Key findings

- The Midwest remains the region with the nation’s lowest unemployment rate (3.2% as of May 2023) and highest prime-age employment-to-population ratio (81.9% in 2022). However, racial employment gaps remain significant. The Black unemployment rate in the Midwest is more than 2.5 times the white unemployment rate.

- Wage growth has been slow for typical workers in the Midwest.

- The Midwest region lags the rest of the country in the share of private-sector workers with access to paid sick leave.

- Union density has declined in the Midwest more than in any other region since 1979, dropping from 28.9% in 1979 to 11.0% in 2022.

- A strong federal policy response reduced poverty during the pandemic. However, poverty rates are returning to previous levels as pandemic relief programs end.

Why this matters

Historically the Midwest has been a place of opportunity for workers building the core products of the U.S. economy. But decades of relentless attacks on unions, bolstered by anti-worker policies, have undermined working families in the Midwest. Gains made during the pandemic will be lost unless policymakers change course.

How to fix it

The impact of the federal pandemic response shows clearly that good policy can change people’s lives for the better. Midwestern policymakers have an opportunity to reverse course, repealing anti-worker policies and putting worker-friendly policies in their place. Key policies include raising minimum wages, enacting paid sick leave and paid family leave, protecting the right to organize, and investing in the public sector.