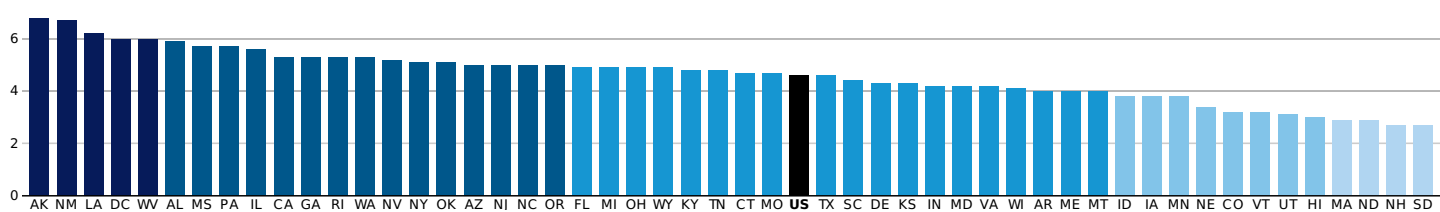


EMPLOYMENT

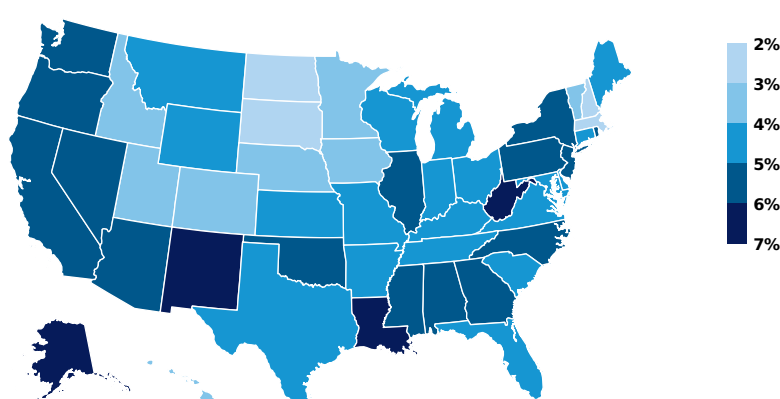
Breaking down state data on unemployment rates, total (nonfarm) payroll employment, and government employment.

Unemployment Rate (percent, seasonally adjusted)

The national unemployment rate was 4.6 percent as of November 2016.



REGION/STATE: United States of America
 RATE: 4.6%
 MONTH: November
 YEAR: 2016



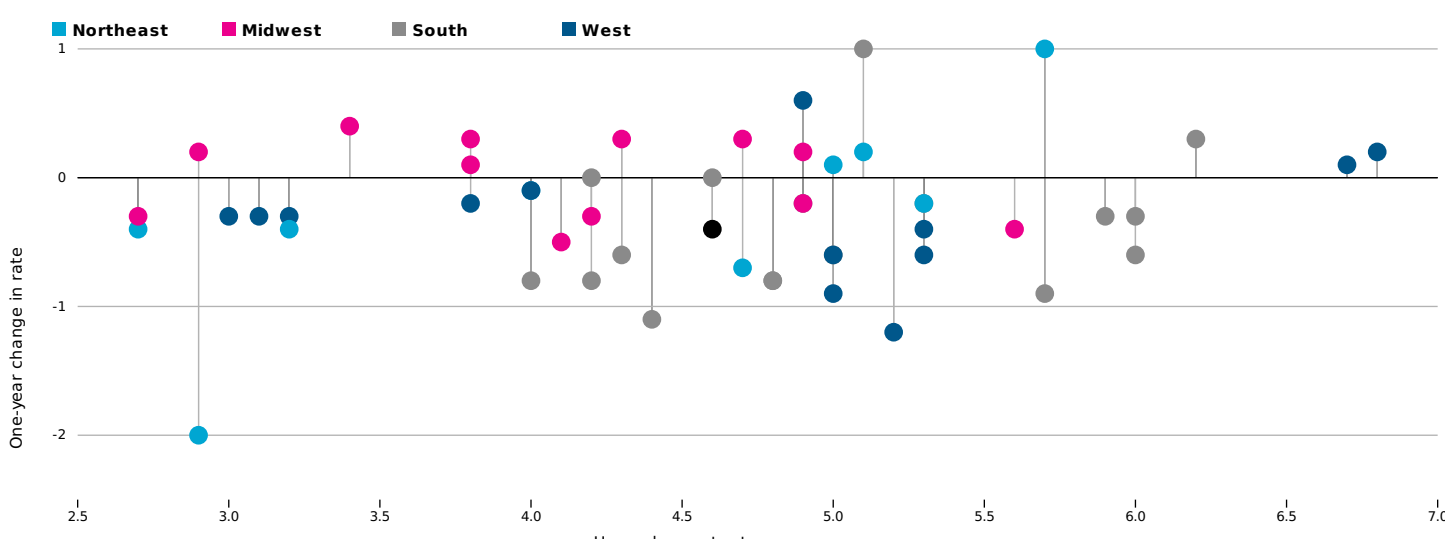
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics. (<http://www.bls.gov/news.release/laus.t03.htm>)

The national unemployment rate was 4.6 percent in November 2016. Alaska's 6.8 percent unemployment rate was the highest of any state. Three additional states had November unemployment rates of 6.0 percent or higher: New Mexico (6.7 percent), Louisiana (6.2 percent), and West Virginia (6.0 percent). The District of Columbia's (DC's) unemployment rate was also 6.0 percent. Five states had November unemployment rates at or below 3.0 percent: New Hampshire (2.7 percent), South Dakota (2.7 percent), Massachusetts (2.9 percent), North Dakota (2.9 percent), and Hawaii (3.0 percent). Another seven states had unemployment rates below 4.0 percent: Colorado, Idaho, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Utah, and Vermont.

Unemployment Rate: Level vs. One-Year Change

The national unemployment rate decreased 0.4 percentage points to a value of 4.6 percent between November 2015 and November 2016.

REGION/STATE: UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
 RATE: 4.6%
 CHANGE: -0.4 percentage points

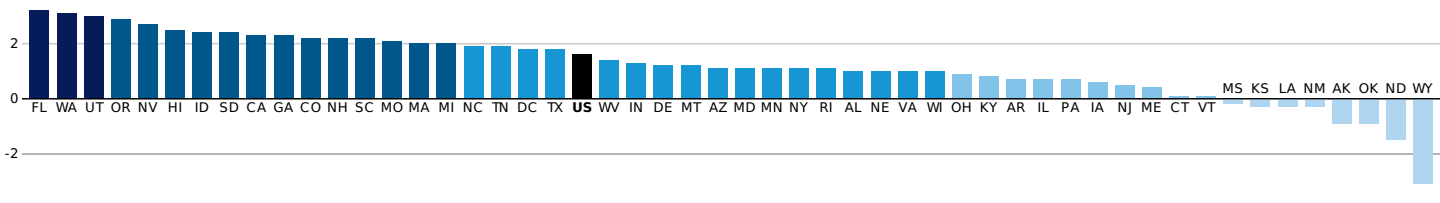


Source: Both datasets from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. (<http://www.bls.gov/news.release/laus.t03.htm>)

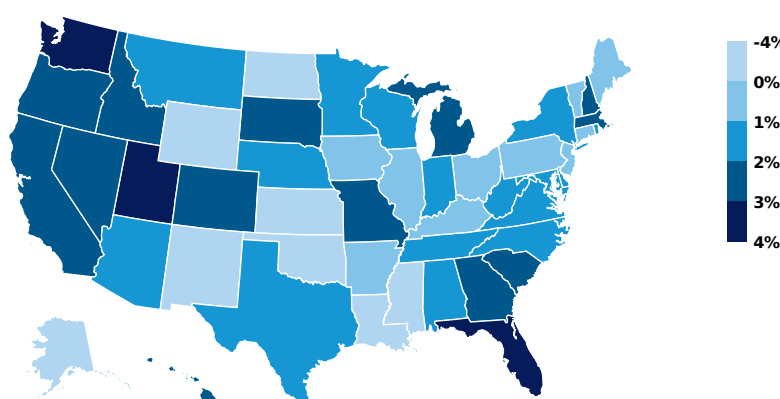
The national unemployment rate fell 0.4 percentage points between November 2015 and November 2016. Overall, the unemployment rate increased over the year in 15 states, including states with low November unemployment rates (Iowa, 3.8 percent) and high rates (Louisiana, 6.2 percent). The rate increased 1.0 percentage point in both Oklahoma (to 5.1 percent) and Pennsylvania (to 5.7 percent), more than in any other state. The next largest rate increases were in Wyoming (0.6 percentage points) and Nebraska (0.4 percentage points). The largest drop in year-over-year unemployment rates was in Massachusetts (-2.0 percentage points), bringing the state's rate below 3.0 percent for the first time since November 2001 (<http://apps.urban.org/features/state-economic-monitor/historical.html>). The next largest decline was in Nevada (-1.2 percentage points). That state's unemployment rate, however, remains above 5.0 percent.

Total Employment (percent change year over year)

Total (public and private) nonfarm payroll employment increased 1.6 percent from November 2015 to November 2016.



REGION/STATE: United States of America
 CHANGE: 1.6%
 MONTH: November
 YEAR: 2016



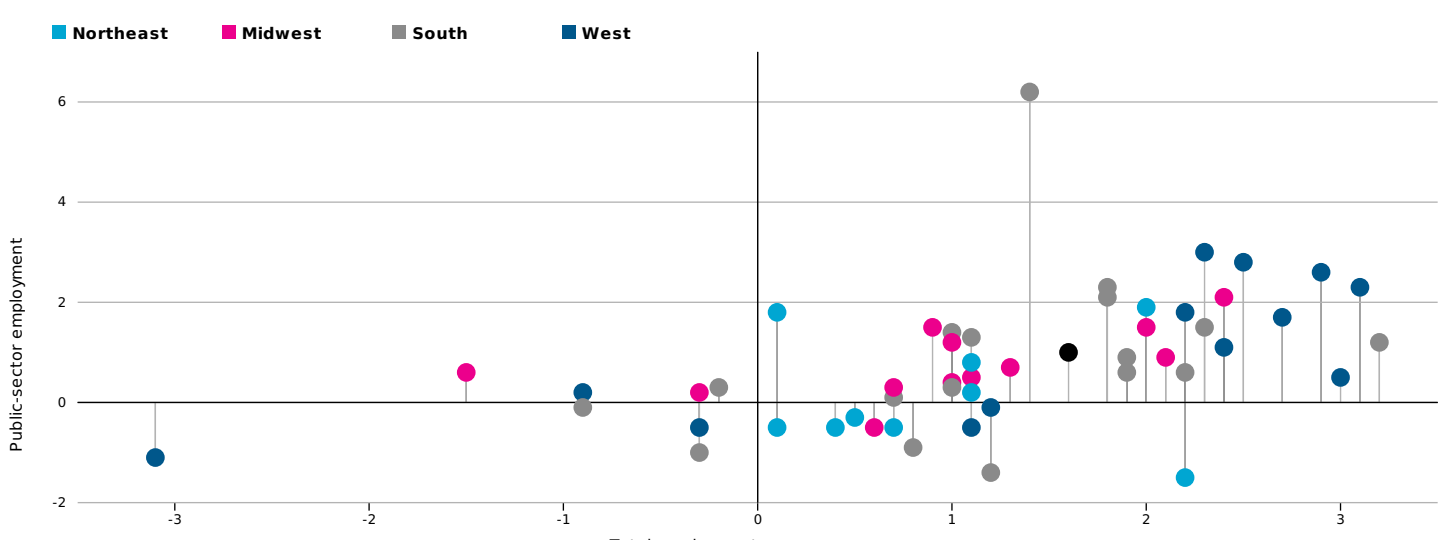
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics. (<http://www.bls.gov/news.release/laus.t05.htm>)

Total national (public and private) nonfarm payroll employment increased 1.6 percent from November 2015 to November 2016. The largest employment drop was in Wyoming (-3.1 percent), followed by other energy-dependent states: North Dakota (-1.5 percent), Oklahoma (-0.9 percent), and Alaska (-0.9 percent). The precipitous decline of natural resource prices has negatively affected employment in many of these states over the past year (<http://apps.urban.org/features/state-economic-monitor/historical.html>). Specifically, Wyoming's mining sector employment lost almost 5,000 jobs, a decline of 11 percent over last year. Overall, total employment declined over the year in eight states. The largest increase in total employment was in Florida (3.2 percent), where employment grew across all sectors. Total employment also grew 3.0 percent or more over the past 12 months in Washington State and Utah.

Total Employment vs. Public Employment

Total public-sector employment increased 1.0 percent from November 2015 to November 2016, staying well below the 1.6 percent increase in total employment.

REGION/STATE: UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
 TOTAL: 1.6%
 PUBLIC: 1.0%



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

Total public-sector employment increased 1.0 percent from November 2015 to November 2016 but still remains 1.4 percent below its 2008 peak. Public employment decreased over the year in 14 states, with the largest decreases in New Hampshire (-1.5 percent) and Delaware (-1.4 percent). Among the 14 states with falling public employment, four (New Mexico, Oklahoma, Louisiana, and Wyoming) also saw declines in total employment. In contrast, although New Hampshire's public employment fell, its total employment increased

2.2 percent over the year. The largest increase in public employment was in West Virginia (6.2 percent), where almost all of the growth came from local government employment (<http://lmi.workforcewv.org/DataRelease/StateRelease.html>). West Virginia's public employment often has dramatic swings each May (<http://apps.urban.org/features/state-economic-monitor/historical.html>), when the state holds its biennial primary election, ebbing and flowing with election years. However, before this year, the state did not show election-year spikes in November. California had the next highest increase in public employment (3.0 percent). Overall, eight states saw public employment increase 2.0 percent or more. All eight states also saw increases in total employment.

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 November 2016 highlights only changes that are statistically significant.