

EXPLANATION OF NET JOB LOSS AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE CHART

The chart on the following page shows a comparison of the current (September 2012) unemployment rate and cumulative nonfarm job losses (as a percent of total employment) in each state and the District of Columbia versus the national average. States that appear in the upper right quadrant are experiencing unemployment rates higher than the national average and cumulative job losses greater than the national average. States in the lower left quadrant are experiencing lower unemployment rates and smaller job losses than the national average.

Meanwhile, states in the upper left quadrant experienced net job losses greater than the national average but have a current unemployment rate lower than the national average, and states located in the lower right quadrant have experienced job losses below the national average even as their unemployment rate remains above the national average.

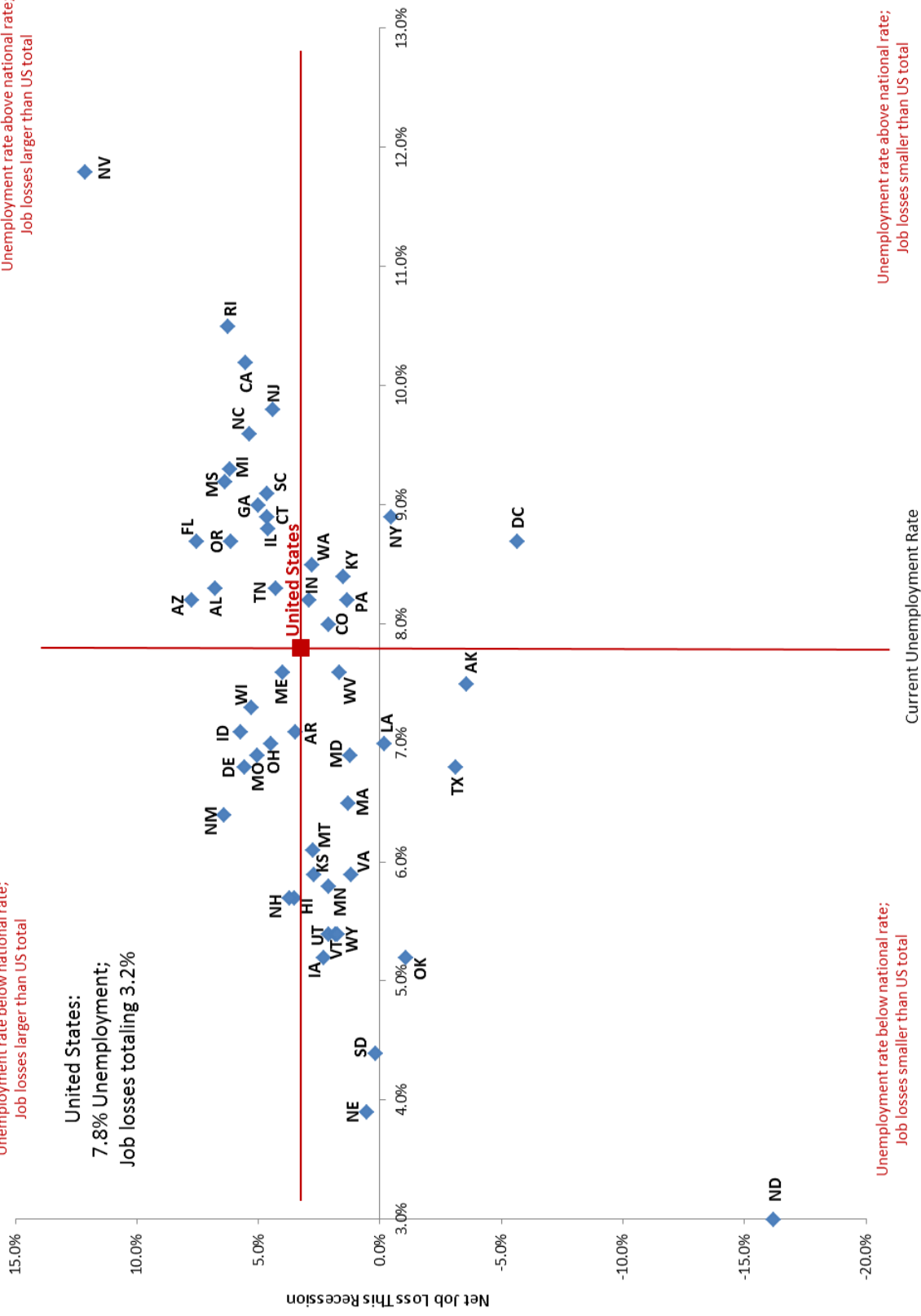
Most states experienced significant job losses during the recession. Between December 2007 and June 2009, forty-eight states and the District of Columbia saw declines in payroll employment. Only Alaska and North Dakota saw their payrolls increase during this period. Job growth has resumed in most states in the last two years of the recovery; forty-four states and the District of Columbia experienced net job gains from July 2010 to September 2012. Four states – Louisiana, New York, Oklahoma, and Texas – and the District of Columbia have recovered all the jobs that were lost during the recession.

Net Job Loss from Recession's Onset and September 2012 Unemployment Rate

Unemployment rate above national rate;
Job losses larger than US total

Unemployment rate below national rate;
Job losses larger than US total

United States:
7.8% Unemployment;
Job losses totaling 3.2%



Unemployment rate above national rate;
Job losses smaller than US total

Unemployment rate below national rate;
Job losses smaller than US total