in 2 states, and were unchanged in 5 states, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Employment-population ratios decreased in 28 states, increased in 17 states and the District of Columbia, and were unchanged in 5 states. The U.S. jobless rate declined by 0.7 percentage point from the prior year to 7.4 percent, and the national employment-population ratio was unchanged at 58.6 percent.

Regional Unemployment

All four regions experienced statistically significant unemployment rate decreases from 2012, with the West having the largest decline (-1.2 percentage points). The West, at 8.0 percent, had the only jobless rate significantly higher than that of the U.S. in 2013, while the South, at 7.0 percent, had the only rate significantly below the national figure. (See table 1.)

Six of the 9 geographic divisions had statistically significant over-the-year unemployment rate changes in 2013, all of which were decreases. The largest of these occurred in the Pacific and South Atlantic (-1.4 percentage points and -1.0 point, respectively). For the sixth year in a row, the Pacific had the highest unemployment rate, 8.4 percent in 2013. Three other divisions had rates significantly higher than the U.S. average. The West North Central division again had the lowest jobless rate, 5.2 percent. Two other divisions, the West South Central and Mountain, at 6.3 percent and 7.0 percent, respectively, had rates significantly below the national figure.

State Unemployment

In 2013, 25 states and the District of Columbia had statistically significant unemployment rate decreases, the largest of which were in Nevada (-1.7 percentage points), Florida (-1.6 points), and California (-1.5 points). Six additional states had decreases greater than 1.0 percentage point. The remaining 25 states had annual average unemployment rates for 2013 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 chart 1.)

Nevada again had the highest unemployment rate (9.8 percent) in 2013, followed by Rhode Island (9.5 percent) and Illinois (9.2 percent). North Dakota had the lowest jobless rate among the states for the fifth year in a row (2.9 percent), followed by South Dakota (3.8 percent) and Nebraska (3.9 percent). Overall,

25 states had unemployment rates that were significantly lower than the U.S. rate of 7.4 percent, while 11 states and the District of Columbia had rates significantly above it. (See table B and chart 2.)

Regional Employment-Population Ratios

In 2013, no region had a statistically significant change in its employment-population ratio—the proportion of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years of age and over who are employed. The Midwest continued to have the highest ratio, 60.5 percent, while the South, at 57.8 percent, had the lowest, followed by the West, at 57.9 percent. The ratios in these three regions were significantly different from the national figure of 58.6 percent. (See table 2.)

The East South Central was the only division with a statistically significant change in its employment-population ratio in 2013 (-0.8 percentage point). The East South Central again had the lowest proportion of employed persons, 54.4 percent. The next lowest ratios were in the Pacific (57.4 percent), South Atlantic (57.7 percent), and Middle Atlantic (58.0 percent). Ratios in all four of these divisions were significantly below the national average. The division with the highest employment-population ratio was the West North Central, at 64.8 percent, followed by New England, at 60.9 percent. These two divisions, along with the West South Central, at 59.6 percent, had employment-population ratios measurably above that of the U.S.

State Employment-Population Ratios

In 2013, the largest employment-population ratio decrease among the states occurred in Tennessee (-1.1 percentage points), followed by Arkansas and North Dakota (-1.0 point each). Five other states also had statistically significant decreases in their ratios. Utah had the largest increase in its employment-population ratio among the states (+1.4 percentage points). California and Florida had the only other statistically significant increases in their ratios over the year (+0.5 percentage point each). (See table C.)

West Virginia again had the lowest employment-population ratio among the states, 50.1 percent in 2013. West Virginia has had the lowest employment-population ratio each year since the series began in 1976. Four states in the West North Central division again had the highest ratios: North Dakota (69.4 percent), Nebraska (69.2 percent), South Dakota (67.2 percent), and Minnesota (66.8 percent). Overall, 22 states and the District of Columbia had employment-population ratios that were significantly above the U.S. ratio of 58.6 percent, and 18 states had ratios that were appreciably below it. Three states had the lowest employment-population ratios in their series in 2013: Delaware, 56.7 percent; Nevada, 57.2 percent; and Oregon, 56.7 percent. (See table D and chart 3.)

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The Regional and State Employment and Unemployment news release for January 2014 is scheduled to be released on Monday, March 17, 2014, at 10:00 a.m. (EDT). The Metropolitan Area Employment and Unemployment news release for January 2014 is scheduled to be released on Friday, March 21, 2014, at 10:00 a.m. (EDT).

Table A. States with statistically significant unemployment rate changes, 2012–13 annual averages

State	Rate		Over-the-year rate change
	2012	2013	
California	10.4	8.9	-1.5
Colorado	7.8	6.8	-1.0
District of Columbia	9.1	8.3	-.8
Florida	8.8	7.2	-1.6
Georgia	9.0	8.2	-.8
Hawaii	5.7	4.8	-.9
Idaho	7.3	6.2	-1.1
Indiana	8.1	7.5	-.6
Iowa	5.2	4.6	-.6
Maine	7.2	6.7	-.5
Minnesota	5.6	5.1	-.5
Nevada	11.5	9.8	-1.7
New Jersey	9.3	8.2	-1.1
New York	8.5	7.7	-.8
North Carolina	9.2	8.0	-1.2
Oregon	8.8	7.7	-1.1
Pennsylvania	7.9	7.4	-.5
Rhode Island	10.3	9.5	-.8
South Carolina	9.0	7.6	-1.4
South Dakota	4.2	3.8	-.4
Texas	6.8	6.3	-.5
Utah	5.4	4.4	-1.0
Vermont	4.9	4.4	-.5
Washington	8.1	7.0	-1.1
West Virginia	7.2	6.5	-.7
Wyoming	5.4	4.6	-.8

Table B. States with unemployment rates significantly different from that of the U.S., 2013 annual averages

State	Rate
United States	7.4
Alaska	6.5
California	8.9
Colorado	6.8
Delaware	6.7
District of Columbia	8.3
Georgia	8.2
Hawaii	4.8
Idaho	6.2
Illinois	9.2
Iowa	4.6
Kansas	5.4
Kentucky	8.3
Louisiana	6.2
Maine	6.7
Maryland	6.6
Michigan	8.8
Minnesota	5.1
Mississippi	8.6
Missouri	6.5
Montana	5.6
Nebraska	3.9
Nevada	9.8
New Hampshire	5.3
New Jersey	8.2
North Carolina	8.0
North Dakota	2.9
Oklahoma	5.4
Rhode Island	9.5
South Dakota	3.8
Tennessee	8.2
Texas	6.3
Utah	4.4
Vermont	4.4
Virginia	5.5
West Virginia	6.5
Wisconsin	6.7
Wyoming	4.6

Table C. States with statistically significant employment-population ratio changes, 2012–13 annual averages

State	Ratio		Over-the-year ratio change
	2012	2013	
Arizona	55.5	54.6	-0.9
Arkansas	54.9	53.9	-1.0
California	56.5	57.0	.5
Connecticut	60.9	60.1	-.8
Florida	55.3	55.8	.5
Massachusetts	60.6	60.1	-.5
Mississippi	52.9	52.0	-.9
North Dakota	70.4	69.4	-1.0
Oregon	57.3	56.7	-.6
Tennessee	56.7	55.6	-1.1
Utah	64.2	65.6	1.4

Table D. States with employment-population ratios significantly different from that of the U.S., 2013 annual averages

State	Ratio
United States	58.6
Alabama	53.1
Alaska	63.4
Arizona	54.6
Arkansas	53.9
California	57.0
Colorado	63.2
Connecticut	60.1
Delaware	56.7
District of Columbia	63.5
Florida	55.8
Idaho	60.1
Iowa	66.3
Kansas	64.3
Kentucky	55.7
Louisiana	55.9
Maine	60.9
Maryland	63.0
Massachusetts	60.1
Michigan	55.0
Minnesota	66.8
Mississippi	52.0
Missouri	60.1
Montana	60.5
Nebraska	69.2
Nevada	57.2
New Hampshire	65.6
New Mexico	54.1
New York	56.8
North Carolina	56.9
North Dakota	69.4
Oregon	56.7
South Carolina	54.4
South Dakota	67.2
Tennessee	55.6
Texas	61.1
Utah	65.6
Vermont	65.5
Virginia	62.7
West Virginia	50.1
Wisconsin	63.6
Wyoming	64.9

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 employment and unemployment on a place-of-residence basis. The universe for each is the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years of age and over. *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 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 over 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, which underwent substantial enhancement at the beginning of 2005, utilizes 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 end of each year. The adjusted estimates incorporate updated population data from the U.S. Census Bureau, any revisions in the other data sources, and model reestimation. The population data (except for Puerto Rico) reflect, for the first time, the results of 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 are changed for 5 years, the population estimates are adjusted back to the new decennial estimates base of 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. In 2005, the LAUS program introduced several improvements to its methodology. Among these was the development of model-based error measures for the monthly estimates and the estimates of over-the-month changes. Annual average model-based error measures became available for the first time after 2006. The introductory section of this release preserves the long-time practice of highlighting the direction of the movements in regional and state unemployment rates and employment-population ratios regardless of their statistical significance. The remainder of the analysis in the release—other than historical highs and lows—takes statistical significance into consideration. 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 or 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 0.6 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, 2012–13 annual averages

(Numbers in thousands)

Region, division, and state	Population 2012	Population 2013	Civilian labor force 2012	Civilian labor force 2013	Employed 2012	Employed 2013	Unemployed 2012	Unemployed 2013	Unemployment rate 2012	Unemployment rate 2013	Error range of rate, 2013 [1]
United States	243,284	245,679	154,975	155,389	142,469	143,929	12,506	11,460	8.1	7.4	7.3 – 7.5
Northeast	44,372	44,611	28,370	28,336	26,060	26,203	2,310	2,133	8.1	7.5	7.3 – 7.7
New England	11,684	11,760	7,721	7,702	7,164	7,157	557	545	7.2	7.1	6.8 – 7.4
Connecticut	2,842	2,855	1,887	1,860	1,731	1,715	156	145	8.3	7.8	7.3 – 8.3
Maine	1,083	1,086	707	709	656	662	51	47	7.2	6.7	6.2 – 7.2
Massachusetts	5,337	5,387	3,470	3,484	3,235	3,238	235	246	6.8	7.1	6.5 – 7.6
New Hampshire	1,066	1,072	743	742	702	703	41	39	5.5	5.3	4.9 – 5.6
Rhode Island	845	847	559	556	501	503	57	53	10.3	9.5	8.8 – 10.2
Vermont	511	513	356	351	338	336	17	15	4.9	4.4	4.0 – 4.8
Middle Atlantic	32,688	32,851	20,649	20,634	18,896	19,047	1,753	1,587	8.5	7.7	7.4 – 7.9
New Jersey	6,965	7,008	4,562	4,538	4,137	4,166	425	372	9.3	8.2	7.7 – 8.7
New York	15,569	15,661	9,621	9,636	8,806	8,899	815	737	8.5	7.7	7.3 – 8.0
Pennsylvania	10,154	10,182	6,466	6,460	5,954	5,982	513	478	7.9	7.4	7.0 – 7.8
Midwest	52,318	52,600	34,180	34,302	31,654	31,844	2,526	2,458	7.4	7.2	7.0 – 7.4
East North Central	36,309	36,469	23,212	23,282	21,305	21,398	1,908	1,884	8.2	8.1	7.8 – 8.4
Illinois	9,982	10,020	6,570	6,554	5,982	5,954	588	600	8.9	9.2	8.6 – 9.7
Indiana	5,032	5,066	3,169	3,180	2,912	2,941	257	239	8.1	7.5	6.9 – 8.2
Michigan	7,781	7,813	4,670	4,707	4,244	4,294	426	413	9.1	8.8	8.2 – 9.4
Ohio	9,028	9,059	5,741	5,766	5,317	5,341	424	425	7.4	7.4	6.9 – 7.9
Wisconsin	4,486	4,511	3,063	3,075	2,850	2,868	212	207	6.9	6.7	6.2 – 7.2
West North Central	16,009	16,131	10,968	11,021	10,350	10,446	618	575	5.6	5.2	5.0 – 5.4
Iowa	2,389	2,404	1,663	1,671	1,577	1,594	86	78	5.2	4.6	4.2 – 5.1
Kansas	2,174	2,184	1,487	1,484	1,401	1,403	86	80	5.8	5.4	5.0 – 5.9
Minnesota	4,187	4,225	2,961	2,974	2,795	2,823	166	150	5.6	5.1	4.7 – 5.4
Missouri	4,670	4,693	2,997	3,018	2,787	2,821	209	197	7.0	6.5	5.9 – 7.2
Nebraska	1,413	1,424	1,020	1,025	979	985	41	40	4.0	3.9	3.5 – 4.3
North Dakota	544	560	395	401	383	389	12	12	3.0	2.9	2.6 – 3.2
South Dakota	633	641	446	448	427	431	19	17	4.2	3.8	3.5 – 4.2
South	90,117	91,184	56,480	56,677	52,117	52,698	4,363	3,979	7.7	7.0	6.9 – 7.2
South Atlantic	47,744	48,311	29,989	30,054	27,521	27,887	2,467	2,167	8.2	7.2	7.0 – 7.4
Delaware	720	728	441	443	410	413	31	30	7.1	6.7	6.2 – 7.3
District of Columbia	526	535	364	370	331	340	33	31	9.1	8.3	7.7 – 8.9
Florida	15,455	15,669	9,367	9,432	8,547	8,750	820	683	8.8	7.2	6.9 – 7.6
Georgia	7,485	7,567	4,772	4,767	4,342	4,378	430	389	9.0	8.2	7.6 – 8.7
Maryland	4,599	4,642	3,126	3,128	2,910	2,922	216	206	6.9	6.6	6.2 – 7.0
North Carolina	7,495	7,590	4,707	4,695	4,271	4,318	435	377	9.2	8.0	7.5 – 8.5
South Carolina	3,658	3,707	2,185	2,182	1,989	2,016	196	165	9.0	7.6	6.9 – 8.3
Virginia	6,318	6,385	4,221	4,240	3,973	4,005	248	235	5.9	5.5	5.1 – 6.0
West Virginia	1,488	1,487	807	796	748	745	58	51	7.2	6.5	5.7 – 7.2
East South Central	14,405	14,499	8,647	8,561	7,948	7,889	700	672	8.1	7.8	7.4 – 8.3
Alabama	3,746	3,767	2,163	2,138	2,010	2,000	153	138	7.1	6.5	5.5 – 7.5
Kentucky	3,382	3,403	2,072	2,066	1,900	1,895	172	171	8.3	8.3	7.6 – 9.0
Mississippi	2,254	2,262	1,313	1,286	1,192	1,176	120	111	9.2	8.6	7.7 – 9.5
Tennessee	5,022	5,067	3,100	3,070	2,846	2,818	253	252	8.2	8.2	7.5 – 8.9
West South Central	27,967	28,374	17,844	18,063	16,648	16,922	1,196	1,140	6.7	6.3	6.1 – 6.6
Arkansas	2,264	2,276	1,345	1,327	1,244	1,226	101	100	7.5	7.5	6.8 – 8.3
Louisiana	3,501	3,525	2,079	2,099	1,944	1,970	135	129	6.5	6.2	5.3 – 7.0
Oklahoma	2,892	2,921	1,794	1,817	1,698	1,718	96	99	5.4	5.4	4.9 – 6.0
Texas	19,309	19,652	12,627	12,820	11,762	12,007	864	813	6.8	6.3	6.0 – 6.7
West	56,581	57,289	36,010	36,076	32,697	33,186	3,313	2,890	9.2	8.0	7.8 – 8.2
Mountain	17,171	17,424	11,043	11,080	10,174	10,301	868	780	7.9	7.0	6.8 – 7.3
Arizona	5,001	5,077	3,026	3,012	2,774	2,772	252	240	8.3	8.0	7.3 – 8.7
Colorado	3,992	4,063	2,746	2,755	2,531	2,568	215	187	7.8	6.8	6.3 – 7.2
Idaho	1,194	1,209	772	775	716	727	56	48	7.3	6.2	5.5 – 6.9
Montana	793	801	507	514	477	485	31	29	6.0	5.6	5.0 – 6.3
Nevada	2,131	2,163	1,384	1,373	1,225	1,238	159	135	11.5	9.8	9.2 – 10.5
New Mexico	1,590	1,595	925	926	860	863	65	64	7.1	6.9	6.1 – 7.6
Utah	2,028	2,067	1,377	1,419	1,303	1,356	74	63	5.4	4.4	4.0 – 4.9
Wyoming	444	450	306	306	289	292	17	14	5.4	4.6	4.2 – 5.1
Pacific	39,410	39,865	24,968	24,996	22,523	22,886	2,445	2,110	9.8	8.4	8.2 – 8.7
Alaska	535	537	366	364	340	340	25	24	6.9	6.5	5.8 – 7.2
California	29,337	29,683	18,519	18,597	16,590	16,933	1,929	1,663	10.4	8.9	8.7 – 9.2
Hawaii	1,061	1,070	649	649	612	618	37	31	5.7	4.8	4.3 – 5.3
Oregon	3,100	3,133	1,949	1,925	1,777	1,776	172	149	8.8	7.7	7.1 – 8.3
Washington	5,377	5,442	3,485	3,461	3,203	3,218	281	243	8.1	7.0	6.5 – 7.6
Puerto Rico	2,915	2,897	1,214	1,189	1,038	1,019	176	170	14.5	14.3	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 reestimation. 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, 2012–13 annual averages

(Percent)

Region, division, and state	Employment-population ratio [1]		Over-the-year change	Error range of ratio, 2013 [2]		
	2012	2013				
United States	58.6	58.6	0.0	58.4	–	58.8
Northeast	58.7	58.7	.0	58.3	–	59.2
New England	61.3	60.9	-.4	60.1	–	61.6
Connecticut	60.9	60.1	-.8	58.9	–	61.2
Maine	60.6	60.9	.3	59.7	–	62.1
Massachusetts	60.6	60.1	-.5	59.0	–	61.2
New Hampshire	65.8	65.6	-.2	64.6	–	66.6
Rhode Island	59.4	59.3	-.1	58.2	–	60.5
Vermont	66.2	65.5	-.7	64.3	–	66.7
Middle Atlantic	57.8	58.0	.2	57.4	–	58.5
New Jersey	59.4	59.4	.0	58.5	–	60.4
New York	56.6	56.8	.2	56.2	–	57.5
Pennsylvania	58.6	58.8	.2	57.9	–	59.6
Midwest	60.5	60.5	.0	60.1	–	60.9
East North Central	58.7	58.7	.0	58.2	–	59.2
Illinois	59.9	59.4	-.5	58.5	–	60.4
Indiana	57.9	58.0	.1	56.6	–	59.5
Michigan	54.5	55.0	.5	54.0	–	55.9
Ohio	58.9	59.0	.1	58.1	–	59.8
Wisconsin	63.5	63.6	.1	62.2	–	64.9
West North Central	64.7	64.8	.1	64.2	–	65.3
Iowa	66.0	66.3	.3	65.2	–	67.4
Kansas	64.4	64.3	-.1	63.1	–	65.4
Minnesota	66.8	66.8	.0	65.7	–	68.0
Missouri	59.7	60.1	.4	58.8	–	61.4
Nebraska	69.3	69.2	-.1	68.1	–	70.3
North Dakota	70.4	69.4	-1.0	68.1	–	70.8
South Dakota	67.5	67.2	-.3	66.0	–	68.4
South	57.8	57.8	.0	57.5	–	58.1
South Atlantic	57.6	57.7	.1	57.3	–	58.2
Delaware	56.9	56.7	-.2	55.7	–	57.8
District of Columbia	63.0	63.5	.5	62.4	–	64.7
Florida	55.3	55.8	.5	54.9	–	56.8
Georgia	58.0	57.9	-.1	56.8	–	58.9
Maryland	63.3	63.0	-.3	62.1	–	63.8
North Carolina	57.0	56.9	-.1	55.9	–	57.9
South Carolina	54.4	54.4	.0	53.2	–	55.6
Virginia	62.9	62.7	-.2	61.5	–	63.9
West Virginia	50.3	50.1	-.2	48.4	–	51.7
East South Central	55.2	54.4	-.8	53.6	–	55.2
Alabama	53.6	53.1	-.5	51.4	–	54.8
Kentucky	56.2	55.7	-.5	54.4	–	57.0
Mississippi	52.9	52.0	-.9	50.5	–	53.5
Tennessee	56.7	55.6	-1.1	54.4	–	56.9
West South Central	59.5	59.6	.1	59.0	–	60.2
Arkansas	54.9	53.9	-1.0	52.7	–	55.1
Louisiana	55.5	55.9	.4	54.3	–	57.5
Oklahoma	58.7	58.8	.1	57.5	–	60.1
Texas	60.9	61.1	.2	60.4	–	61.8
West	57.8	57.9	.1	57.6	–	58.3
Mountain	59.3	59.1	-.2	58.5	–	59.7
Arizona	55.5	54.6	-.9	53.0	–	56.2
Colorado	63.4	63.2	-.2	61.7	–	64.7
Idaho	60.0	60.1	.1	58.7	–	61.5
Montana	60.2	60.5	.3	59.0	–	62.0
Nevada	57.5	57.2	-.3	56.1	–	58.4
New Mexico	54.1	54.1	.0	53.0	–	55.2
Utah	64.2	65.6	1.4	64.1	–	67.1
Wyoming	65.1	64.9	-.2	63.6	–	66.2
Pacific	57.1	57.4	.3	57.0	–	57.8
Alaska	63.6	63.4	-.2	61.6	–	65.1
California	56.5	57.0	.5	56.6	–	57.5
Hawaii	57.7	57.7	.0	56.5	–	58.9
Oregon	57.3	56.7	-.6	55.7	–	57.7
Washington	59.6	59.1	-.5	58.2	–	60.1
Puerto Rico	35.6	35.2	-.4		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 reestimation. Data for Puerto Rico are derived from a monthly household survey similar to the Current Population Survey.

Chart 1. Over-the-year change in unemployment rates by state, 2013 annual averages
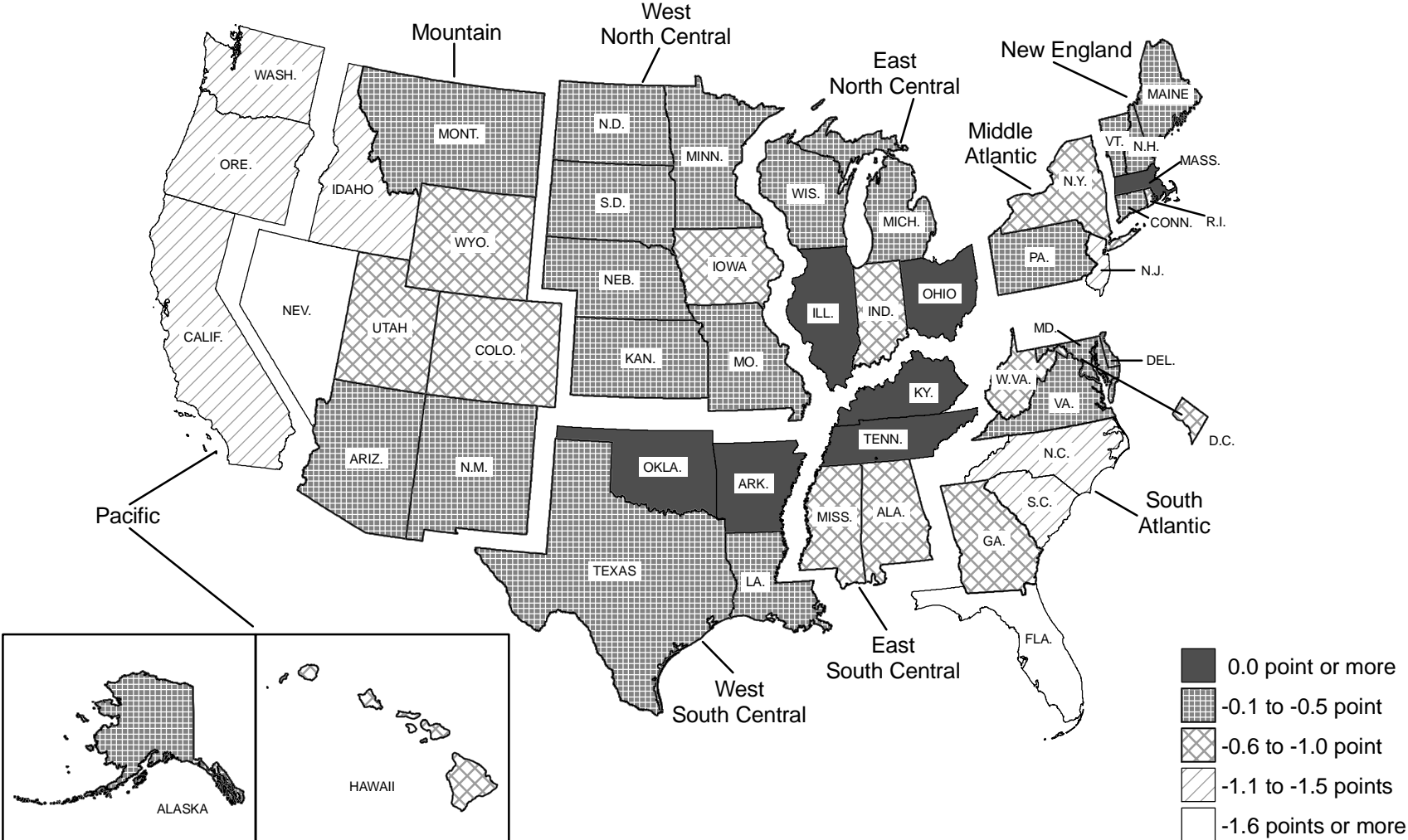
(U.S. change = -0.7 percentage point)

■ (dark)	0.0 point or more
▦	-0.1 to -0.5 point
▨	-0.6 to -1.0 point
▧	-1.1 to -1.5 points
□	-1.6 points or more

Chart 2. Unemployment rates by state, 2013 annual averages

(U.S. rate = 7.4 percent)

Legend:
- 8.5% or higher
- 7.5% to 8.4%
- 6.5% to 7.4%
- 5.5% to 6.4%
- 5.4% or lower

Region labels: Mountain, West North Central, East North Central, New England, Middle Atlantic, Pacific, South Atlantic, West South Central, East South Central

State labels: WASH., ORE., IDAHO, MONT., N.D., MINN., WIS., MICH., MAINE, VT., N.H., MASS., N.Y., CALIF., NEV., UTAH, WYO., S.D., IOWA, NEB., ILL., IND., OHIO, PA., CONN., R.I., N.J., ARIZ., N.M., COLO., KAN., MO., KY., W.VA., VA., MD., DEL., D.C., OKLA., ARK., TENN., N.C., S.C., TEXAS, LA., MISS., ALA., GA., FLA., ALASKA, HAWAII

Chart 3. Employment-population ratios by state, 2013 annual averages

(U.S. ratio = 58.6 percent)

Legend:
- 62.0% or higher
- 57.0% to 61.9%
- 56.9% or lower