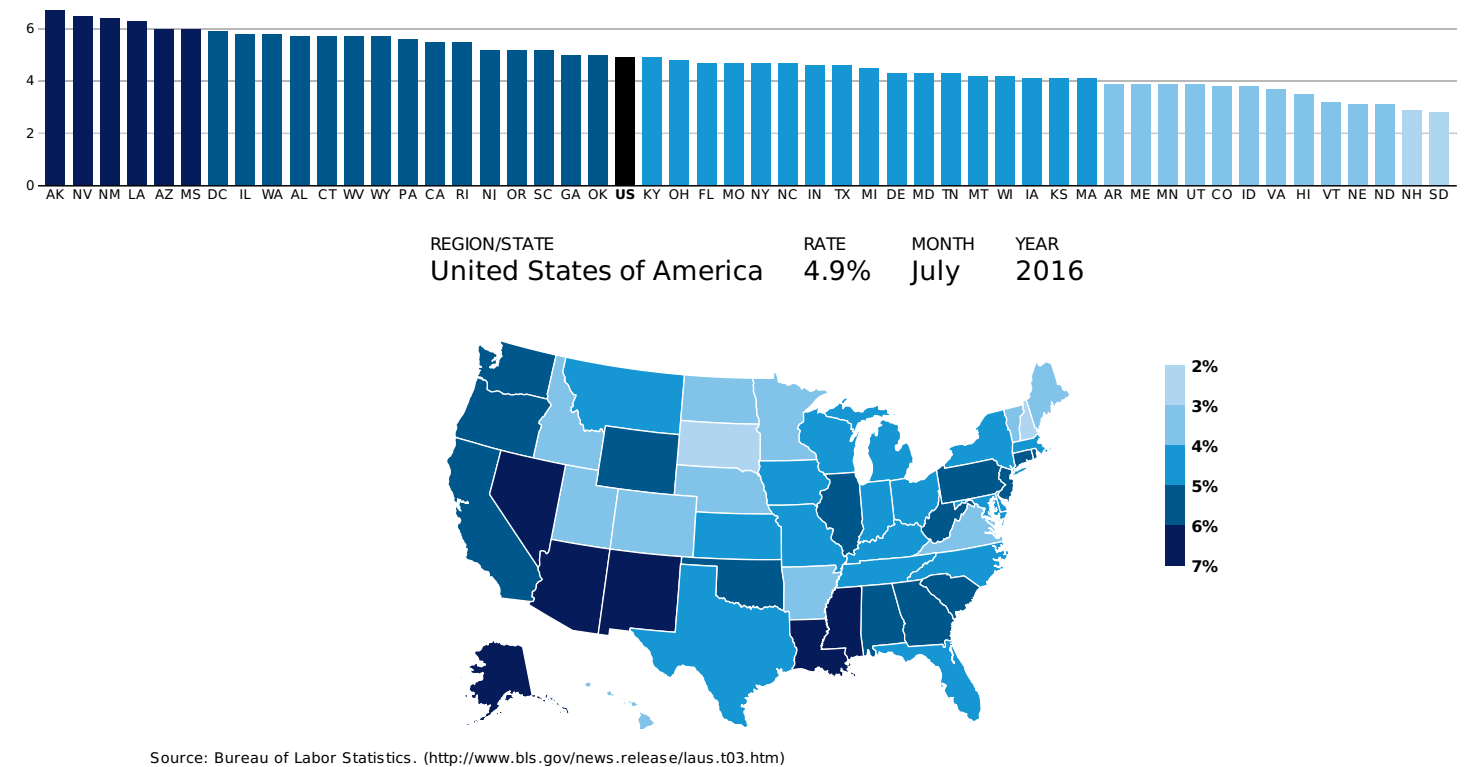


EMPLOYMENT

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

Unemployment Rate (percent, seasonally adjusted)

The national unemployment rate was 4.9 percent as of July 2016.

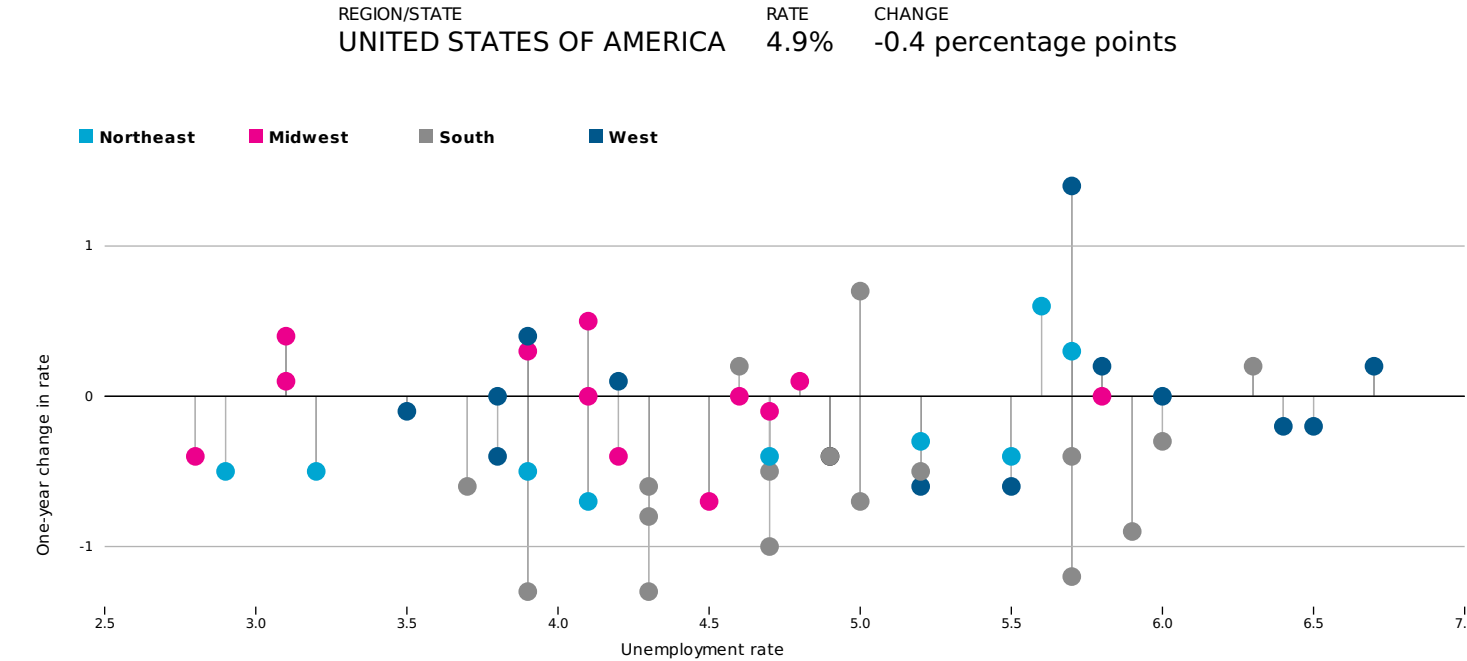


Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics. (<http://www.bls.gov/news.release/laus.t03.htm>)

The national unemployment rate was 4.9 percent in August 2016. Alaska's unemployment rate (6.8 percent) was the highest of any state. Four additional states had August unemployment rates of 6.0 percent or higher: New Mexico (6.6 percent), Louisiana and Nevada (both 6.3 percent), and Mississippi (6.0 percent). The District of Columbia (DC) also had an unemployment rate of 6.0 percent. The lowest unemployment rates were in South Dakota (2.9 percent) and New Hampshire (3.0 percent). Both states have historically (<http://apps.urban.org/features/state-economic-monitor/historical.html>) had lower unemployment rates than the national average. Ten other states had August unemployment rates under 4.0 percent: Arkansas, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Massachusetts, Nebraska, North Dakota, Utah, Vermont, and Virginia.

Unemployment Rate: Level vs. One-Year Change

The national unemployment rate decreased 0.4 percentage points to a value of 4.9 percent between July 2015 and July 2016.

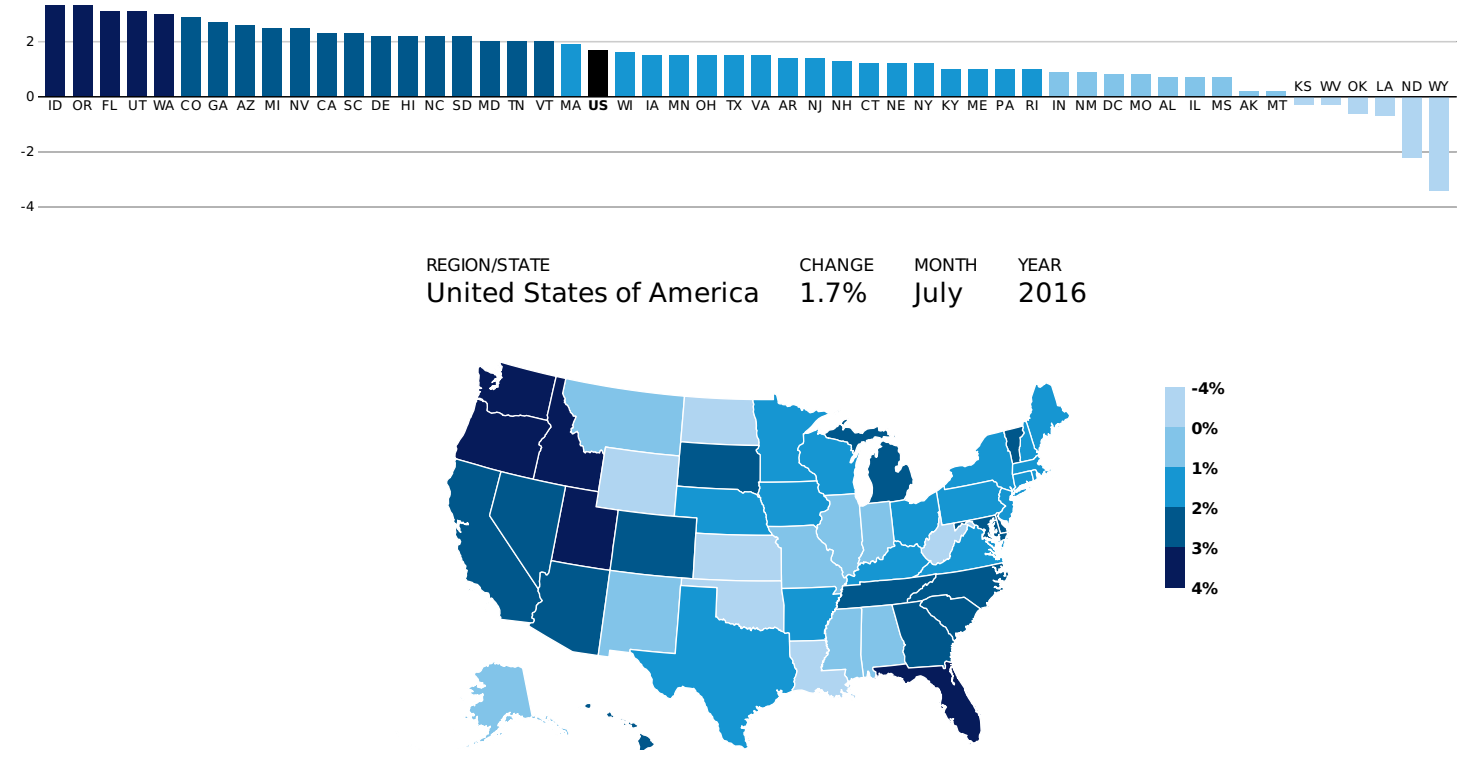


Source: Both datasets from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. (<http://www.bls.gov/news.release/laus.t03.htm>)

The national unemployment rate fell 0.2 percentage points between August 2015 and August 2016. The rate increased 1.2 percentage points in Wyoming, the greatest increase of any state over the year, because of continuing low natural resource prices. The next largest rate increases were in Oklahoma and Pennsylvania (both 0.8 percentage points). The unemployment rate increased over the year in 16 other states: Alaska, Colorado, Connecticut, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Texas, Utah, and Washington. Among states with an increase, three had an August 2016 unemployment rate above 6.0 percent (Alaska, Louisiana, and New Mexico), and four had a rate below 4.0 percent (Colorado, Nebraska, North Dakota, and Utah). The largest drops in year-over-year unemployment rates were all in the South: Arkansas and Tennessee (both -1.2 percentage points), North Carolina (-1.1 percent points), and West Virginia (-1.0 percentage point).

Total Employment (percent change year over year)

Total (public and private) nonfarm payroll employment increased 1.7 percent from July 2015 to July 2016.

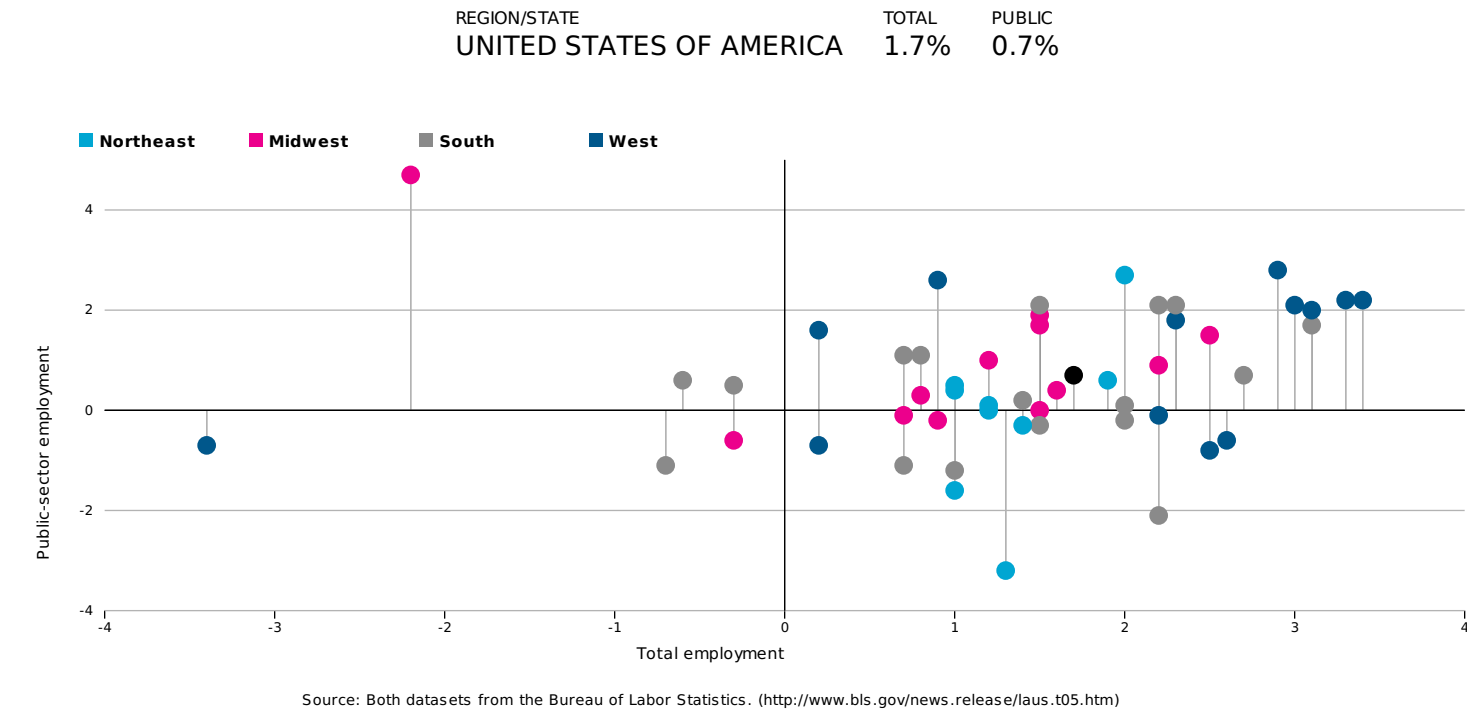


Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics. (<http://www.bls.gov/news.release/laus.t05.htm>)

Total national (public and private) nonfarm payroll employment increased 1.7 percent from August 2015 to August 2016. The largest employment drops were in Wyoming (-3.3 percent) and North Dakota (-1.7 percent). Employment decreased over the past year (<http://apps.urban.org/features/state-economic-monitor/historical.html>) in both states as the price of natural resources plummeted. Three other energy states also saw employment declines over the past year: Louisiana, Montana, and Oklahoma. Kansas was the only non-resource-dependent state to lose jobs, but the state is a major provider of energy services and suffered from low agricultural prices. The largest increase in total employment was in Oregon (3.3 percent). Total employment also grew 3.0 percent or more over the past 12 months in Idaho, Florida, and Utah.

Total Employment vs. Public Employment

Total public-sector employment increased 0.7 percent from July 2015 to July 2016, staying well below the 1.7 percent increase in total employment.



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

Total public-sector employment increased 0.7 percent from August 2015 to August 2016. Public employment decreased over the year in 17 states, with the largest decreases in Hawaii (-2.5 percent), New Hampshire (-2.1 percent), Kansas (-1.6 percent), Maine (-1.5 percent), and Arizona and Indiana (both -1.1 percent). Despite declines in public employment, all of those states named saw an increase in total employment except

Kansas (-0.6 percent). The largest increase in public employment was in North Dakota (6.0 percent). Ten other states and DC saw public employment increase 2.0 percent or more over the year: Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, Ohio, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Washington, and Vermont. All of those states and DC also saw total employment increase over the year, except North Dakota, where total employment declined -1.7 percent.

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 July 2016 highlights only changes that are statistically significant.