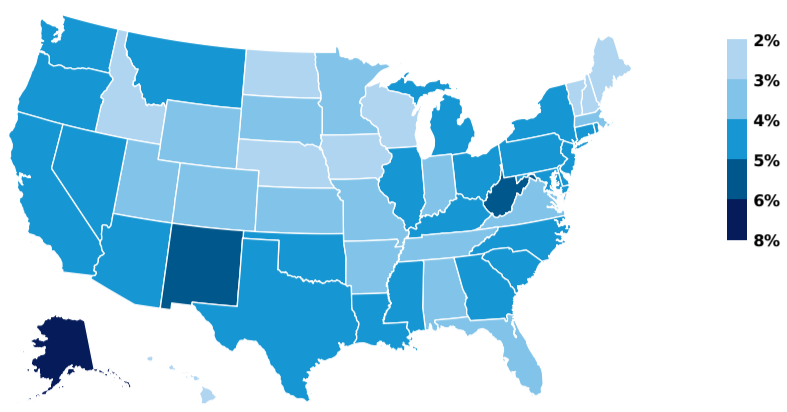
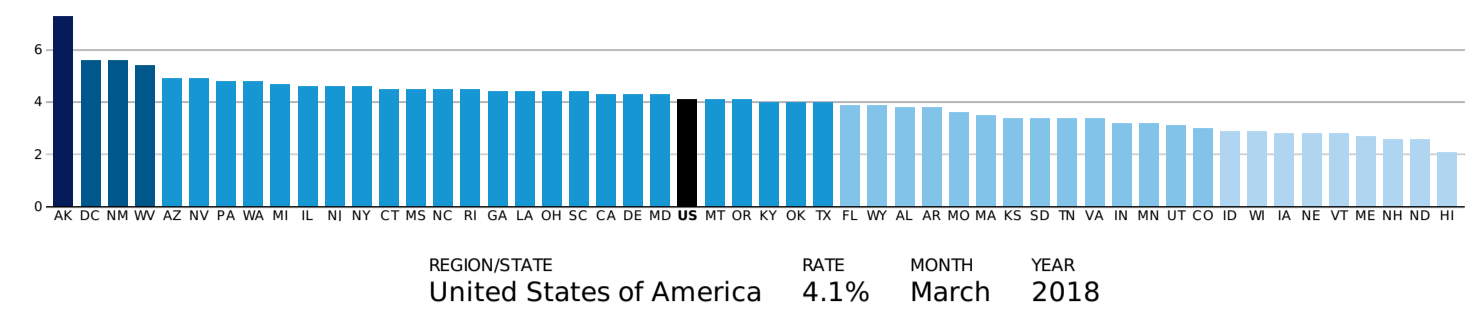


EMPLOYMENT

Breaking down state data on unemployment rates, total (nonfarm) payroll employment, and government employment.

Unemployment Rate (percent, seasonally adjusted)

The national unemployment rate was 4.1 percent as of March 2018.



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics. (<http://www.bls.gov/news.release/laus.t03.htm>)

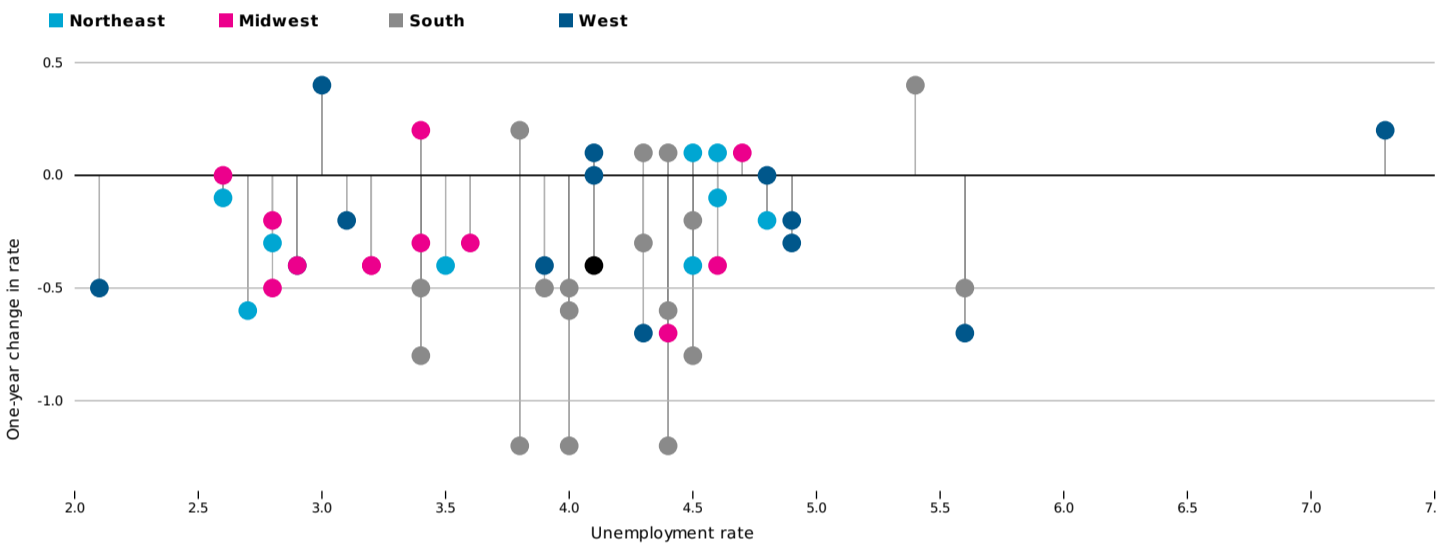
The national unemployment rate was 4.1 percent in March 2018. Hawaii's 2.1 percent unemployment rate was the lowest of any state. Eight other states also had March unemployment rates below 3.0 percent: Idaho, Iowa, Maine, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Vermont, and Wisconsin. In total, 26 states had March unemployment rates at or below 4.0 percent.

Alaska's 7.3 percent rate was the highest of any state. The March unemployment rate was also greater than 5.0 percent in the District of Columbia (5.6 percent), New Mexico (5.6 percent), and West Virginia (5.4 percent).

Unemployment Rate: Level vs. One-Year Change

The national unemployment rate decreased 0.4 percentage points to a value of 4.1 percent between March 2017 and March 2018.

REGION/STATE: UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
 RATE: 4.1%
 CHANGE: -0.4 percentage points



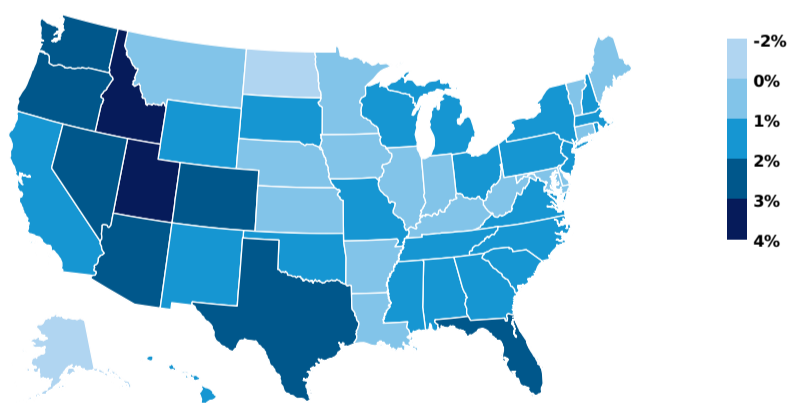
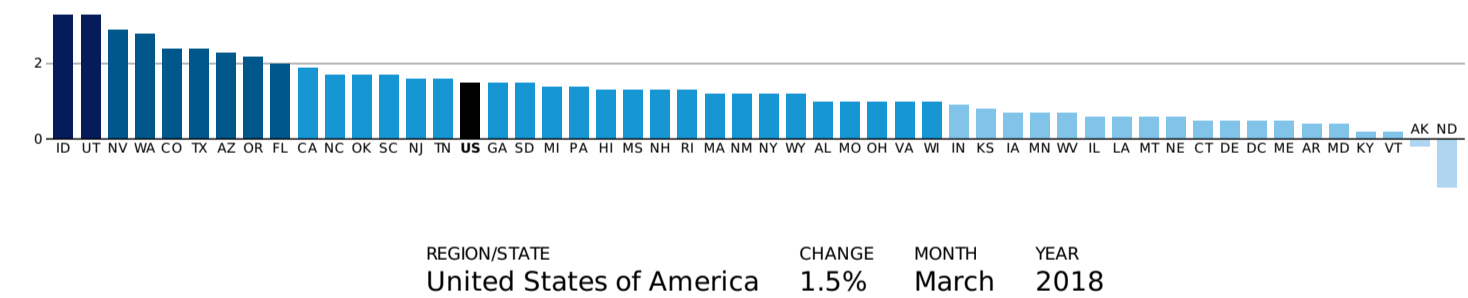
Source: Both datasets from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. (<http://www.bls.gov/news.release/laus.t03.htm>)

The national unemployment rate fell 0.4 percentage points between March 2017 and March 2018. The unemployment rate fell the most in Alabama, Kentucky, and Louisiana (-1.2 percentage points in all three states). In total, 16 states and the District of Columbia saw unemployment rates fall 0.5 percentage points or more.

Eleven states saw unemployment rates increase over the year. Colorado and West Virginia both saw unemployment rates increase 0.4 percentage points. Alaska, Arkansas, Maryland, Michigan, Montana, New Jersey, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and South Dakota also saw unemployment rates increase over the year.

Total Employment (percent change year over year)

Total (public and private) nonfarm payroll employment increased 1.5 percent from March 2017 to March 2018.



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics. (<http://www.bls.gov/news.release/laus.t05.htm>)

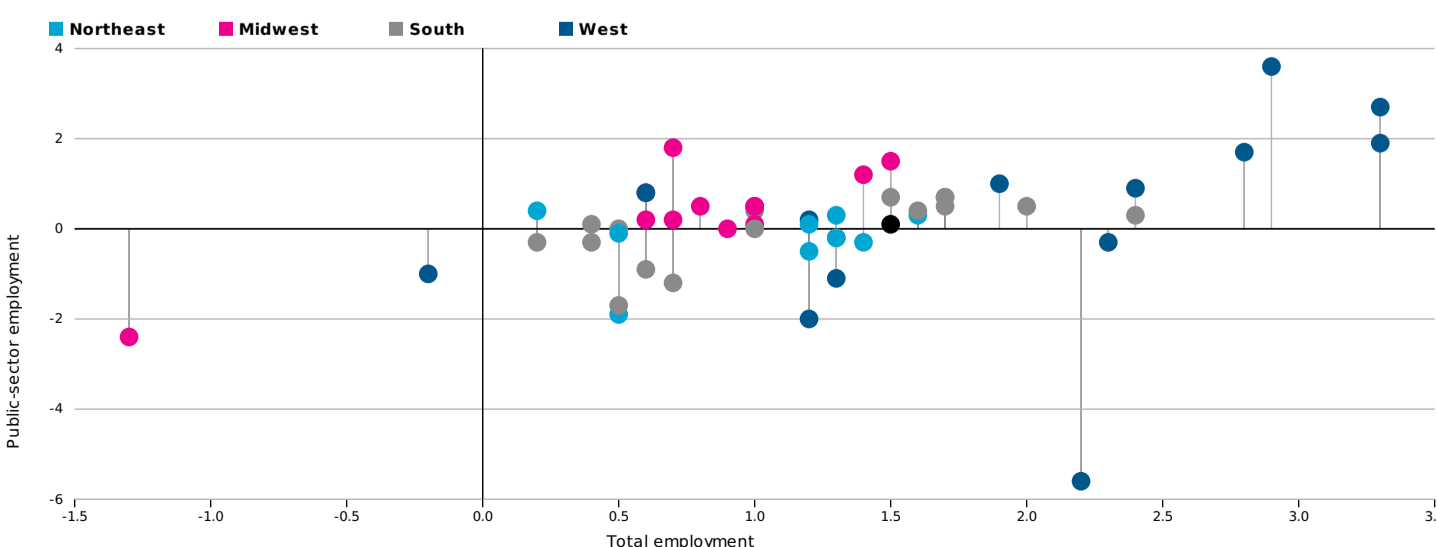
Total national (public and private) nonfarm payroll employment increased 1.5 percent from March 2017 to March 2018. Idaho and Utah both saw total employment increase 3.3 percent, the largest increases among the states. The next largest increases were in Nevada (2.9 percent) and Washington (2.8 percent). In total, nine states saw total employment increase 2.0 percent or more.

Total employment declined over the year in only North Dakota (-1.3 percent) and Alaska (-0.2 percent). Both states have seen consistent decreases in total employment year to year.

Total Employment vs. Public Employment

Total public-sector employment increased 0.1 percent from March 2017 to March 2018, staying well below the 1.5 percent increase in total employment.

REGION/STATE: UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
 TOTAL: 1.5%
 PUBLIC: 0.1%



Source: Both datasets from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. (<http://www.bls.gov/news.release/laus.t05.htm>)

Total public-sector employment increased 0.1 percent from March 2017 to March 2018. Public employment increased the most in Nevada (3.6 percent) and Idaho (2.7 percent). In total, eight states saw public employment increase 1.0 percent or more.

Public employment declined over the past year in 16 states and the District of Columbia. The largest decline was in Oregon (-5.6 percent). The next largest declines were in North Dakota (-2.4 percent) and Wyoming (-2.0 percent). Four additional states and the District of Columbia saw public employment decline at least 1.0 percent.

[Click here for a printer-friendly PDF](#)

Note: The unemployment rate is from a US Bureau of Labor Statistics survey based on place of residence. The employment data are from a US Bureau of Labor Statistics survey based on place of work. All data are seasonally adjusted. This page is not comparable to the Bureau of Labor Statistics's press release, because that release as of March 2018 highlights only changes that are statistically significant.