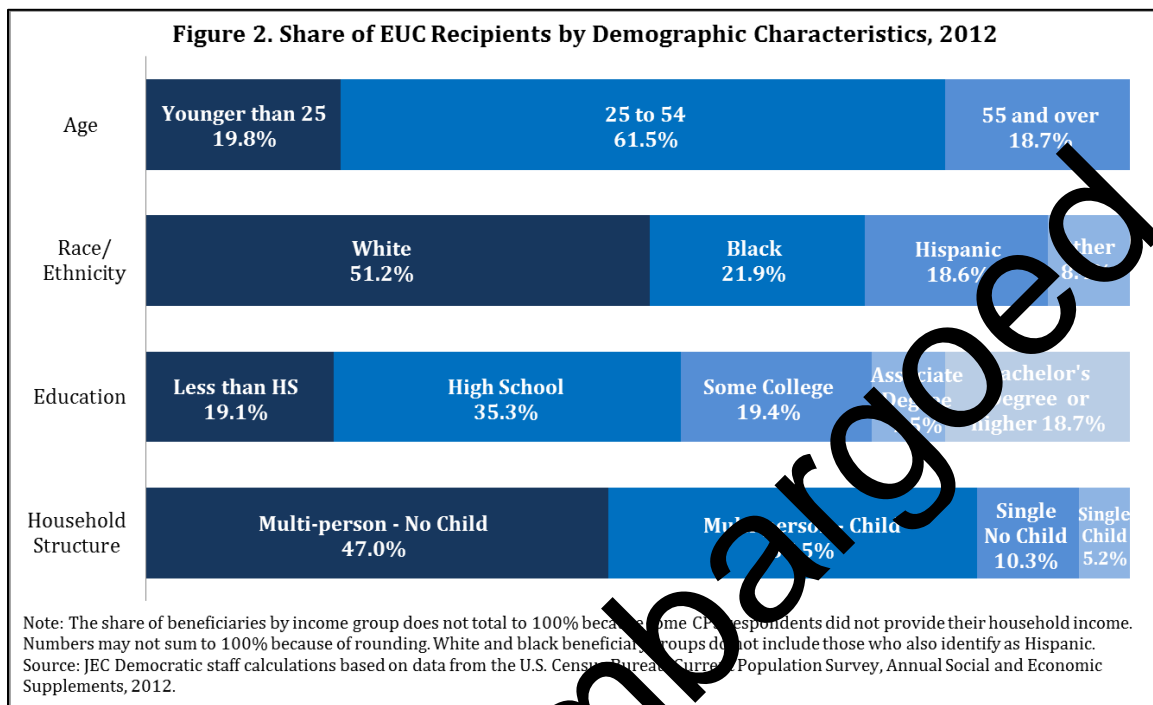






vast majority (85 percent) lived in households with more than one adult, and 43 percent lived in households with at least one child.<sup>13</sup> People of all levels of education have received EUC benefits. The majority of recipients in 2012 had earned a high school diploma, and almost one-fifth held a 4-year college degree.



### Emergency unemployment insurance helps the economy

According to the non-partisan Congressional Budget Office (CBO), extending emergency UI benefits offers the greatest “bang-for-the-buck” among a range of policy options designed to boost economic activity.<sup>14</sup> Workers receiving UI payments spend their benefits quickly. This spending has a ripple effect throughout the economy, helping to foster economic growth: every dollar spent on UI benefits increases gross domestic product by as much as \$1.90.<sup>15</sup> CBO recently estimated that continuing EUC benefits through 2014 would boost GDP by 0.2 percentage point and increase employment by 200,000 jobs.<sup>16</sup> Similarly, the Council of Economic Advisers estimated that not extending federal UI benefits would cost the economy 240,000 jobs.<sup>17</sup>

### Need for EUC is widespread across states

The current employment situation varies greatly across the United States. While some states continue to experience low levels of unemployment (North Dakota, South Dakota and Nebraska), unemployment remains high in others, including Nevada, Rhode Island, Michigan, Illinois and the District of Columbia (DC). (See Table 1) Long-term unemployment rates also differ across states, ranging from a low of 0.6 percent in North and South Dakota to a high of 4.1 percent in DC and Rhode Island.<sup>18</sup> Nevada and New Jersey have long-term unemployment rates of 3.9 percent. (See Map)









