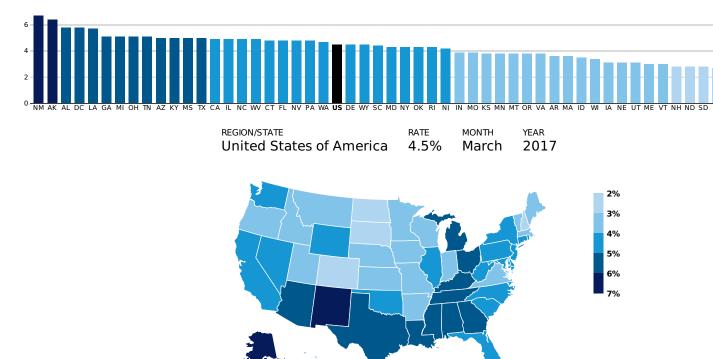
EMPLOYMENT

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

Unemployment Rate (percent, seasonally adjusted)

The national unemployment rate was 4.5 percent as of March 2017.



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

The national unemployment rate was 4.5 percent in March 2017. New Mexico had the highest unemployment rate (6.7 percent) of any state. Alaska was the only other state with an unemployment rate above 6.0 percent (6.4 percent). The District of Columbia (DC) and six states (Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Tennessee) also had March unemployment rates above 5.0 percent.

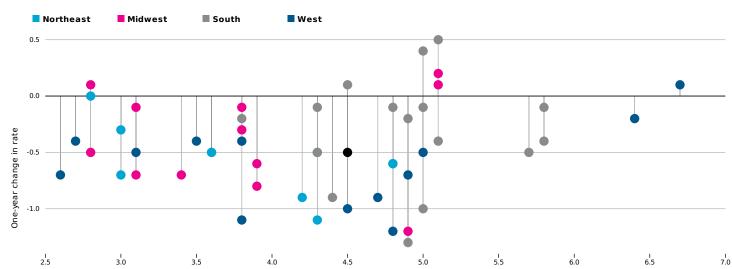
Colorado had the lowest unemployment rate in March (2.6 percent). In addition to Colorado, four states had March unemployment rates below 3.0 percent: Hawaii (2.7 percent), New Hampshire, North Dakota, and South Dakota (all 2.8 percent). In total, 21 states had March rates below 4.0 percent.

Unemployment Rate: Level vs. One-Year Change

The national unemployment rate decreased 0.5 percentage points to a value of 4.5 percent between March 2016 and March 2017.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA -0.5 percentage points 4.5%

RATE



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

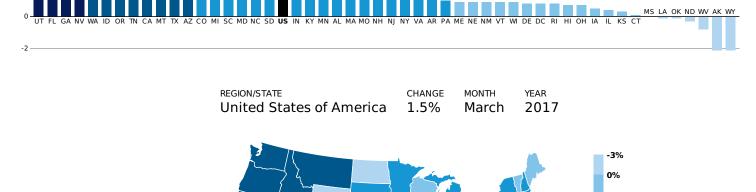
Unemployment rate

The national unemployment rate fell 0.5 percentage points between March 2016 and March 2017. Tennessee's 0.5 percentage-point increase in unemployment was the largest of any state. The unemployment rate also increased over the year in Delaware, Michigan, New Mexico, Ohio, South Dakota, and Texas.

West Virginia had the largest unemployment rate decline over the past year (-1.3 percentage points). Six additional states saw their rates fall 1.0 percentage point or more: Illinois, Nevada, Mississippi, Oregon, Rhode Island, and Wyoming. All seven of these states had March 2017 unemployment rates of 5.0 percent or lower.

Total Employment (percent change year over year)

Total (public and private) nonfarm payroll employment increased 1.5 percent from March 2016 to March 2017.



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 2016 to

South

March 2017. Total employment declined 2.1 percent in both Alaska and Wyoming. No other state saw employment decline more than 1.0 percent, but Louisiana, North Dakota, Oklahoma, and West Virginia also lost jobs over the year. The largest increase in total employment was in Utah (3.2 percent), where employment grew across all

sectors of the economy. After Utah, three states saw total employment increase 3.0 percent: Florida, Georgia, and Nevada.

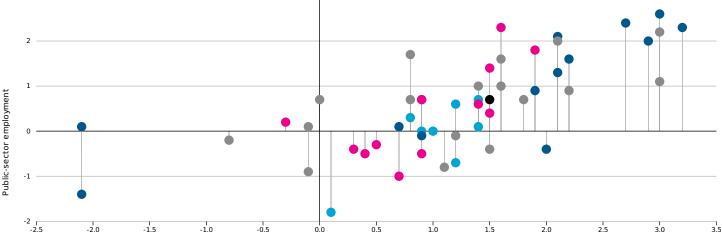
Total public-sector employment increased 0.7 percent from March 2016 to March 2017, staying well below the 1.5 percent increase in total employment.

Midwest

Total Employment vs. Public Employment

REGION/STATE TOTAL **PUBLIC** UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 1.5% 0.7%

■ West



-2 ___ -2.5 -2.0 -1.5 -1.0 0.5 1.5 -0.5 1.0 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 March 2016 to March 2017. Despite the national increase, 15 states saw public employment fall over the past year. The largest declines in government jobs were in Connecticut (-1.8 percent) Wyoming (-1.4 percent), and Ohio (-1.0 percent).

Public employment increased the most in Nevada (2.6 percent). Seven additional states saw government employment increase 2.0 percent or more: California, Georgia, Idaho, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, and Washington.

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 2017 highlights only changes that are statistically significant.