



STATE ECONOMIC SNAPSHOTS

AUGUST 23, 2016

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August 23, 2016

State Economic Snapshots

This monthly report provides a snapshot of the status of the economic recovery in each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia. This month's snapshots include state-level data on jobs, unemployment and earnings through July 2016.¹

Highlights

- Private-sector employment increased in 37 states and the District of Columbia in July.
- The unemployment rate fell in 14 states.
- Real gross domestic product (GDP) increased in 43 states and the District of Columbia over the year between the first quarter of 2015 and the first quarter of 2016.
- Average hourly earnings, adjusted for inflation, increased in 41 states over the past year.

Private-Sector Job Gains

Private-sector employment increased in 37 states and the District of Columbia in July. The largest private-sector gains were in California (38,800), New York (36,200), Florida (26,500), Texas (24,500) and Colorado (11,100). On a percentage basis, the largest gains were in Vermont, Idaho, Colorado, Maine and New York.

Over the past 12 months, 43 states and the District of Columbia gained private-sector jobs, with California (330,000), Florida (232,000), Texas (134,000), New York (112,600) and Georgia (111,500) recording the largest increases. The largest percentage gains in private-sector employment during this period were in Idaho (3.6 percent), Oregon (3.5 percent), Florida, Utah (3.3 percent each) and Washington (3.2 percent). Nationally, 2.3 million private-sector jobs were added in the past year, a 1.9 percent increase.

Unemployment

The unemployment rate declined in 14 states in July. The declines were statistically significant in Illinois, Alabama and North Carolina. Seven states had statistically significant increases in the unemployment rate from the prior month.

Over the past 12 months, 30 states and the District of Columbia reported declines in the unemployment rate. Ten states and the District of Columbia had declines that were statistically significant, with the largest of these declines in Arkansas, Tennessee (-1.3 percentage points each), West Virginia (-1.2 percentage points), North Carolina (-1.0 percentage point) and the District of Columbia (-0.9 percentage point). Three states had increases that were statistically significant.

South Dakota (2.8 percent) had the lowest unemployment rate in July, followed by New Hampshire (2.9 percent), North Dakota, Nebraska (3.1 percent each) and Vermont (3.2 percent). Alaska (6.7 percent)

¹ Individual monthly readings should be interpreted with caution and in the context of longer-term trends and other data that become available. Changes in state-level data from month to month may not be statistically significant due to sampling variation, which occurs because a sample rather than the entire population is surveyed.

had the highest unemployment rate, followed by Nevada (6.5 percent), New Mexico (6.4 percent), Louisiana (6.3 percent), Arizona and Mississippi (6.0 percent each). The national unemployment rate was 4.9 percent in July, down from 5.3 percent one year ago.

State Gross Domestic Product

Real gross domestic product (GDP) increased in 43 states and the District of Columbia over the year between the first quarter of 2015 and the first quarter of 2016, according to data from the Bureau of Economic Analysis. GDP increased fastest in New Hampshire (4.1 percent), Tennessee (4.0 percent), Maine, South Dakota and Washington (3.7 percent each). Seven states reported declines in GDP over the year. Nationally, real GDP by state increased by 2.1 percent during this period.²

As seen in the **table on page 5**, over the past three years (between the first quarter of 2013 and the first quarter of 2016), real GDP increased in the District of Columbia and every state but Alaska and Wyoming. Alaska and Wyoming are also the only states to record negative GDP growth since the second quarter of 2009, when the Great Recession officially ended at the national level.

Energy producing states which benefited directly from the natural gas boom have recorded the strongest GDP growth since the second quarter of 2009, as well as over the entire recession and recovery period (from the fourth quarter of 2007 to the first quarter of 2016). This is despite slowing or negative growth in the past year. North Dakota, Texas, Oklahoma, Nebraska and Colorado rank 1st, 2nd and tied for 3rd, respectively, for fastest growth during the past 6 ¾ years. The same states rank 1st, 2nd, 4th, 5th and 6th for average annual growth since the fourth quarter of 2007, the prerecession peak for GDP at the national level.

As the natural gas boom waned, the North Dakota and Oklahoma economies contracted over the past year, experiencing GDP declines of 7.0 percent and 3.0 percent, respectively, between the first quarter of 2015 and the first quarter of 2016. North Dakota's economy shrank at a faster rate than any other state's over that period. Texas, which recorded average annual GDP growth of 3.7 percent over the past 6 ¾ years, saw growth slow to 0.2 percent over the last year, for a ranking of 44th in the country.

Several states hit hard by the housing crash still have not returned to their prerecession GDP levels. While the state economies in Florida, Nevada and Arizona have strengthened recently (with real GDP growth ranking 7th, 16th and 29th, respectively, over the past year), average annual GDP growth since the fourth quarter of 2007 is negative in Nevada and Arizona and zero in Florida. Only two other states have real GDPs that remain below their fourth quarter 2007 levels. By contrast, California, which also was hit hard by the housing bust, has surpassed its prerecession GDP peak, ranking 11th for GDP growth in the past year, 1st in the past three years, 6th in the past 6 ¾ years and 13th since the national prerecession peak in the fourth quarter of 2007.

Earnings

Average hourly earnings, adjusted for inflation, increased in 41 states over the past year. The largest earnings gains were posted in Delaware (6.1 percent), Alabama (4.9 percent), Oregon (4.7 percent), North Carolina (4.5 percent) and Rhode Island (4.2 percent). Earnings declined in 9 states and the District of Columbia. Nationally, real average hourly earnings increased by 1.9 percent (not seasonally adjusted) in the past year. The District of Columbia (\$37.91) had the highest average hourly earnings in July, followed by Massachusetts (\$30.82), Connecticut (\$30.15), Washington (\$29.97), and New York (\$28.92).

² Due to methodological differences, total U.S. real GDP by state may differ slightly from headline national GDP figures.

Key Employment Sectors

Manufacturing

Manufacturing employment expanded in 22 states during July. The largest increases were in California (7,100), Michigan (6,100), Ohio (2,600), Georgia and Missouri (2,500 each). On a percentage basis, the largest gains were in Wyoming, Michigan, Missouri, Kentucky and Utah.

Over the past 12 months, 23 states added manufacturing positions. On a percentage basis, the biggest gains were in Florida (3.4 percent), Utah (3.2 percent), Michigan (3.1 percent), Tennessee (3.0 percent) and Rhode Island (2.9 percent). Across the country, 31,000 manufacturing positions have been lost in the last 12 months, a 0.3 percent decrease.

Construction

Construction employment increased in 23 states and the District of Columbia during July. The largest gains were reported in Texas (7,800), Pennsylvania (3,900), Florida (3,100), Colorado and Tennessee (2,600 each). The largest percentage gains during the month were in Idaho, New Hampshire, Arkansas, Mississippi and Tennessee.

In the past 12 months, 39 states added construction jobs. The greatest percentage gains over the past year were in Iowa (16.5 percent), Hawaii (12.9 percent), Idaho (12.6 percent), Colorado (10.9 percent) and Arizona (8.6 percent). Nationally, over this period, construction employment increased by 215,000 positions, a 3.3 percent increase.

Professional and Business Services

Professional and business services employment increased in 30 states during July. The largest increases were posted in Florida (12,100), Texas (10,000), Maryland (6,200), California (5,700) and Michigan (5,000). The largest percentage gains were in Montana, Vermont, Maryland, North Dakota and Rhode Island.

In the past year, 41 states and the District of Columbia added jobs in professional and business services. The largest percentage gains were in Delaware (8.2 percent), Oregon (7.5 percent), South Carolina (5.5 percent), Michigan (5.2 percent) and Georgia (5.1 percent). The U.S. economy overall has added 550,000 professional and business services jobs during this time, a 2.8 percent increase.

Unemployment Rate (July 2016)	
South Dakota	2.8%
New Hampshire	2.9%
Nebraska	3.1%
North Dakota	3.1%
Vermont	3.2%
Hawaii	3.5%
Virginia	3.7%
Colorado	3.8%
Idaho	3.8%
Arkansas	3.9%
Maine	3.9%
Minnesota	3.9%
Utah	3.9%
Iowa	4.1%
Kansas	4.1%
Massachusetts	4.1%
Montana	4.2%
Wisconsin	4.2%
Delaware	4.3%
Maryland	4.3%
Tennessee	4.3%
Michigan	4.5%
Indiana	4.6%
Texas	4.6%
Florida	4.7%
Missouri	4.7%
New York	4.7%
North Carolina	4.7%
Ohio	4.8%
Kentucky	4.9%
UNITED STATES	4.9%
Georgia	5.0%
Oklahoma	5.0%
New Jersey	5.2%
Oregon	5.2%
South Carolina	5.2%
California	5.5%
Rhode Island	5.5%
Pennsylvania	5.6%
Alabama	5.7%
Connecticut	5.7%
West Virginia	5.7%
Wyoming	5.7%
Illinois	5.8%
Washington	5.8%
District of Columbia	5.9%
Arizona	6.0%
Mississippi	6.0%
Louisiana	6.3%
New Mexico	6.4%
Nevada	6.5%
Alaska	6.7%
Puerto Rico	11.4%

Job Growth in America: Change in Private-Sector Jobs				
	Since Before Recession (December 2007)		Under President Obama (January 2009)	
	Percentage	Net Jobs	Percentage	Net Jobs
UNITED STATES	5.4%	6,235,000	9.7%	10,798,000
Alabama	-2.9%	-48,000	2.7%	42,200
Alaska	8.6%	20,300	8.0%	19,000
Arizona	2.2%	48,800	10.2%	212,200
Arkansas	1.7%	17,200	4.5%	43,800
California	7.9%	1,022,000	13.3%	1,641,800
Colorado	10.9%	215,600	14.1%	270,600
Connecticut	0.2%	2,300	3.1%	43,400
Delaware	4.8%	18,000	9.3%	33,800
District of Columbia	14.1%	65,700	13.5%	63,300
Florida	6.7%	457,800	15.3%	964,400
Georgia	6.7%	231,900	12.6%	414,900
Hawaii	4.1%	20,800	10.2%	48,700
Idaho	6.6%	35,400	13.7%	69,000
Illinois	1.0%	50,600	4.9%	240,300
Indiana	3.2%	82,700	9.2%	223,200
Iowa	4.2%	52,900	6.3%	78,300
Kansas	1.1%	12,200	2.1%	23,200
Kentucky	2.9%	44,200	7.6%	112,100
Louisiana	5.1%	79,900	5.8%	90,300
Maine	0.5%	2,800	3.6%	18,200
Maryland	4.0%	86,200	7.4%	151,900
Massachusetts	8.1%	233,300	10.7%	301,800
Michigan	4.1%	149,200	13.5%	446,600
Minnesota	5.3%	125,500	8.2%	188,300
Mississippi	-2.1%	-19,200	2.7%	23,800
Missouri	0.8%	19,400	3.7%	85,700
Montana	3.5%	12,700	7.5%	25,800
Nebraska	5.1%	41,200	6.3%	50,400
Nevada	0.3%	3,000	9.5%	98,500
New Hampshire	3.9%	21,900	6.5%	35,400
New Jersey	1.0%	35,200	4.9%	163,000
New Mexico	-2.0%	-13,100	1.5%	9,200
New York	9.5%	691,600	11.4%	811,600
North Carolina	4.2%	144,800	10.2%	332,300
North Dakota	24.4%	70,000	23.0%	66,700
Ohio	2.1%	99,400	7.1%	314,700
Oklahoma	2.6%	32,700	3.6%	44,900
Oregon	6.0%	86,800	12.9%	174,300
Pennsylvania	2.6%	129,200	4.9%	243,700
Puerto Rico	-8.1%	-59,000	-4.1%	-28,100
Rhode Island	1.5%	6,400	6.1%	24,900
South Carolina	5.5%	87,400	12.0%	180,700
South Dakota	7.7%	25,500	7.8%	26,000
Tennessee	6.2%	148,200	12.0%	270,900
Texas	15.4%	1,350,600	16.1%	1,404,600
Utah	12.2%	128,500	17.9%	179,900
Vermont	2.4%	6,000	5.5%	13,500
Virginia	3.6%	111,500	6.5%	196,000
Washington	8.7%	214,800	12.1%	288,900
West Virginia	-2.1%	-13,100	-1.2%	-7,600
Wisconsin	2.6%	64,700	5.8%	138,600
Wyoming	-7.5%	-17,000	-7.1%	-16,100

Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Growth by State

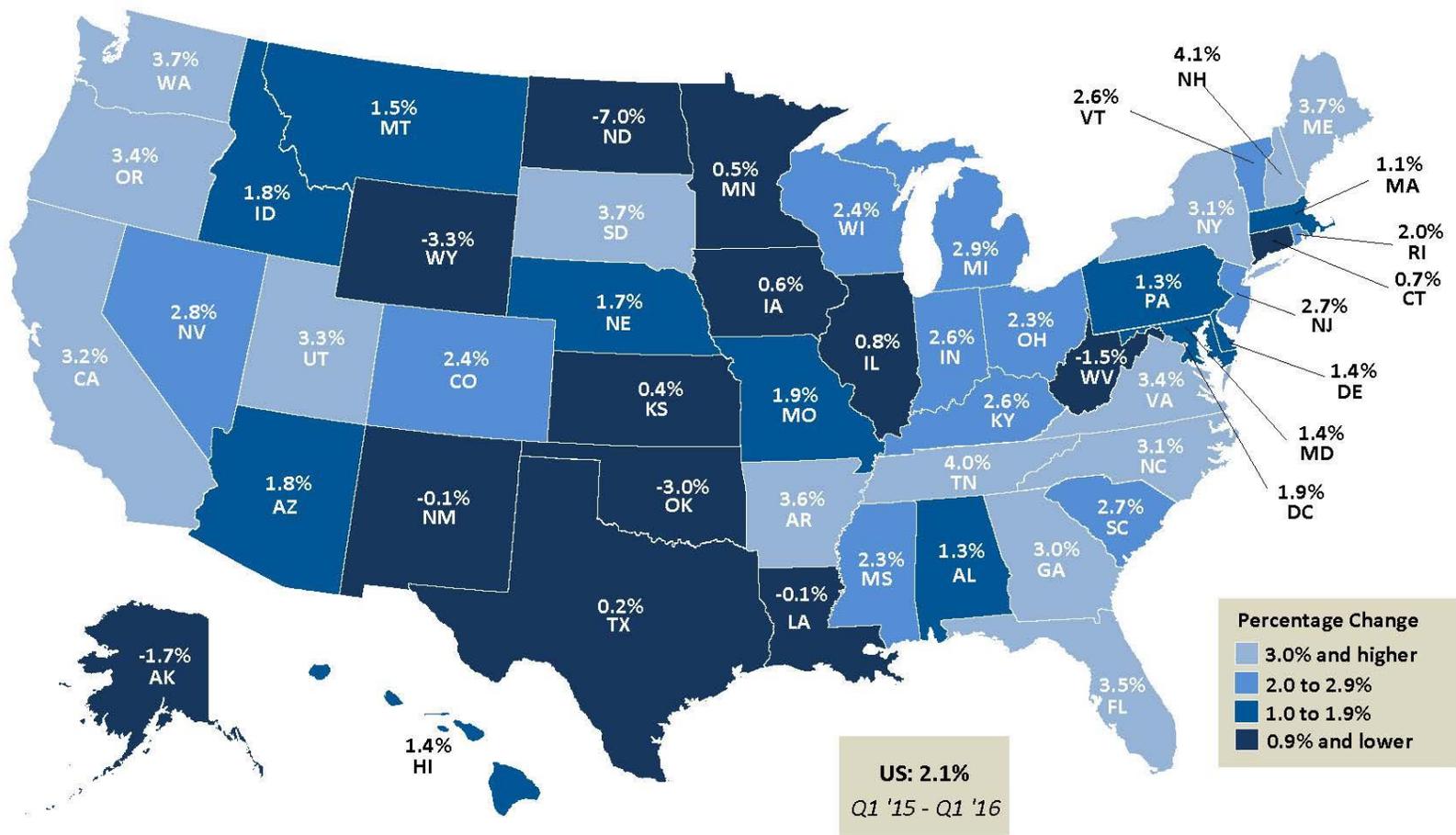
	Past Year (Q1 2015 to Q1 2016)		Past 3 Years (Q1 2013 to Q1 2016)		Since National Low Point (Q2 2009 to Q1 2016)		Since National Prerecession Peak (Q4 2007 to Q1 2016)	
	% Change	Rank	Average Annual % Change	Rank	Average Annual % Change	Rank	Average Annual % Change	Rank
UNITED STATES	2.1%		2.1%		1.9%		1.0%	
Alabama	1.3%	36	1.2%	32	1.3%	34	0.5%	38
Alaska	-1.7%	48	-2.6%	51	-0.7%	50	0.9%	20
Arizona	1.8%	29	1.5%	26	1.3%	34	-0.4%	48
Arkansas	3.6%	6	2.2%	13	2.2%	13	0.9%	20
California	3.2%	11	3.6%	1	2.4%	6	1.2%	13
Colorado	2.4%	22	3.3%	2	2.5%	3	1.6%	6
Connecticut	0.7%	40	0.7%	46	0.4%	47	-0.8%	50
Delaware	1.4%	33	2.6%	7	1.0%	40	0.9%	20
District of Columbia	1.9%	27	1.8%	20	1.4%	30	1.4%	10
Florida	3.5%	7	2.8%	4	1.7%	24	0.0%	46
Georgia	3.0%	14	2.3%	11	1.6%	27	0.6%	33
Hawaii	1.4%	33	1.0%	40	1.4%	30	0.6%	33
Idaho	1.8%	29	2.2%	13	1.5%	29	0.3%	42
Illinois	0.8%	39	1.1%	35	1.1%	38	0.3%	42
Indiana	2.6%	19	1.7%	21	2.3%	8	0.6%	33
Iowa	0.6%	41	1.0%	40	2.0%	16	0.9%	20
Kansas	0.4%	43	0.7%	46	1.4%	30	0.6%	33
Kentucky	2.6%	19	1.1%	35	1.9%	17	0.8%	29
Louisiana	-0.1%	45	0.9%	43	0.4%	47	0.5%	38
Maine	3.7%	3	0.8%	44	0.4%	47	0.0%	46
Maryland	1.4%	33	1.4%	29	1.3%	34	1.0%	16
Massachusetts	1.1%	38	1.5%	26	1.8%	21	1.0%	16
Michigan	2.9%	15	1.5%	26	2.3%	8	0.4%	41
Minnesota	0.5%	42	2.3%	11	2.3%	8	1.3%	11
Mississippi	2.3%	24	0.5%	48	0.7%	44	0.1%	45
Missouri	1.9%	27	1.1%	35	0.9%	42	0.5%	38
Montana	1.5%	32	2.1%	17	2.3%	8	1.3%	11
Nebraska	1.7%	31	1.2%	32	2.5%	3	1.8%	5
Nevada	2.8%	16	2.4%	10	0.9%	42	-0.9%	51
New Hampshire	4.1%	1	1.7%	21	1.8%	21	0.8%	29
New Jersey	2.7%	17	1.3%	30	1.0%	40	0.2%	44
New Mexico	-0.1%	45	1.0%	40	0.6%	46	0.7%	31
New York	3.1%	12	1.6%	25	1.7%	24	1.5%	8
North Carolina	3.1%	12	2.5%	8	1.4%	30	0.9%	20
North Dakota	-7.0%	51	0.8%	44	6.3%	1	6.2%	1
Ohio	2.3%	24	2.2%	13	2.3%	8	0.9%	20
Oklahoma	-3.0%	49	1.7%	21	2.5%	3	2.0%	4
Oregon	3.4%	8	2.5%	8	1.9%	17	1.6%	6
Pennsylvania	1.3%	36	1.9%	18	1.7%	24	1.0%	16
Rhode Island	2.0%	26	1.2%	32	1.2%	37	0.7%	31
South Carolina	2.7%	17	2.2%	13	1.8%	21	0.6%	33
South Dakota	3.7%	3	1.3%	30	1.9%	17	2.1%	3
Tennessee	4.0%	2	1.7%	21	2.2%	13	1.1%	15
Texas	0.2%	44	3.0%	3	3.7%	2	2.8%	2
Utah	3.3%	10	2.8%	4	2.4%	6	1.5%	8
Vermont	2.6%	19	1.1%	35	1.6%	27	0.9%	20
Virginia	3.4%	8	1.1%	35	1.1%	38	0.9%	20
Washington	3.7%	3	2.8%	4	2.1%	15	1.2%	13
West Virginia	-1.5%	47	0.3%	49	0.7%	44	0.9%	20
Wisconsin	2.4%	22	1.9%	18	1.9%	17	1.0%	16
Wyoming	-3.3%	50	-0.5%	50	-1.2%	51	-0.5%	49

Source: JEC Democratic staff calculations based on data from the Bureau of Economic Analysis

Notes: Includes data through Q1 2016; national GDP prerecession peak in Q4 2007 and low point in Q2 2009 do not necessarily correspond to the peaks and low points in each individual state; ranks are among the 50 states and the District of Columbia and are based on the average annual percentage change rounded to one decimal place; data are seasonally adjusted; due to methodological differences, total U.S. real GDP by state may differ slightly from national GDP figures

Real GDP by State: Percentage Change Over Past Year

Q1 2015 to Q1 2016 (Released July 27, 2016)

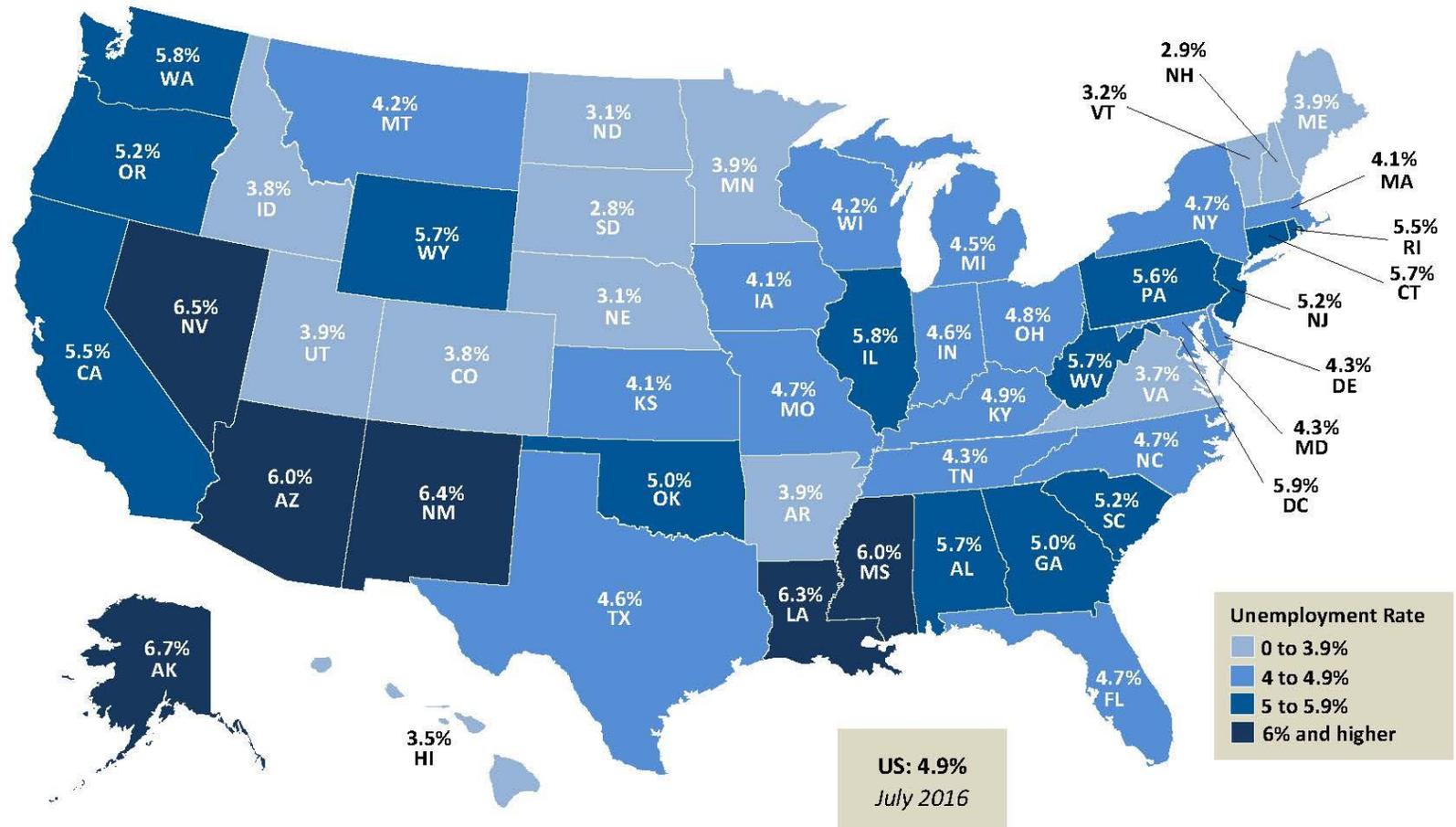


Source: JEC Democratic staff based on data from the Bureau of Economic Analysis (Q2 2016 data will be released December 7th)
 Note: Because of methodological differences, total U.S. real GDP by state may differ slightly from headline national GDP figures



Current Unemployment Rates Across States

July 2016 (Released August 19th)



Source: JEC Democratic staff based on data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (state data update next on September 20, 2016)



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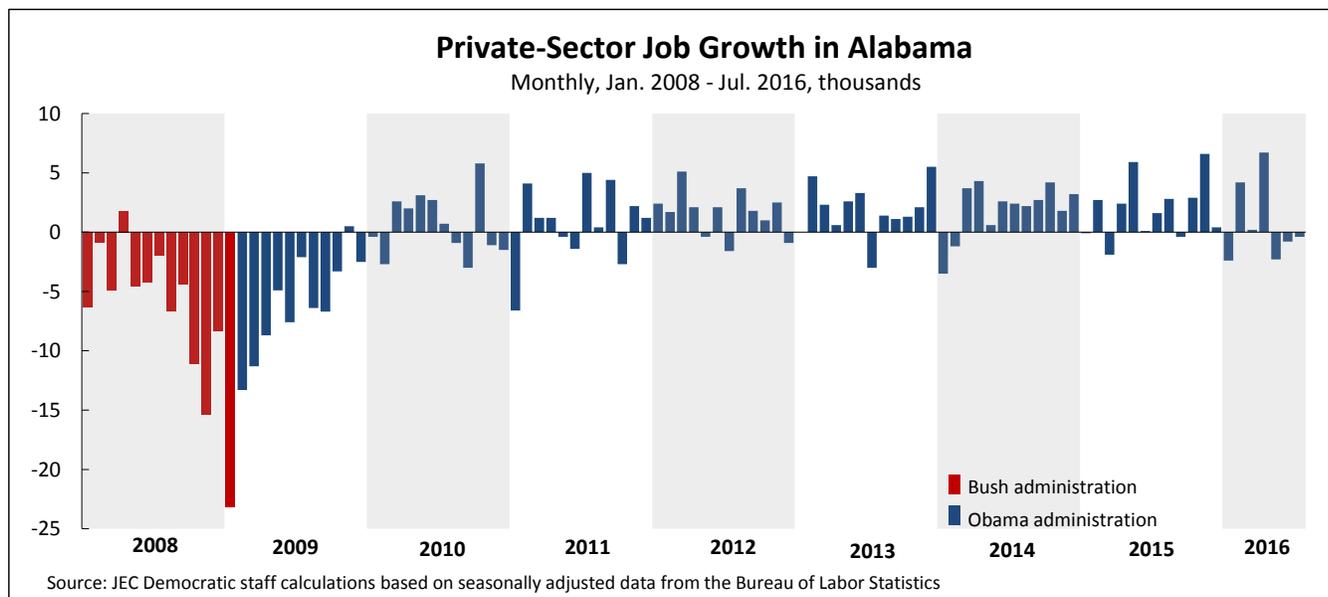


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: ALABAMA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through July 2016**
Last updated on August 19th; August data will be released on September 20th*

JOBS

- In July, private-sector employment in Alabama fell by 400 jobs. Over the past year, Alabama businesses have added 17,500 jobs. This compares with an increase of 24,800 jobs over the 12 months through July 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Alabama businesses have added 111,600 jobs (an increase of 7.6 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.0 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: leisure and hospitality at 15.6 percent (26,100 jobs), professional and business services at 12.8 percent (26,000 jobs) and education and health services at 8.5 percent (18,000 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Alabama was 5.7 percent in July 2016, down 0.3 percentage point from June. The rate was 0.8 percentage point above the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.4 percentage point from one year earlier and is 6.2 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.9 percent in November 2009.
- There were 123,100 Alabama residents unemployed in July 2016.

EARNINGS

- In July 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Alabama were \$22.00. The average workweek was 35.5 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$781.00.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 4.9 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 1.9 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Alabama	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	17,500	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	111,600	15.0 million
Unemployment Rate	July 2016	5.7%	4.9%
	July 2015	6.1%	5.3%
	Recession-Era Peak	11.9%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$42,300	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$48,200	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	17.8%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	14.5%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	3.1%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	4.6%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	12.1%	11.7%
	2013	13.6%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ❑ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Alabama grew by 1.3 percent over the four quarters through the first quarter of 2016, below the national average growth rate of 2.1 percent.*
- ❑ Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Alabama GDP growth has averaged 1.3 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Alabama increased by 3.7 percent from the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2016. They are up 15.6 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- ❑ In June 2016, builders in Alabama broke ground on 17,110 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 15,131 units. That marks an increase of 19.9 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Alabama, goods exports totaled \$1.7 billion in June and \$20.2 billion over the past year, up 11.3 percent from the 12 months ending in June 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 58.9 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Note: Because of methodological differences, total U.S. real GDP by state differs slightly from headline national GDP figures

** A list of sources used to compile the Alabama economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

*** Note: state-level data changes may not be statistically significant due to sampling variation. Individual monthly readings should be interpreted with caution and in the context of longer-term trends and other data that become available.

**** For additional Alabama-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Alabama office: <http://www2.dir.state.al.us/>

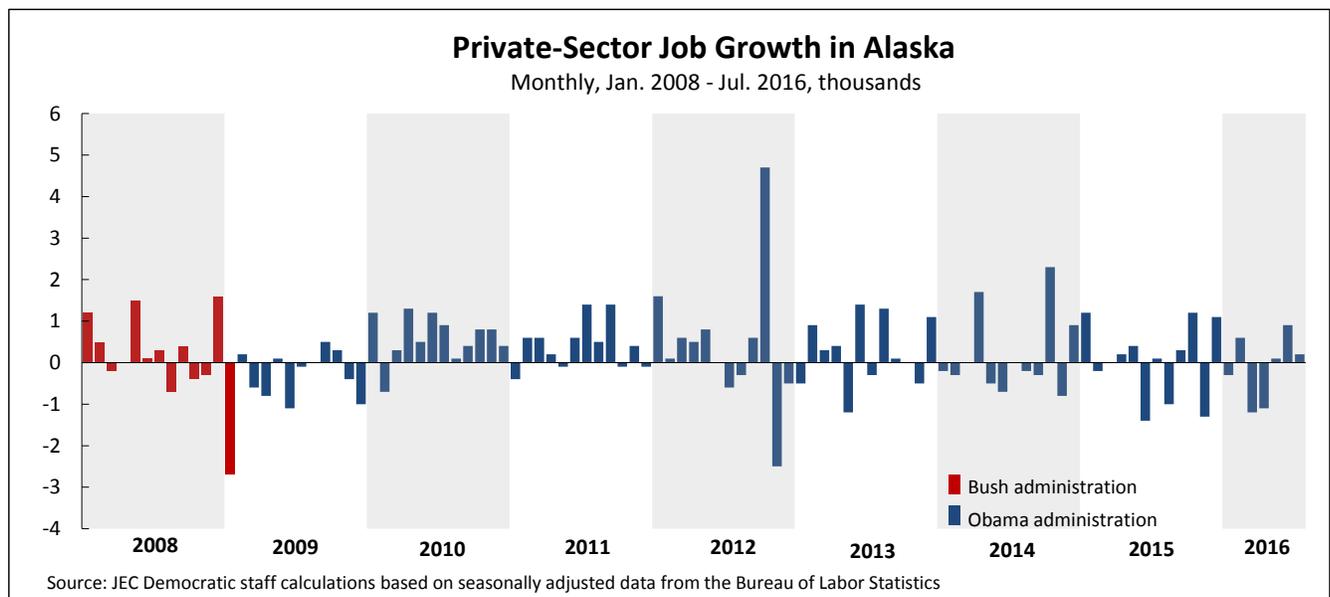


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: ALASKA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through July 2016**
Last updated on August 19th; August data will be released on September 20th*

JOBS

- In July, private-sector employment in Alaska grew by 200 jobs. Over the past year, Alaska businesses have shed 500 jobs. This compares with an increase of 2,200 jobs over the 12 months through July 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Alaska businesses have added 21,400 jobs (an increase of 9.1 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.0 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: education and health services at 21.1 percent (8,700 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 16.9 percent (5,300 jobs) and manufacturing at 7.9 percent (1,000 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Alaska was 6.7 percent in July 2016, holding constant from June. The rate was 1.8 percentage points above the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is up 0.2 percentage point from one year earlier but remains 1.3 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.0 percent in April 2010.
- There were 24,200 Alaska residents unemployed in July 2016.

EARNINGS

- In July 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Alaska were \$27.55. The average workweek was 35.7 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$983.54.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have fallen by 1.8 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 1.9 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Alaska	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	-500	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	21,400	15.0 million
Unemployment Rate	July 2016	6.7%	4.9%
	July 2015	6.5%	5.3%
	Recession-Era Peak	8.0%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$67,600	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$71,900	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	11.9%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	7.6%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	4.3%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	3.9%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	17.2%	11.7%
	2013	18.5%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ❑ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Alaska fell by 1.7 percent over the four quarters through the first quarter of 2016, below the national average growth rate of 2.1 percent.*
- ❑ Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Alaska GDP growth has averaged -0.7 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Alaska increased by 1.4 percent from the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2016. They are up 16.0 percent since their recent low in the third quarter of 2009.
- ❑ In June 2016, builders in Alaska broke ground on 1,480 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 1,359 units. That marks an increase of 14.3 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Alaska, goods exports totaled \$178 million in June and \$4.4 billion over the past year, down 10.1 percent from the 12 months ending in June 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 30.0 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Note: Because of methodological differences, total U.S. real GDP by state differs slightly from headline national GDP figures

** A list of sources used to compile the Alaska economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

*** Note: state-level data changes may not be statistically significant due to sampling variation. Individual monthly readings should be interpreted with caution and in the context of longer-term trends and other data that become available.

**** For additional Alaska-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Alaska office: <http://almis.labor.state.ak.us/>

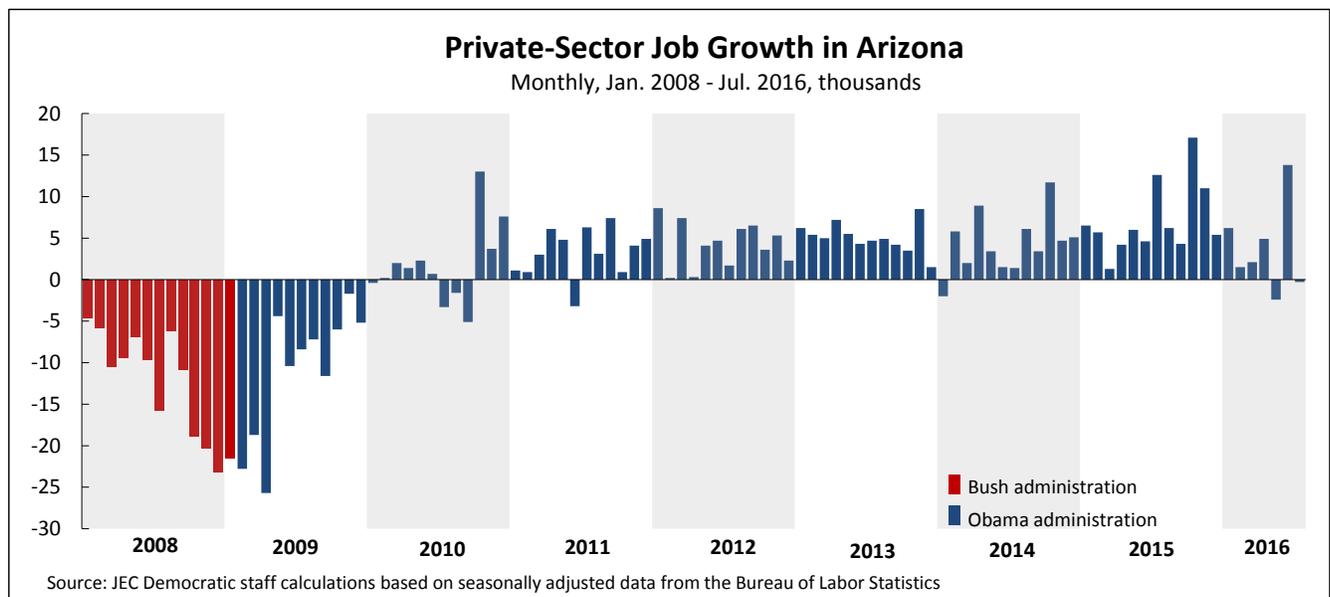


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: ARIZONA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through July 2016**
Last updated on August 19th; August data will be released on September 20th*

JOBS

- In July, private-sector employment in Arizona fell by 300 jobs. Over the past year, Arizona businesses have added 69,800 jobs. This compares with an increase of 71,900 jobs over the 12 months through July 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Arizona businesses have added 334,500 jobs (an increase of 17.0 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.0 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: information services at 28.3 percent (10,400 jobs), financial activities at 23.0 percent (38,500 jobs) and education and health services at 22.1 percent (75,200 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Arizona was 6.0 percent in July 2016, up 0.2 percentage point from June. The rate was 1.1 percentage points above the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment held constant from one year earlier and is 5.2 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.2 percent in December 2009.
- There were 192,300 Arizona residents unemployed in July 2016.

EARNINGS

- In July 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Arizona were \$23.71. The average workweek was 34.4 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$815.62.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 2.1 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 1.9 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Arizona	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	69,800	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	334,500	15.0 million
Unemployment Rate	July 2016	6.0%	4.9%
	July 2015	6.0%	5.3%
	Recession-Era Peak	11.2%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$49,300	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$53,900	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	21.2%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	14.3%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	3.7%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	4.0%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	13.6%	11.7%
	2013	17.1%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ❑ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Arizona grew by 1.8 percent over the four quarters through the first quarter of 2016, below the national average growth rate of 2.1 percent.*
- ❑ Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Arizona GDP growth has averaged 1.3 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Arizona increased by 7.4 percent from the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2016. They are up 62.1 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- ❑ In June 2016, builders in Arizona broke ground on 50,910 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 32,404 units. That marks an increase of 15.7 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Arizona, goods exports totaled \$1.9 billion in June and \$21.8 billion over the past year, up 3.0 percent from the 12 months ending in June 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 51.2 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Note: Because of methodological differences, total U.S. real GDP by state differs slightly from headline national GDP figures

** A list of sources used to compile the Arizona economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

*** Note: state-level data changes may not be statistically significant due to sampling variation. Individual monthly readings should be interpreted with caution and in the context of longer-term trends and other data that become available.

**** For additional Arizona-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Arizona office: <http://www.workforce.az.gov/>

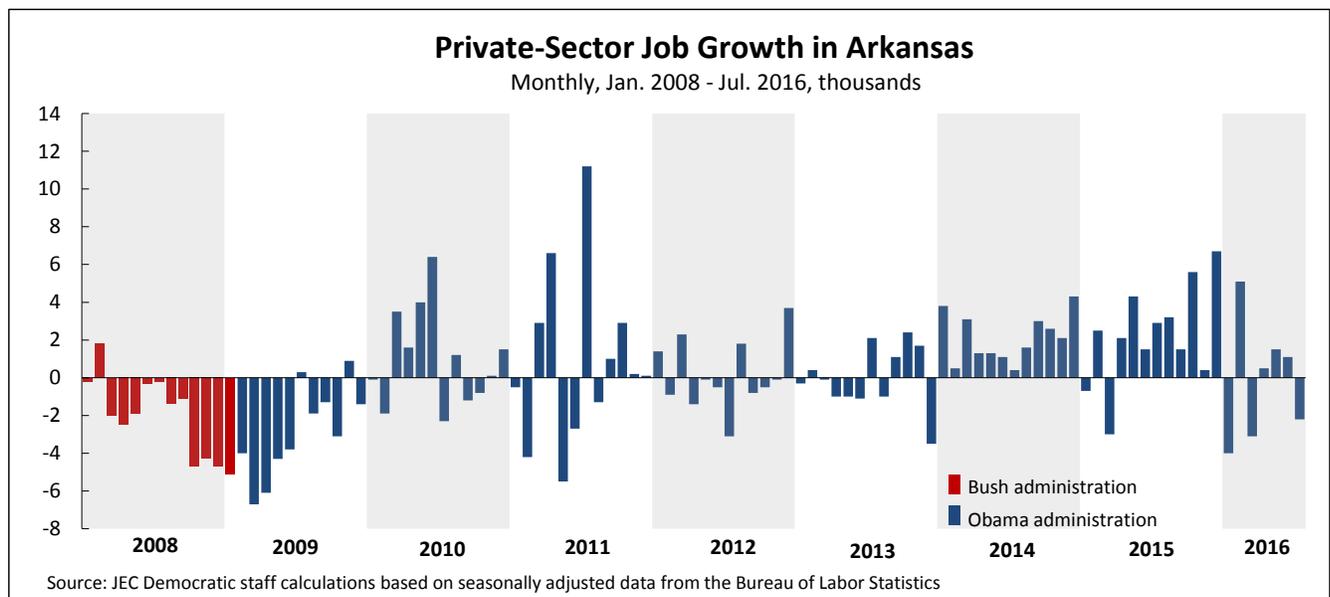


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: ARKANSAS

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through July 2016**
Last updated on August 19th; August data will be released on September 20th*

JOBS

- In July, private-sector employment in Arkansas fell by 2,200 jobs. Over the past year, Arkansas businesses have added 16,300 jobs. This compares with an increase of 23,200 jobs over the 12 months through July 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Arkansas businesses have added 77,200 jobs (an increase of 8.3 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.0 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 24.3 percent (28,200 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 16.1 percent (15,700 jobs) and education and health services at 10.1 percent (16,600 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Arkansas was 3.9 percent in July 2016, holding constant from June. The rate was 1.0 percentage point below the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.3 percentage points from one year earlier and is 4.5 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.4 percent in May 2011.
- There were 52,700 Arkansas residents unemployed in July 2016.

EARNINGS

- In July 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Arkansas were \$20.20. The average workweek was 34.5 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$696.90.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 3.3 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 1.9 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Arkansas	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	16,300	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	77,200	15.0 million
Unemployment Rate	July 2016	3.9%	4.9%
	July 2015	5.2%	5.3%
	Recession-Era Peak	8.4%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$44,900	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$46,600	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	18.4%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	13.8%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	4.7%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	6.4%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	11.8%	11.7%
	2013	16.0%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ▣ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Arkansas grew by 3.6 percent over the four quarters through the first quarter of 2016, above the national average growth rate of 2.1 percent.*
- ▣ Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Arkansas GDP growth has averaged 2.2 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- ▣ Home prices in Arkansas increased by 5.2 percent from the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2016. They are up 15.0 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- ▣ In June 2016, builders in Arkansas broke ground on 9,840 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 9,410 units. That marks an increase of 25.3 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ▣ In Arkansas, goods exports totaled \$470 million in June and \$5.7 billion over the past year, down 6.7 percent from the 12 months ending in June 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ▣ Exports over the past 12 months are up 4.9 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Note: Because of methodological differences, total U.S. real GDP by state differs slightly from headline national GDP figures

** A list of sources used to compile the Arkansas economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

*** Note: state-level data changes may not be statistically significant due to sampling variation. Individual monthly readings should be interpreted with caution and in the context of longer-term trends and other data that become available.

**** For additional Arkansas-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Arkansas office: <http://www.discoverarkansas.net/>

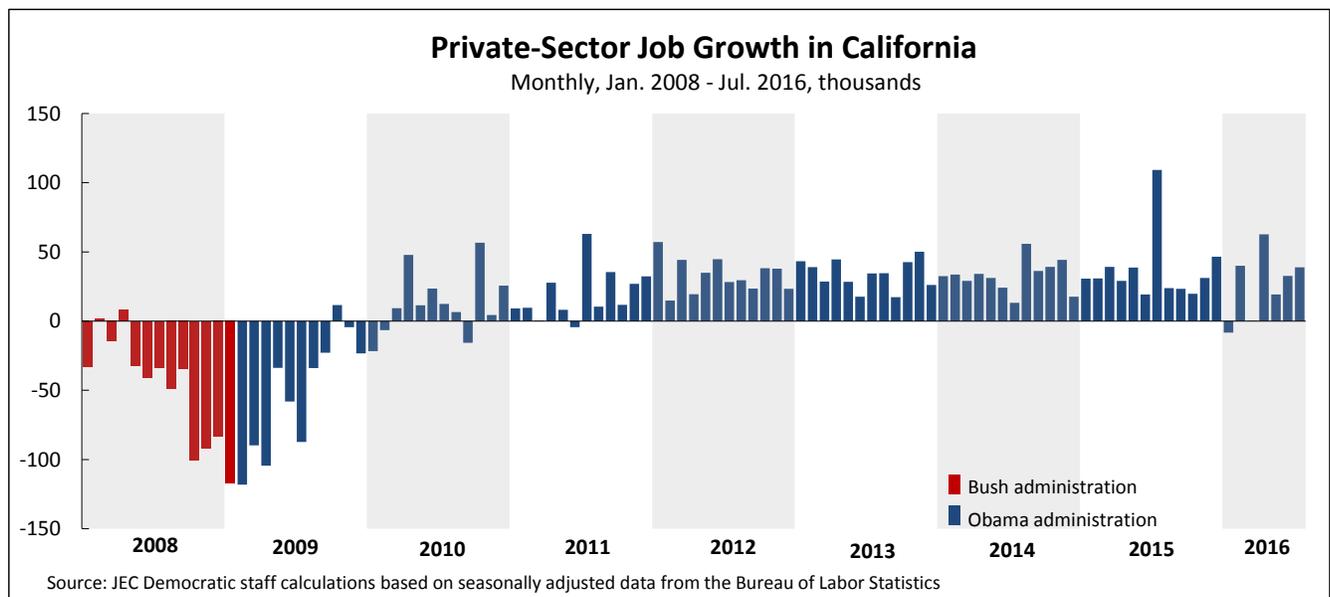


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: CALIFORNIA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through July 2016**
Last updated on August 19th; August data will be released on September 20th*

JOBS

- In July, private-sector employment in California grew by 38,800 jobs. Over the past year, California businesses have added 330,000 jobs. This compares with an increase of 490,300 jobs over the 12 months through July 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, California businesses have added 2,234,400 jobs (an increase of 19.0 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.0 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 35.1 percent (197,700 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 27.9 percent (413,500 jobs) and professional and business services at 26.1 percent (534,800 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in California was 5.5 percent in July 2016, up 0.1 percentage point from June. The rate was 0.6 percentage point above the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.6 percentage point from one year earlier and is 6.7 percentage points below its recent peak of 12.2 percent in October 2010.
- There were 1,047,700 California residents unemployed in July 2016.

EARNINGS

- In July 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in California were \$28.69. The average workweek was 34.4 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$986.94.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 1.9 percent over the past year, as have real average hourly earnings nationally (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		California	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	330,000	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	2,234,400	15.0 million
Unemployment Rate	July 2016	5.5%	4.9%
	July 2015	6.1%	5.3%
	Recession-Era Peak	12.2%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$60,500	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$63,600	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	15.8%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	12.7%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	6.8%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	10.6%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	12.4%	11.7%
	2013	17.2%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in California grew by 3.2 percent over the four quarters through the first quarter of 2016, above the national average growth rate of 2.1 percent.*
- Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, California GDP growth has averaged 2.4 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in California increased by 7.3 percent from the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2016. They are up 57.3 percent since their recent low in the third quarter of 2011.
- In June 2016, builders in California broke ground on 97,120 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 90,812 units. That marks a decrease of 2.6 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In California, goods exports totaled \$14.6 billion in June and \$160.5 billion over the past year, down 0.8 percent from the 12 months ending in June 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 29.8 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Note: Because of methodological differences, total U.S. real GDP by state differs slightly from headline national GDP figures

** A list of sources used to compile the California economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

*** Note: state-level data changes may not be statistically significant due to sampling variation. Individual monthly readings should be interpreted with caution and in the context of longer-term trends and other data that become available.

**** For additional California-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the California office: <http://www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/>

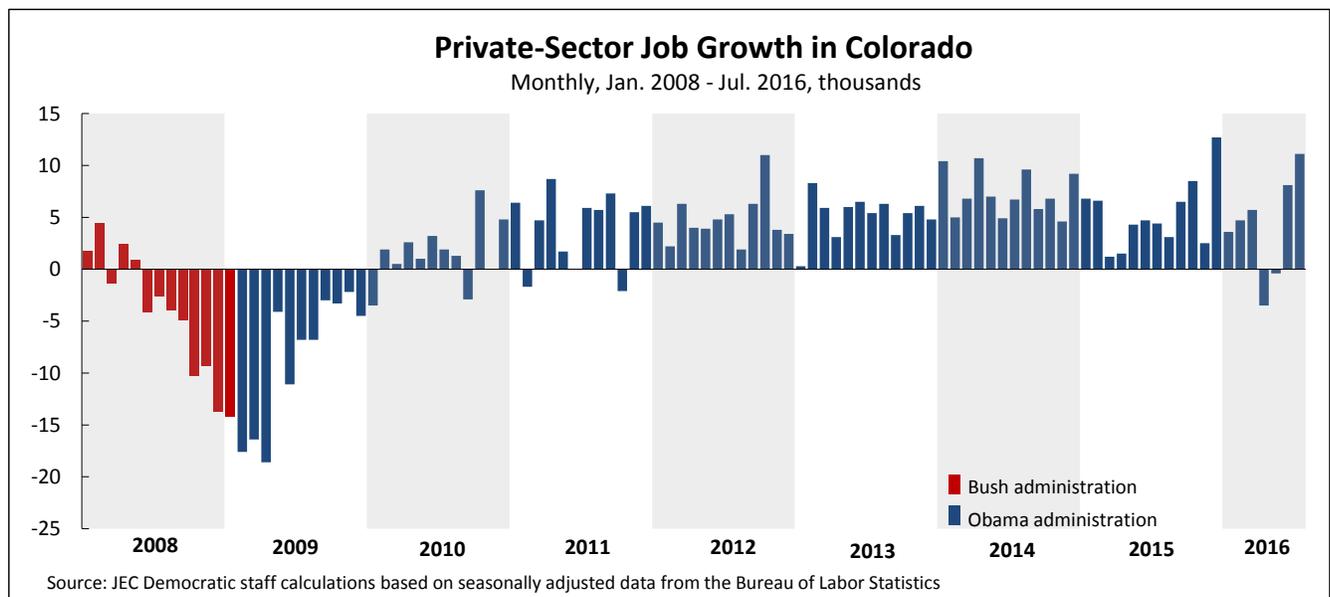


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: COLORADO

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through July 2016**
Last updated on August 19th; August data will be released on September 20th*

JOBS

- In July, private-sector employment in Colorado grew by 11,100 jobs. Over the past year, Colorado businesses have added 62,600 jobs. This compares with an increase of 65,500 jobs over the 12 months through July 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Colorado businesses have added 366,600 jobs (an increase of 20.1 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.0 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 39.1 percent (46,100 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 26.0 percent (67,800 jobs) and education and health services at 24.0 percent (62,600 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Colorado was 3.8 percent in July 2016, up 0.1 percentage point from June. The rate was 1.1 percentage points below the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment held constant from one year earlier and is 5.1 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.9 percent in October 2010.
- There were 110,500 Colorado residents unemployed in July 2016.

EARNINGS

- In July 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Colorado were \$26.63. The average workweek was 33.9 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$902.76.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have fallen by 1.3 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 1.9 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Colorado	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	62,600	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	366,600	15.0 million
Unemployment Rate	July 2016	3.8%	4.9%
	July 2015	3.8%	5.3%
	Recession-Era Peak	8.9%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$60,900	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$69,800	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	12.3%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	9.8%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	3.5%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	2.0%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	10.3%	11.7%
	2013	14.1%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ❑ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Colorado grew by 2.4 percent over the four quarters through the first quarter of 2016, above the national average growth rate of 2.1 percent.*
- ❑ Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Colorado GDP growth has averaged 2.5 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Colorado increased by 9.0 percent from the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2016. They are up 49.5 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- ❑ In June 2016, builders in Colorado broke ground on 32,560 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 30,353 units. That marks an increase of 3.6 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Colorado, goods exports totaled \$638 million in June and \$7.5 billion over the past year, down 6.2 percent from the 12 months ending in June 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 26.1 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Note: Because of methodological differences, total U.S. real GDP by state differs slightly from headline national GDP figures

** A list of sources used to compile the Colorado economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

*** Note: state-level data changes may not be statistically significant due to sampling variation. Individual monthly readings should be interpreted with caution and in the context of longer-term trends and other data that become available.

**** For additional Colorado-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Colorado office: <http://www.colmigrateway.com/default.asp>

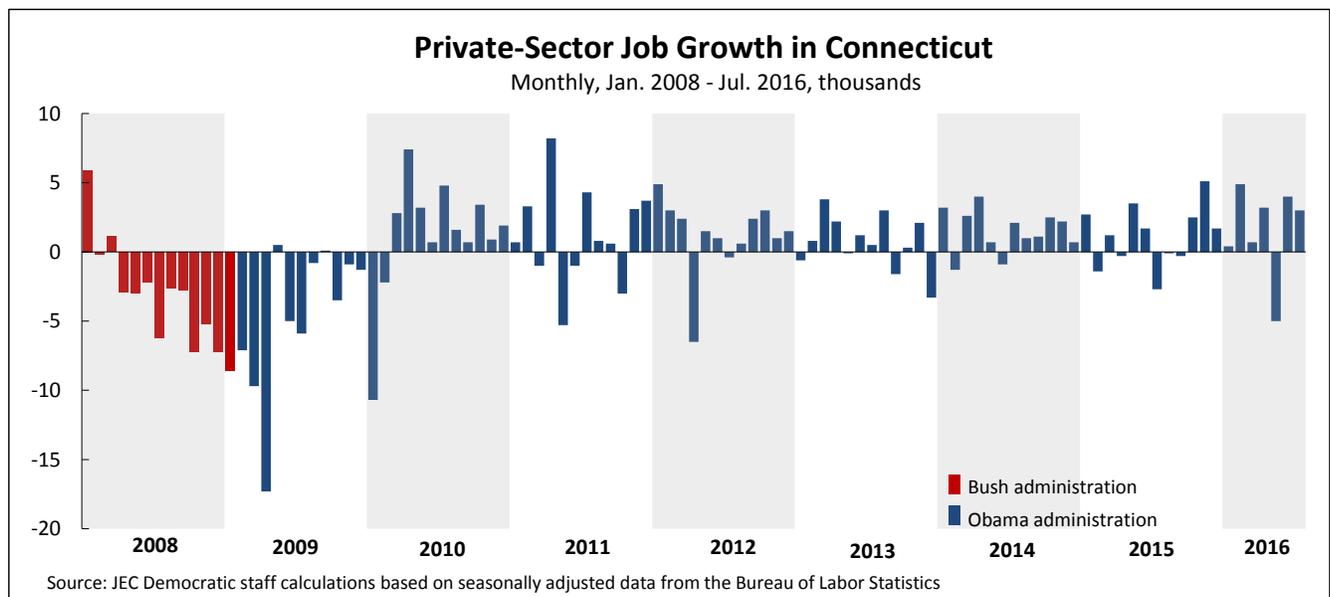


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: CONNECTICUT

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through July 2016**
Last updated on August 19th; August data will be released on September 20th*

JOBS

- In July, private-sector employment in Connecticut grew by 3,000 jobs. Over the past year, Connecticut businesses have added 20,100 jobs. This compares with an increase of 12,200 jobs over the 12 months through July 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Connecticut businesses have added 107,200 jobs (an increase of 8.0 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.0 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 18.6 percent (9,100 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 18.6 percent (24,200 jobs) and professional and business services at 16.1 percent (30,400 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Connecticut was 5.7 percent in July 2016, down 0.1 percentage point from June. The rate was 0.8 percentage point above the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is up 0.3 percentage point from one year earlier but remains 3.5 percentage points below its recent peak of 9.2 percent in February 2011.
- There were 108,600 Connecticut residents unemployed in July 2016.

EARNINGS

- In July 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Connecticut were \$30.15. The average workweek was 33.6 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$1,013.04.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 3.8 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 1.9 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Connecticut	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	20,100	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	107,200	15.0 million
Unemployment Rate	July 2016	5.7%	4.9%
	July 2015	5.4%	5.3%
	Recession-Era Peak	9.2%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$70,200	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$73,200	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	8.6%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	8.9%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	4.6%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	1.4%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	6.9%	11.7%
	2013	9.4%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ❑ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Connecticut grew by 0.7 percent over the four quarters through the first quarter of 2016, below the national average growth rate of 2.1 percent.*
- ❑ Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Connecticut GDP growth has averaged 0.4 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Connecticut increased by 0.8 percent from the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2016. They are up 4.6 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2012.
- ❑ In June 2016, builders in Connecticut broke ground on 4,780 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 6,153 units. That marks an increase of 49.8 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Connecticut, goods exports totaled \$1.2 billion in June and \$14.7 billion over the past year, down 2.1 percent from the 12 months ending in June 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 1.6 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Note: Because of methodological differences, total U.S. real GDP by state differs slightly from headline national GDP figures

** A list of sources used to compile the Connecticut economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

*** Note: state-level data changes may not be statistically significant due to sampling variation. Individual monthly readings should be interpreted with caution and in the context of longer-term trends and other data that become available.

**** For additional Connecticut-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Connecticut office: <http://www1.ctdol.state.ct.us/lmi/>

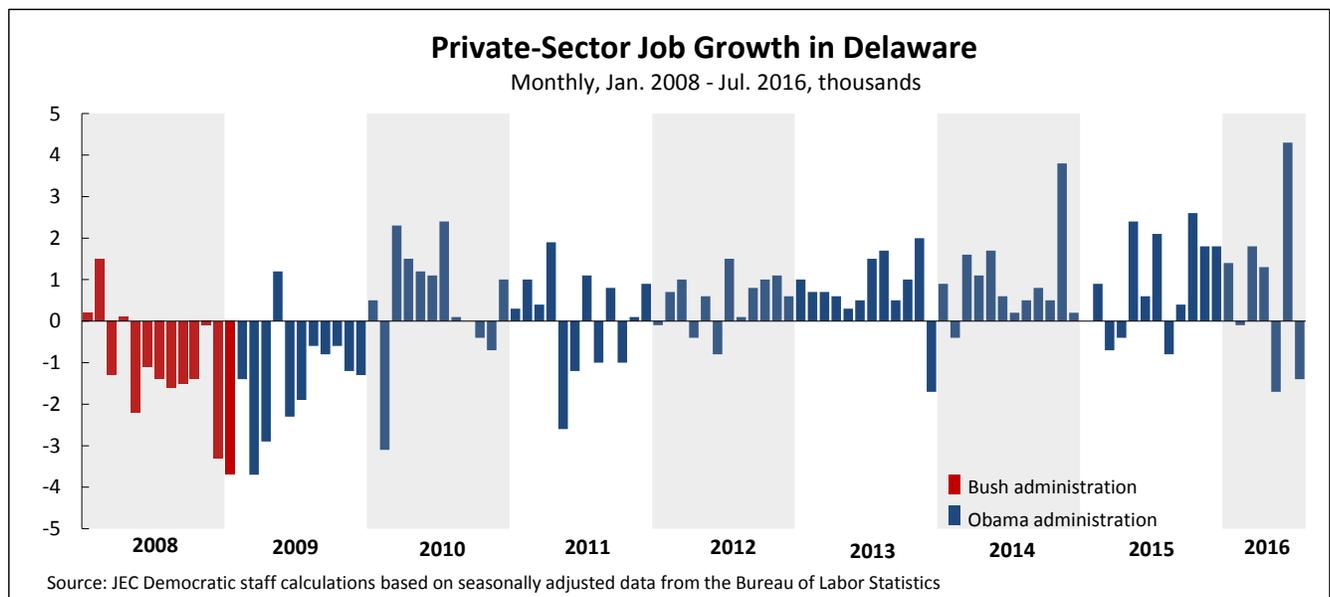


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: DELAWARE

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through July 2016**
Last updated on August 19th; August data will be released on September 20th*

JOBS

- In July, private-sector employment in Delaware fell by 1,400 jobs. Over the past year, Delaware businesses have added 11,400 jobs. This compares with an increase of 10,700 jobs over the 12 months through July 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Delaware businesses have added 51,900 jobs (an increase of 15.1 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.0 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: leisure and hospitality at 24.2 percent (10,000 jobs), education and health services at 21.3 percent (13,600 jobs) and professional and business services at 18.9 percent (10,300 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Delaware was 4.3 percent in July 2016, up 0.1 percentage point from June. The rate was 0.6 percentage point below the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.6 percentage point from one year earlier and is 4.4 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.7 percent in February 2010.
- There were 20,600 Delaware residents unemployed in July 2016.

EARNINGS

- In July 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Delaware were \$23.67. The average workweek was 33.9 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$802.41.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 6.1 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 1.9 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Delaware	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	11,400	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	51,900	15.0 million
Unemployment Rate	July 2016	4.3%	4.9%
	July 2015	4.9%	5.3%
	Recession-Era Peak	8.7%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$57,500	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$62,300	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	11.0%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	9.3%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	3.6%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	1.1%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	7.8%	11.7%
	2013	9.1%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ❑ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Delaware grew by 1.4 percent over the four quarters through the first quarter of 2016, below the national average growth rate of 2.1 percent.*
- ❑ Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Delaware GDP growth has averaged 1.0 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Delaware increased by 2.2 percent from the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2016. They are up 14.9 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2012.
- ❑ In June 2016, builders in Delaware broke ground on 4,550 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 6,010 units. That marks an increase of 20.6 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Delaware, goods exports totaled \$356 million in June and \$5.1 billion over the past year, up 3.2 percent from the 12 months ending in June 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 15.2 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Note: Because of methodological differences, total U.S. real GDP by state differs slightly from headline national GDP figures

** A list of sources used to compile the Delaware economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

*** Note: state-level data changes may not be statistically significant due to sampling variation. Individual monthly readings should be interpreted with caution and in the context of longer-term trends and other data that become available.

**** For additional Delaware-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Delaware office:

<http://www.delawareworks.com/oolmi/Information/Publications.aspx>

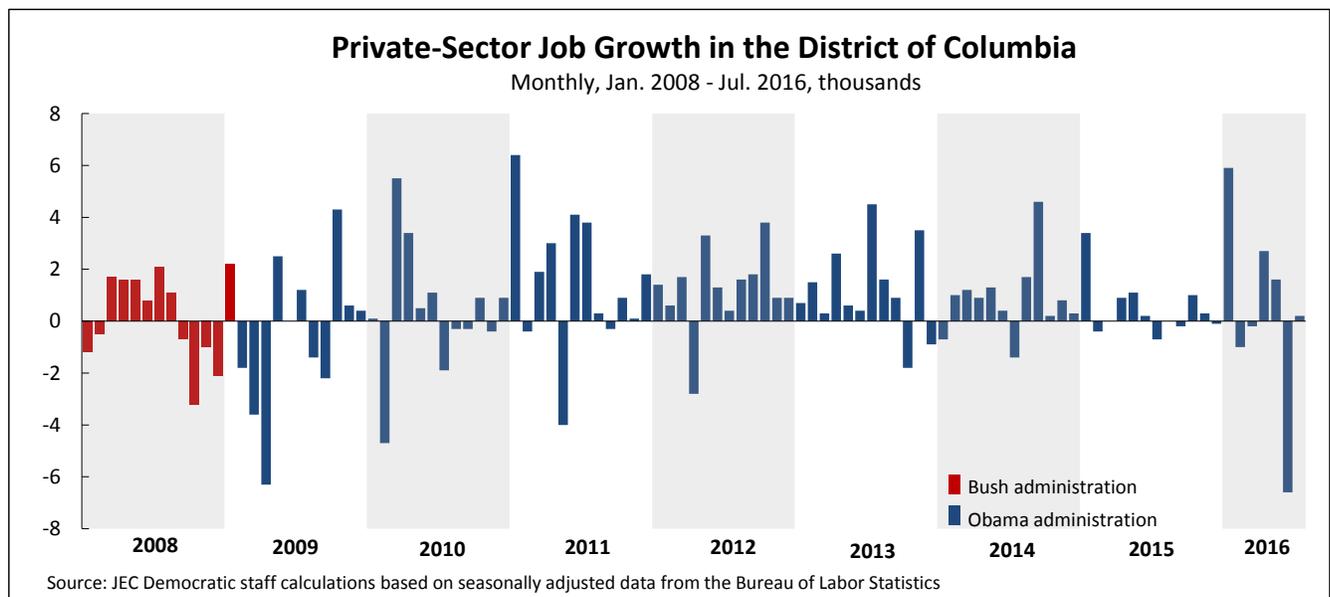


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through July 2016**
Last updated on August 19th; August data will be released on September 20th*

JOBS

- In July, private-sector employment in the District of Columbia grew by 200 jobs. Over the past year, District of Columbia businesses have added 3,600 jobs. This compares with an increase of 12,100 jobs over the 12 months through July 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, District of Columbia businesses have added 74,200 jobs (an increase of 16.2 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.0 percent over this time.
- The DC sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: logging, mining and construction at 50.5 percent (4,800 jobs), trade, transportation and utilities at 26.8 percent (7,100 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 26.4 percent (15,400 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in the District of Columbia was 5.9 percent in July 2016, holding constant from June. The rate was 1.0 percentage point above the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.9 percentage point from one year earlier and is 4.6 percentage points below its recent peak of 10.5 percent in June 2011.
- There were 23,400 District of Columbia residents unemployed in July 2016.

EARNINGS

- In July 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in the District of Columbia were \$37.91. The average workweek was 35.8 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$1,357.18.
- Adjusting for inflation, DC average hourly earnings have fallen by 0.1 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 1.9 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

		District	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	3,600	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	74,200	15.0 million
Unemployment Rate	July 2016	5.9%	4.9%
	July 2015	6.8%	5.3%
	Recession-Era Peak	10.5%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$68,300	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$58,000	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	19.0%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	18.0%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	7.7%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	3.1%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	5.3%	11.7%
	2013	6.7%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ❑ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in the District of Columbia grew by 1.9 percent over the four quarters through the first quarter of 2016, below the national average growth rate of 2.1 percent.*
- ❑ Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, District of Columbia GDP growth has averaged 1.4 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in the District of Columbia increased by 0.7 percent from the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2016. They are up 48.3 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2009.
- ❑ In June 2016, builders in the District of Columbia broke ground on 9,590 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 4,433 units. That marks a decrease of 9.3 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In the District of Columbia, goods exports totaled \$141 million in June and \$1.3 billion over the past year, up 131.4 percent from the 12 months ending in June 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 14.0 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Note: Because of methodological differences, total U.S. real GDP by state differs slightly from headline national GDP figures

** A list of sources used to compile the District of Columbia economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

*** Note: state-level data changes may not be statistically significant due to sampling variation. Individual monthly readings should be interpreted with caution and in the context of longer-term trends and other data that become available.

**** For additional District of Columbia-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the District of Columbia office: <http://does.dc.gov/node/184512>

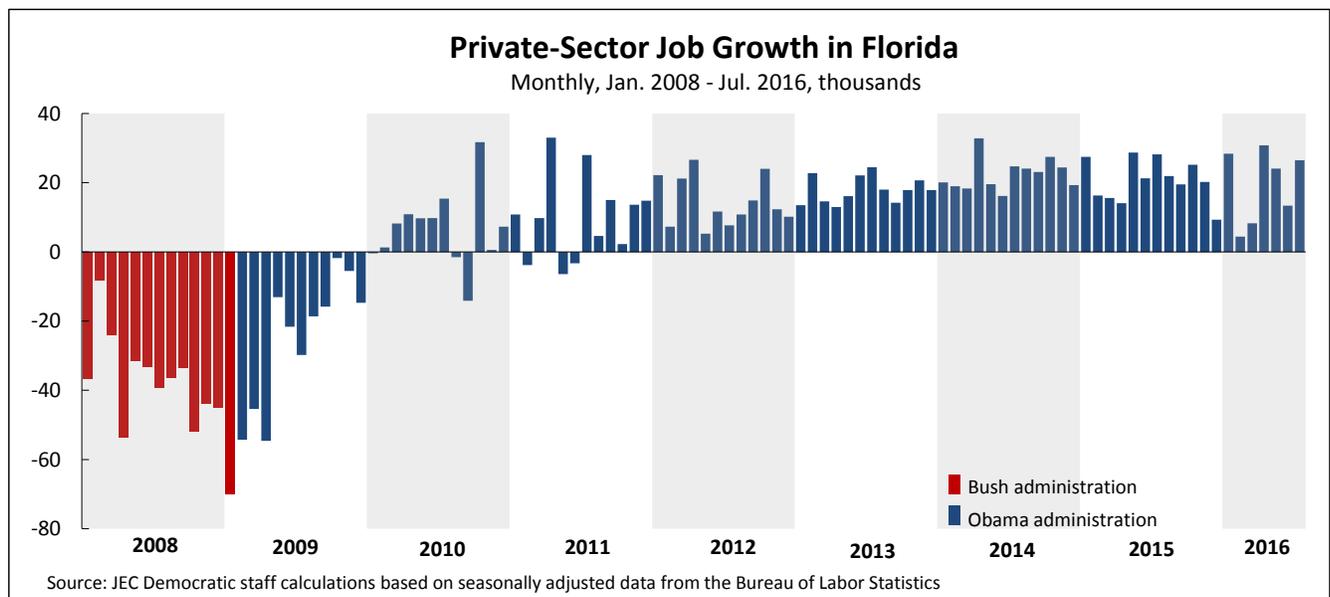


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: FLORIDA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through July 2016**
Last updated on August 19th; August data will be released on September 20th*

JOBS

- In July, private-sector employment in Florida grew by 26,500 jobs. Over the past year, Florida businesses have added 232,000 jobs. This compares with an increase of 270,100 jobs over the 12 months through July 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Florida businesses have added 1,238,700 jobs (an increase of 20.6 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.0 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 29.2 percent (288,900 jobs), construction at 28.5 percent (101,300 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 27.7 percent (254,300 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Florida was 4.7 percent in July 2016, holding constant from June. The rate was 0.2 percentage point below the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.5 percentage point from one year earlier and is 6.5 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.2 percent in January 2010.
- There were 455,800 Florida residents unemployed in July 2016.

EARNINGS

- In July 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Florida were \$23.04. The average workweek was 34.0 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$783.36.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 1.3 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 1.9 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Florida	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	232,000	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	1,238,700	15.0 million
Unemployment Rate	July 2016	4.7%	4.9%
	July 2015	5.2%	5.3%
	Recession-Era Peak	11.2%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$46,100	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$52,300	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	16.7%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	12.5%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	5.4%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	6.7%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	16.6%	11.7%
	2013	20.0%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Florida grew by 3.5 percent over the four quarters through the first quarter of 2016, above the national average growth rate of 2.1 percent.*
- Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Florida GDP growth has averaged 1.7 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Florida increased by 11.2 percent from the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2016. They are up 53.6 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In June 2016, builders in Florida broke ground on 100,670 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 110,618 units. That marks an increase of 21.7 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Florida, goods exports totaled \$4.3 billion in June and \$51.6 billion over the past year, down 5.4 percent from the 12 months ending in June 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 6.7 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Note: Because of methodological differences, total U.S. real GDP by state differs slightly from headline national GDP figures

** A list of sources used to compile the Florida economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

*** Note: state-level data changes may not be statistically significant due to sampling variation. Individual monthly readings should be interpreted with caution and in the context of longer-term trends and other data that become available.

**** For additional Florida-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Florida office: <http://www.floridajobs.org/labor-market-information/labor-market-information-press-releases/monthly-press-releases>

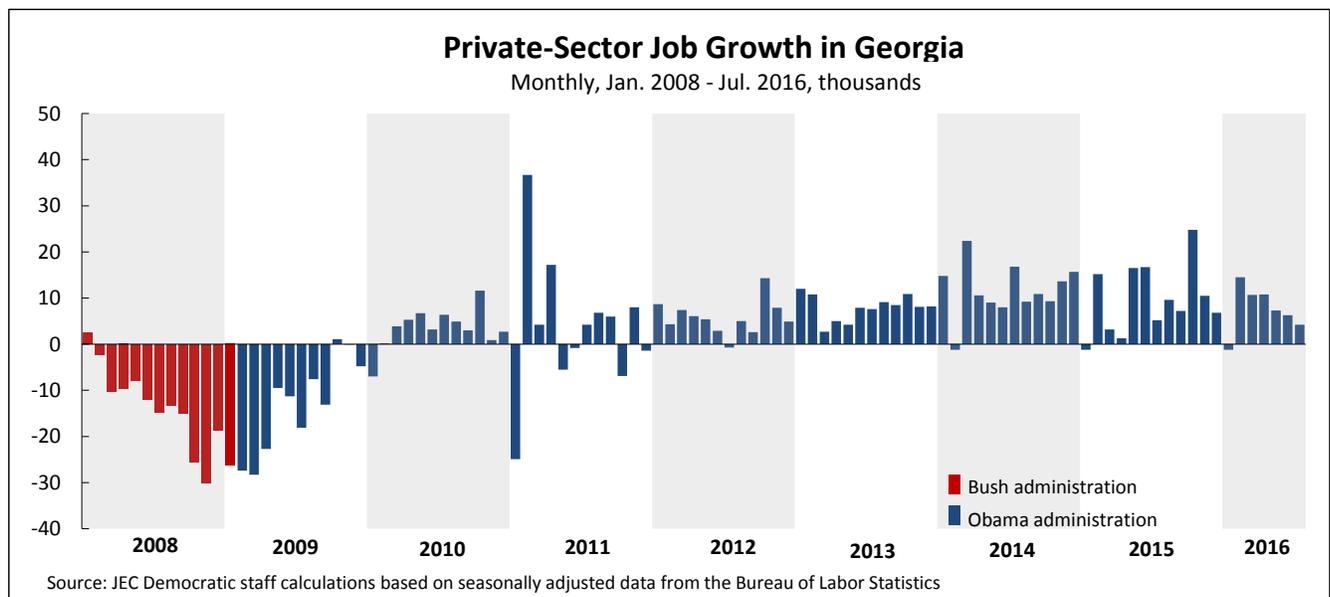


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: GEORGIA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through July 2016**
Last updated on August 19th; August data will be released on September 20th*

JOBS

- In July, private-sector employment in Georgia grew by 4,200 jobs. Over the past year, Georgia businesses have added 111,500 jobs. This compares with an increase of 115,600 jobs over the 12 months through July 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Georgia businesses have added 563,500 jobs (an increase of 18.0 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.0 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 29.9 percent (154,200 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 26.5 percent (98,100 jobs) and education and health services at 18.4 percent (86,400 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Georgia was 5.0 percent in July 2016, down 0.1 percentage point from June. The rate was 0.1 percentage point above the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.7 percentage point from one year earlier and is 5.5 percentage points below its recent peak of 10.5 percent in December 2010.
- There were 242,900 Georgia residents unemployed in July 2016.

EARNINGS

- In July 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Georgia were \$24.35. The average workweek was 34.8 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$847.38.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 2.5 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 1.9 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Georgia	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	111,500	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	563,500	15.0 million
Unemployment Rate	July 2016	5.0%	4.9%
	July 2015	5.7%	5.3%
	Recession-Era Peak	10.5%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$49,600	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$55,500	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	16.8%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	13.6%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	4.9%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	7.8%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	15.8%	11.7%
	2013	18.8%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Georgia grew by 3.0 percent over the four quarters through the first quarter of 2016, above the national average growth rate of 2.1 percent.*
- Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Georgia GDP growth has averaged 1.6 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Georgia increased by 6.4 percent from the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2016. They are up 38.3 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In June 2016, builders in Georgia broke ground on 56,640 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 48,443 units. That marks an increase of 25.3 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Georgia, goods exports totaled \$3.2 billion in June and \$37.4 billion over the past year, up 1.7 percent from the 12 months ending in June 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 52.1 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Note: Because of methodological differences, total U.S. real GDP by state differs slightly from headline national GDP figures

** A list of sources used to compile the Georgia economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

*** Note: state-level data changes may not be statistically significant due to sampling variation. Individual monthly readings should be interpreted with caution and in the context of longer-term trends and other data that become available.

**** For additional Georgia-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Georgia office: <http://explorer.dol.state.ga.us/>

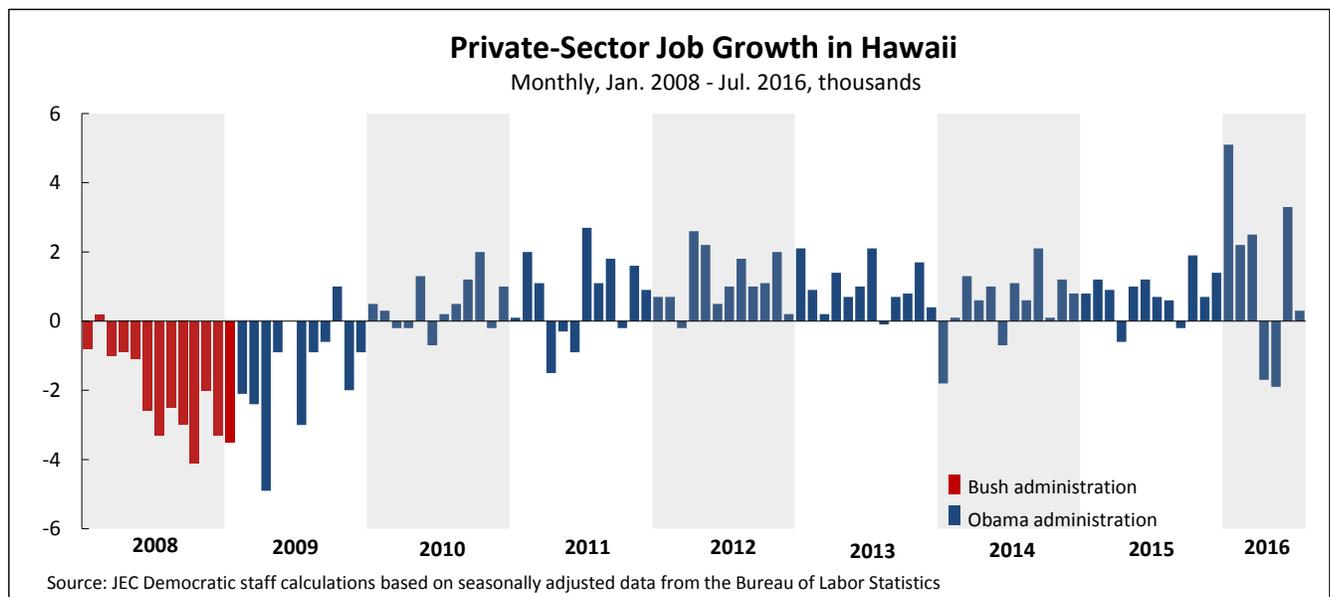


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: HAWAII

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through July 2016**
Last updated on August 19th; August data will be released on September 20th*

JOBS

- In July, private-sector employment in Hawaii grew by 300 jobs. Over the past year, Hawaii businesses have added 14,200 jobs. This compares with an increase of 10,000 jobs over the 12 months through July 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Hawaii businesses have added 64,600 jobs (an increase of 14.0 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.0 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: logging, mining and construction at 34.5 percent (10,100 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 19.7 percent (19,700 jobs) and professional and business services at 18.4 percent (13,000 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Hawaii was 3.5 percent in July 2016, up 0.1 percentage point from June. The rate was 1.4 percentage points below the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.1 percentage point from one year earlier and is 3.8 percentage points below its recent peak of 7.3 percent in October 2009.
- There were 23,600 Hawaii residents unemployed in July 2016.

EARNINGS

- In July 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Hawaii were \$25.48. The average workweek was 32.9 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$838.29.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 3.3 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 1.9 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Hawaii	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	14,200	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	64,600	15.0 million
Unemployment Rate	July 2016	3.5%	4.9%
	July 2015	3.6%	5.3%
	Recession-Era Peak	7.3%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$71,200	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$73,100	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	10.8%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	7.5%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	2.5%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	2.5%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	5.3%	11.7%
	2013	6.7%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ❑ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Hawaii grew by 1.4 percent over the four quarters through the first quarter of 2016, below the national average growth rate of 2.1 percent.*
- ❑ Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Hawaii GDP growth has averaged 1.4 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Hawaii increased by 6.3 percent from the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2016. They are up 43.6 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- ❑ In June 2016, builders in Hawaii broke ground on 8,390 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 4,351 units. That marks a decrease of 11.1 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Hawaii, goods exports totaled \$264 million in June and \$1.9 billion over the past year, up 27.2 percent from the 12 months ending in June 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 231.6 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Note: Because of methodological differences, total U.S. real GDP by state differs slightly from headline national GDP figures

** A list of sources used to compile the Hawaii economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

*** Note: state-level data changes may not be statistically significant due to sampling variation. Individual monthly readings should be interpreted with caution and in the context of longer-term trends and other data that become available.

**** For additional Hawaii-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Hawaii office: <http://hawaii.gov/labor/>

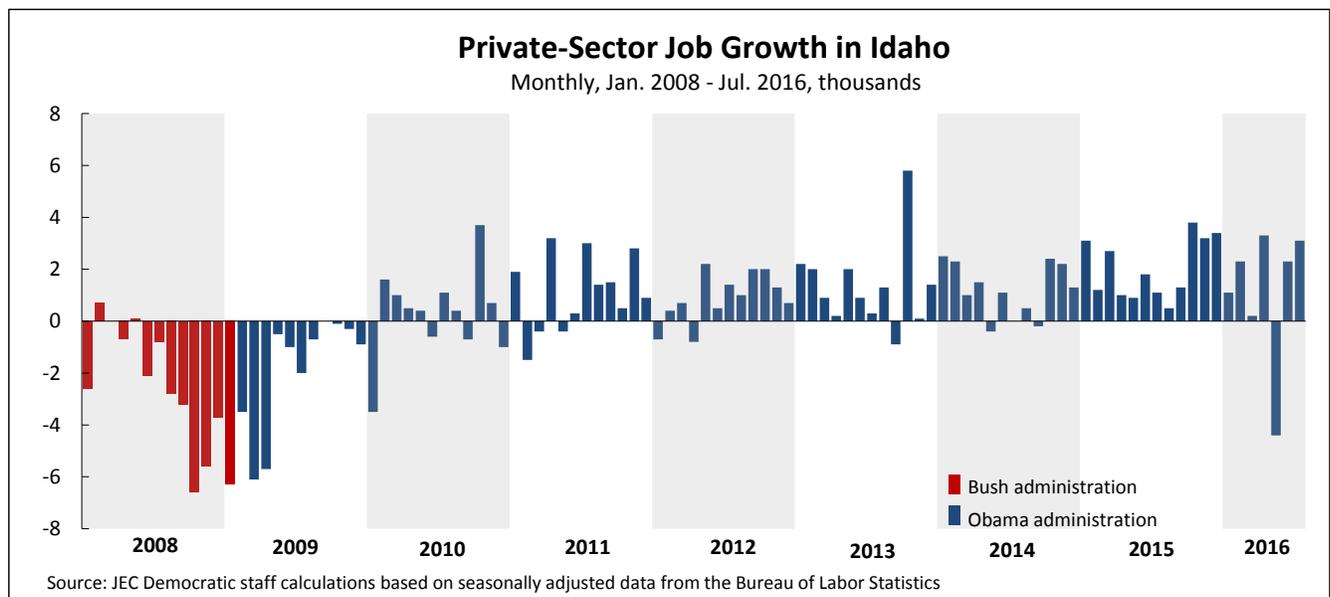


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: IDAHO

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through July 2016**
Last updated on August 19th; August data will be released on September 20th*

JOBS

- In July, private-sector employment in Idaho grew by 3,100 jobs. Over the past year, Idaho businesses have added 20,100 jobs. This compares with an increase of 18,000 jobs over the 12 months through July 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Idaho businesses have added 91,700 jobs (an increase of 19.0 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.0 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 33.3 percent (10,700 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 24.2 percent (13,900 jobs) and education and health services at 20.7 percent (17,100 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Idaho was 3.8 percent in July 2016, up 0.1 percentage point from June. The rate was 1.1 percentage points below the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.4 percentage point from one year earlier and is 5.9 percentage points below its recent peak of 9.7 percent in July 2009.
- There were 30,800 Idaho residents unemployed in July 2016.

EARNINGS

- In July 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Idaho were \$22.02. The average workweek was 33.4 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$735.47.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have held roughly constant over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 1.9 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Idaho	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	20,100	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	91,700	15.0 million
Unemployment Rate	July 2016	3.8%	4.9%
	July 2015	4.2%	5.3%
	Recession-Era Peak	9.7%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$53,400	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$56,200	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	12.4%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	9.9%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	4.0%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	9.2%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	13.6%	11.7%
	2013	16.2%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ❑ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Idaho grew by 1.8 percent over the four quarters through the first quarter of 2016, below the national average growth rate of 2.1 percent.*
- ❑ Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Idaho GDP growth has averaged 1.5 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Idaho increased by 7.9 percent from the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2016. They are up 42.5 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- ❑ In June 2016, builders in Idaho broke ground on 11,140 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 9,782 units. That marks an increase of 9.1 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Idaho, goods exports totaled \$373 million in June and \$4.4 billion over the past year, up 4.2 percent from the 12 months ending in June 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 10.8 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Note: Because of methodological differences, total U.S. real GDP by state differs slightly from headline national GDP figures

** A list of sources used to compile the Idaho economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

*** Note: state-level data changes may not be statistically significant due to sampling variation. Individual monthly readings should be interpreted with caution and in the context of longer-term trends and other data that become available.

**** For additional Idaho-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Idaho office:

<http://labor.idaho.gov/dnn/Default.aspx?tabid=696&AspxAutoDetectCookieSupport=1>

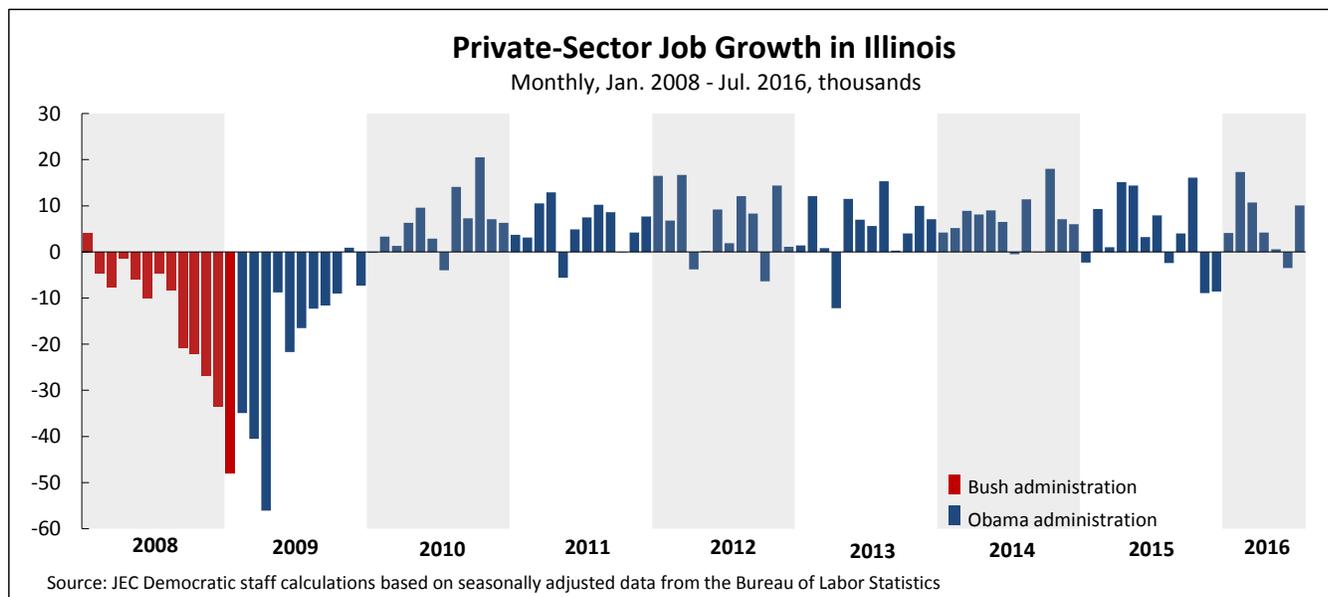


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: ILLINOIS

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through July 2016**
Last updated on August 19th; August data will be released on September 20th*

JOBS

- In July, private-sector employment in Illinois grew by 10,100 jobs. Over the past year, Illinois businesses have added 43,700 jobs. This compares with an increase of 91,000 jobs over the 12 months through July 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Illinois businesses have added 455,000 jobs (an increase of 9.6 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.0 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 20.0 percent (156,000 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 16.1 percent (82,700 jobs) and education and health services at 10.4 percent (85,200 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Illinois was 5.8 percent in July 2016, down 0.4 percentage point from June. The rate was 0.9 percentage point above the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment held constant from one year earlier and is 5.4 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.2 percent in January 2010.
- There were 383,000 Illinois residents unemployed in July 2016.

EARNINGS

- In July 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Illinois were \$26.33. The average workweek was 34.1 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$897.85.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 1.4 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 1.9 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Illinois	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	43,700	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	455,000	15.0 million
Unemployment Rate	July 2016	5.8%	4.9%
	July 2015	5.8%	5.3%
	Recession-Era Peak	11.2%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$54,900	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$60,000	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	13.7%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	10.0%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	5.0%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	5.8%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	9.7%	11.7%
	2013	12.7%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ❑ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Illinois grew by 0.8 percent over the four quarters through the first quarter of 2016, below the national average growth rate of 2.1 percent.*
- ❑ Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Illinois GDP growth has averaged 1.1 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Illinois increased by 3.4 percent from the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2016. They are up 14.8 percent since their recent low in the fourth quarter of 2011.
- ❑ In June 2016, builders in Illinois broke ground on 15,900 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 20,079 units. That marks an increase of 7.6 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Illinois, goods exports totaled \$5.0 billion in June and \$61.0 billion over the past year, down 1.7 percent from the 12 months ending in June 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 42.7 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Note: Because of methodological differences, total U.S. real GDP by state differs slightly from headline national GDP figures

** A list of sources used to compile the Illinois economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

*** Note: state-level data changes may not be statistically significant due to sampling variation. Individual monthly readings should be interpreted with caution and in the context of longer-term trends and other data that become available.

**** For additional Illinois-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Illinois office: <http://www.ides.illinois.gov/page.aspx?item=3528>

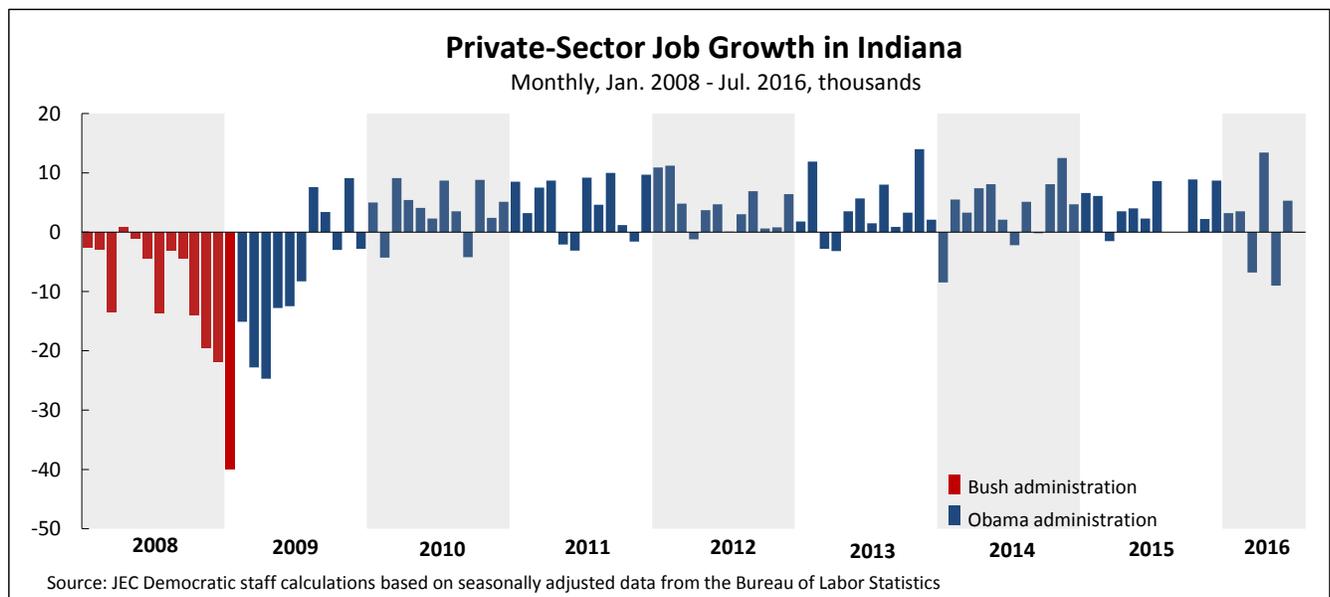


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: INDIANA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through July 2016**
Last updated on August 19th; August data will be released on September 20th*

JOBS

- In July, private-sector employment in Indiana fell by 100 jobs. Over the past year, Indiana businesses have added 29,300 jobs. This compares with an increase of 59,800 jobs over the 12 months through July 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Indiana businesses have added 304,400 jobs (an increase of 13.0 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.0 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 20.3 percent (54,200 jobs), manufacturing at 17.5 percent (76,900 jobs) and construction at 16.6 percent (18,800 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Indiana was 4.6 percent in July 2016, down 0.2 percentage point from June. The rate was 0.3 percentage point below the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment held constant from one year earlier and is 6.3 percentage points below its recent peak of 10.9 percent in February 2010.
- There were 155,600 Indiana residents unemployed in July 2016.

EARNINGS

- In July 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Indiana were \$23.45. The average workweek was 34.7 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$813.72.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 2.2 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 1.9 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Indiana	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	29,300	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	304,400	15.0 million
Unemployment Rate	July 2016	4.6%	4.9%
	July 2015	4.6%	5.3%
	Recession-Era Peak	10.9%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$48,100	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$54,200	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	14.6%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	11.8%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	2.4%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	1.4%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	11.9%	11.7%
	2013	14.0%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ❑ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Indiana grew by 2.6 percent over the four quarters through the first quarter of 2016, above the national average growth rate of 2.1 percent.*
- ❑ Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Indiana GDP growth has averaged 2.3 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Indiana increased by 3.8 percent from the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2016. They are up 17.1 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- ❑ In June 2016, builders in Indiana broke ground on 16,190 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 18,112 units. That marks an increase of 9.2 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Indiana, goods exports totaled \$2.8 billion in June and \$34.2 billion over the past year, up 3.7 percent from the 12 months ending in June 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 45.0 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Note: Because of methodological differences, total U.S. real GDP by state differs slightly from headline national GDP figures

** A list of sources used to compile the Indiana economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

*** Note: state-level data changes may not be statistically significant due to sampling variation. Individual monthly readings should be interpreted with caution and in the context of longer-term trends and other data that become available.

**** For additional Indiana-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Indiana office: <http://www.hoosierdata.in.gov/>

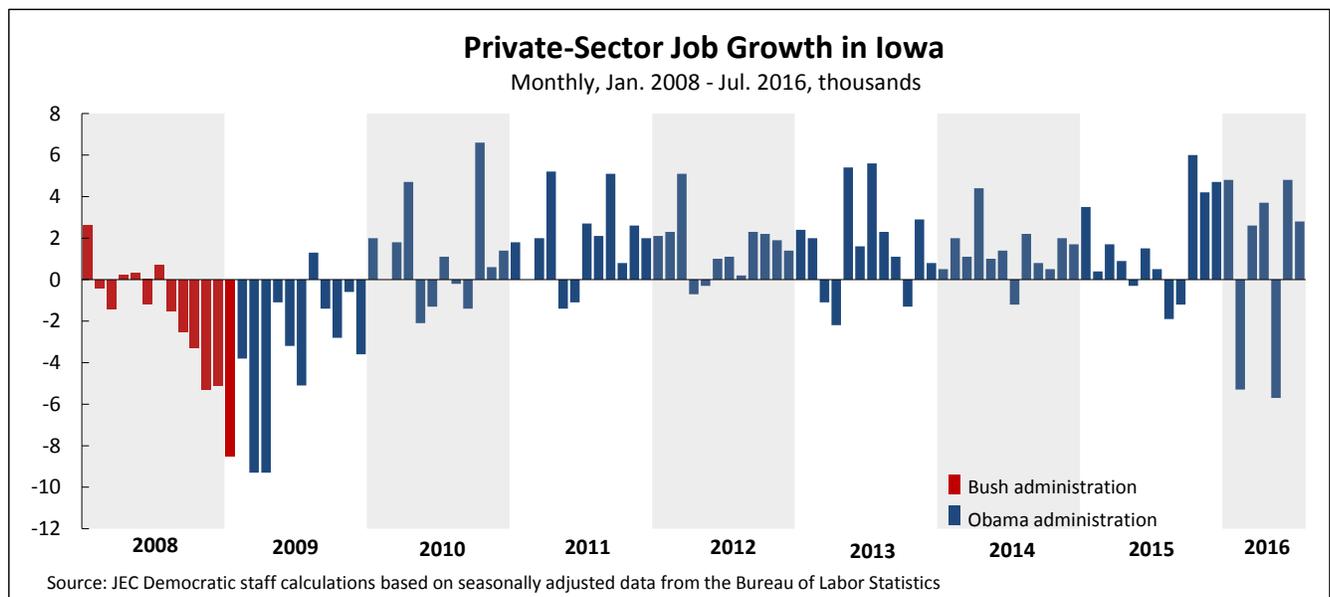


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: IOWA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through July 2016**
Last updated on August 19th; August data will be released on September 20th*

JOBS

- In July, private-sector employment in Iowa grew by 2,800 jobs. Over the past year, Iowa businesses have added 19,500 jobs. This compares with an increase of 15,400 jobs over the 12 months through July 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Iowa businesses have added 115,200 jobs (an increase of 9.5 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.0 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 46.6 percent (28,700 jobs), professional and business services at 15.3 percent (18,300 jobs) and other services at 11.9 percent (6,800 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Iowa was 4.1 percent in July 2016, up 0.1 percentage point from June. The rate was 0.8 percentage point below the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is up 0.5 percentage point from one year earlier but remains 2.5 percentage points below its recent peak of 6.6 percent in August 2009.
- There were 70,600 Iowa residents unemployed in July 2016.

EARNINGS

- In July 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Iowa were \$23.29. The average workweek was 34.8 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$810.49.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 3.3 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 1.9 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Iowa	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	19,500	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	115,200	15.0 million
Unemployment Rate	July 2016	4.1%	4.9%
	July 2015	3.6%	5.3%
	Recession-Era Peak	6.6%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$57,800	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$55,800	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	10.3%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	8.9%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	1.9%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	1.1%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	6.2%	11.7%
	2013	8.1%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ❑ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Iowa grew by 0.6 percent over the four quarters through the first quarter of 2016, below the national average growth rate of 2.1 percent.*
- ❑ Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Iowa GDP growth has averaged 2.0 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Iowa increased by 4.1 percent from the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2016. They are up 17.4 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- ❑ In June 2016, builders in Iowa broke ground on 12,590 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 10,562 units. That marks an increase of 7.6 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Iowa, goods exports totaled \$1.1 billion in June and \$12.4 billion over the past year, down 5.6 percent from the 12 months ending in June 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 33.1 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Note: Because of methodological differences, total U.S. real GDP by state differs slightly from headline national GDP figures

** A list of sources used to compile the Iowa economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

*** Note: state-level data changes may not be statistically significant due to sampling variation. Individual monthly readings should be interpreted with caution and in the context of longer-term trends and other data that become available.

**** For additional Iowa-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Iowa office: <http://www.iowaworkforce.org/>

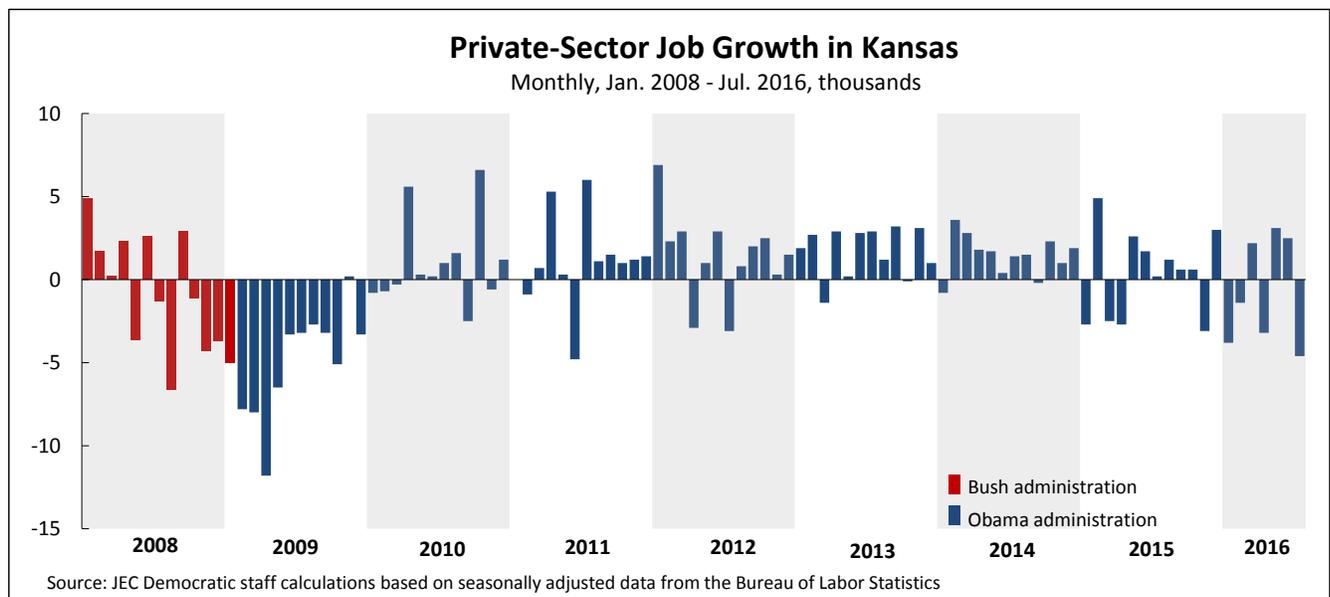


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: KANSAS

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through July 2016**
Last updated on August 19th; August data will be released on September 20th*

JOBS

- In July, private-sector employment in Kansas fell by 4,600 jobs. Over the past year, Kansas businesses have shed 2,900 jobs. This compares with an increase of 8,000 jobs over the 12 months through July 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Kansas businesses have added 79,400 jobs (an increase of 7.5 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.0 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 22.1 percent (32,800 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 12.9 percent (14,600 jobs) and financial activities at 11.0 percent (7,900 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Kansas was 4.1 percent in July 2016, up 0.3 percentage point from June. The rate was 0.8 percentage point below the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment held constant from one year earlier and is 3.2 percentage points below its recent peak of 7.3 percent in September 2009.
- There were 60,400 Kansas residents unemployed in July 2016.

EARNINGS

- In July 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Kansas were \$22.64. The average workweek was 33.8 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$765.23.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 0.4 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 1.9 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Kansas	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	-2,900	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	79,400	15.0 million
Unemployment Rate	July 2016	4.1%	4.9%
	July 2015	4.1%	5.3%
	Recession-Era Peak	7.3%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$53,400	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$55,400	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	12.1%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	11.7%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	6.1%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	14.0%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	10.2%	11.7%
	2013	12.3%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ❑ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Kansas grew by 0.4 percent over the four quarters through the first quarter of 2016, below the national average growth rate of 2.1 percent.*
- ❑ Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Kansas GDP growth has averaged 1.4 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Kansas increased by 3.4 percent from the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2016. They are up 16.7 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- ❑ In June 2016, builders in Kansas broke ground on 7,680 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 7,638 units. That marks a decrease of 7.9 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Kansas, goods exports totaled \$901 million in June and \$10.0 billion over the past year, down 7.7 percent from the 12 months ending in June 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 9.6 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Note: Because of methodological differences, total U.S. real GDP by state differs slightly from headline national GDP figures

** A list of sources used to compile the Kansas economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

*** Note: state-level data changes may not be statistically significant due to sampling variation. Individual monthly readings should be interpreted with caution and in the context of longer-term trends and other data that become available.

**** For additional Kansas-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Kansas office: <http://www.dol.ks.gov/lmis/Default.aspx>

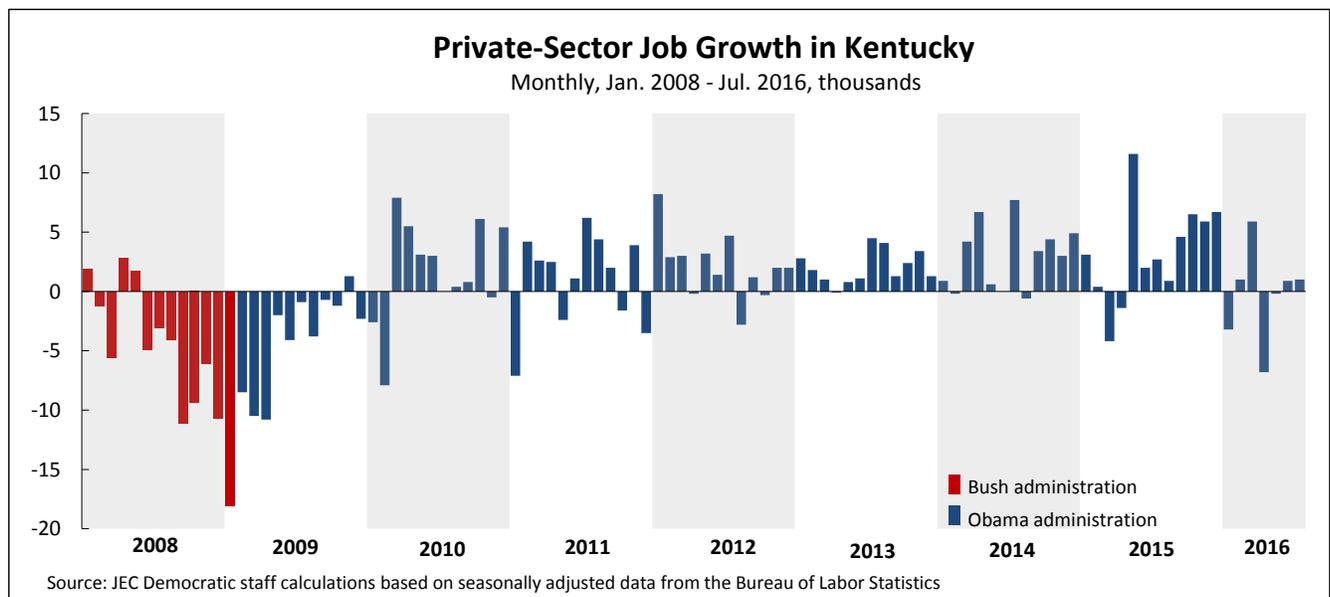


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: KENTUCKY

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through July 2016**
Last updated on August 19th; August data will be released on September 20th*

JOBS

- In July, private-sector employment in Kentucky grew by 1,000 jobs. Over the past year, Kentucky businesses have added 23,200 jobs. This compares with an increase of 29,300 jobs over the 12 months through July 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Kentucky businesses have added 166,100 jobs (an increase of 11.7 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.0 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 24.8 percent (43,300 jobs), manufacturing at 20.6 percent (41,900 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 14.6 percent (24,100 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Kentucky was 4.9 percent in July 2016, down 0.1 percentage point from June. The rate was the same as the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.4 percentage point from one year earlier and is 6.0 percentage points below its recent peak of 10.9 percent in June 2009.
- There were 97,300 Kentucky residents unemployed in July 2016.

EARNINGS

- In July 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Kentucky were \$21.21. The average workweek was 35.2 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$746.59.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have fallen by 0.6 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 1.9 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Kentucky	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	23,200	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	166,100	15.0 million
Unemployment Rate	July 2016	4.9%	4.9%
	July 2015	5.3%	5.3%
	Recession-Era Peak	10.9%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$42,800	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$45,000	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	20.0%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	15.5%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	5.6%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	5.9%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	8.5%	11.7%
	2013	14.3%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ❑ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Kentucky grew by 2.6 percent over the four quarters through the first quarter of 2016, above the national average growth rate of 2.1 percent.*
- ❑ Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Kentucky GDP growth has averaged 1.9 percent at an annual rate, matching the national average growth rate.

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Kentucky increased by 3.4 percent from the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2016. They are up 15.4 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- ❑ In June 2016, builders in Kentucky broke ground on 15,100 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 11,742 units. That marks an increase of 37.1 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Kentucky, goods exports totaled \$2.6 billion in June and \$28.2 billion over the past year, up 4.1 percent from the 12 months ending in June 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 55.8 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Note: Because of methodological differences, total U.S. real GDP by state differs slightly from headline national GDP figures

** A list of sources used to compile the Kentucky economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

*** Note: state-level data changes may not be statistically significant due to sampling variation. Individual monthly readings should be interpreted with caution and in the context of longer-term trends and other data that become available.

**** For additional Kentucky-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Kentucky office: <http://www.workforcekentucky.ky.gov/>

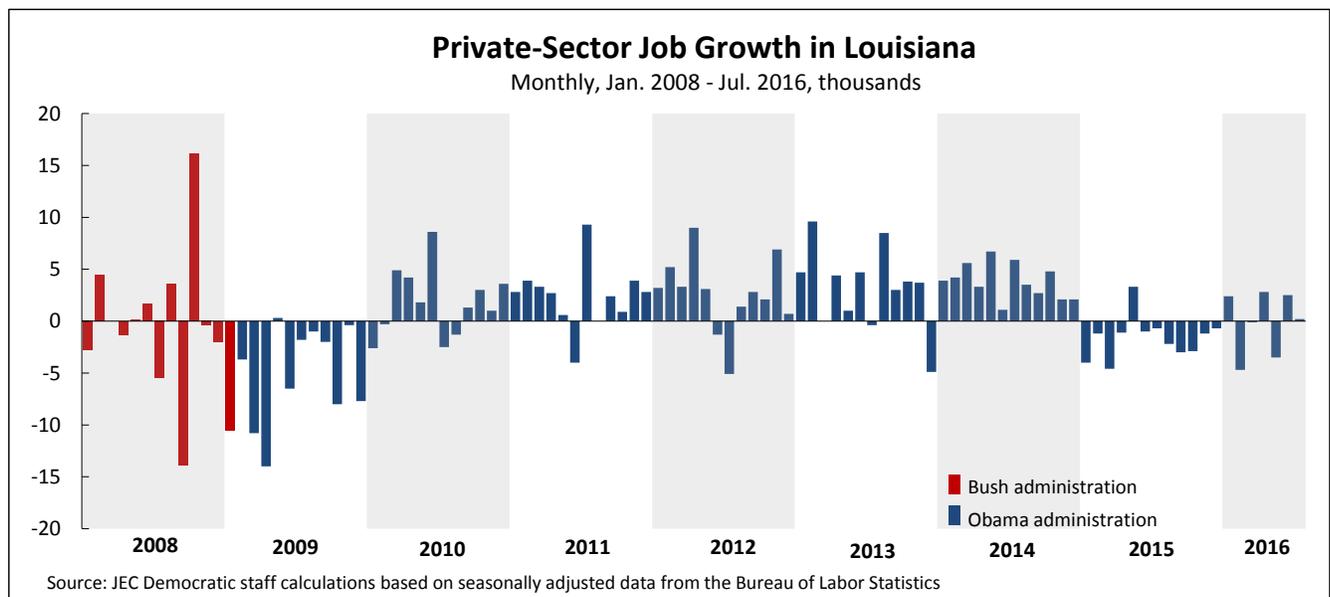


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: LOUISIANA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through July 2016**
Last updated on August 19th; August data will be released on September 20th*

JOBS

- In July, private-sector employment in Louisiana grew by 200 jobs. Over the past year, Louisiana businesses have shed 10,400 jobs. This compares with an increase of 5,900 jobs over the 12 months through July 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Louisiana businesses have added 148,800 jobs (an increase of 9.9 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.0 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: leisure and hospitality at 18.9 percent (36,400 jobs), education and health services at 17.0 percent (45,600 jobs) and construction at 16.1 percent (19,500 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Louisiana was 6.3 percent in July 2016, up 0.1 percentage point from June. The rate was 1.4 percentage points above the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is up 0.2 percentage point from one year earlier but remains 2.0 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.3 percent in December 2010.
- There were 134,800 Louisiana residents unemployed in July 2016.

EARNINGS

- In July 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Louisiana were \$22.49. The average workweek was 35.1 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$789.40.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 1.7 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 1.9 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Louisiana	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	-10,400	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	148,800	15.0 million
Unemployment Rate	July 2016	6.3%	4.9%
	July 2015	6.1%	5.3%
	Recession-Era Peak	8.3%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$42,400	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$47,200	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	23.1%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	16.1%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	4.6%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	4.7%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	14.8%	11.7%
	2013	16.6%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ❑ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Louisiana fell by 0.1 percent over the four quarters through the first quarter of 2016, below the national average growth rate of 2.1 percent.*
- ❑ Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Louisiana GDP growth has averaged 0.4 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Louisiana increased by 5.0 percent from the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2016. They are up 19.2 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- ❑ In June 2016, builders in Louisiana broke ground on 16,740 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 15,021 units. That marks an increase of 1.4 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Louisiana, goods exports totaled \$3.3 billion in June and \$45.3 billion over the past year, down 16.1 percent from the 12 months ending in June 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 34.5 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Note: Because of methodological differences, total U.S. real GDP by state differs slightly from headline national GDP figures

** A list of sources used to compile the Louisiana economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

*** Note: state-level data changes may not be statistically significant due to sampling variation. Individual monthly readings should be interpreted with caution and in the context of longer-term trends and other data that become available.

**** For additional Louisiana-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Louisiana office:

http://www.laworks.net/LaborMarketInfo/LMI_MainMenu.asp

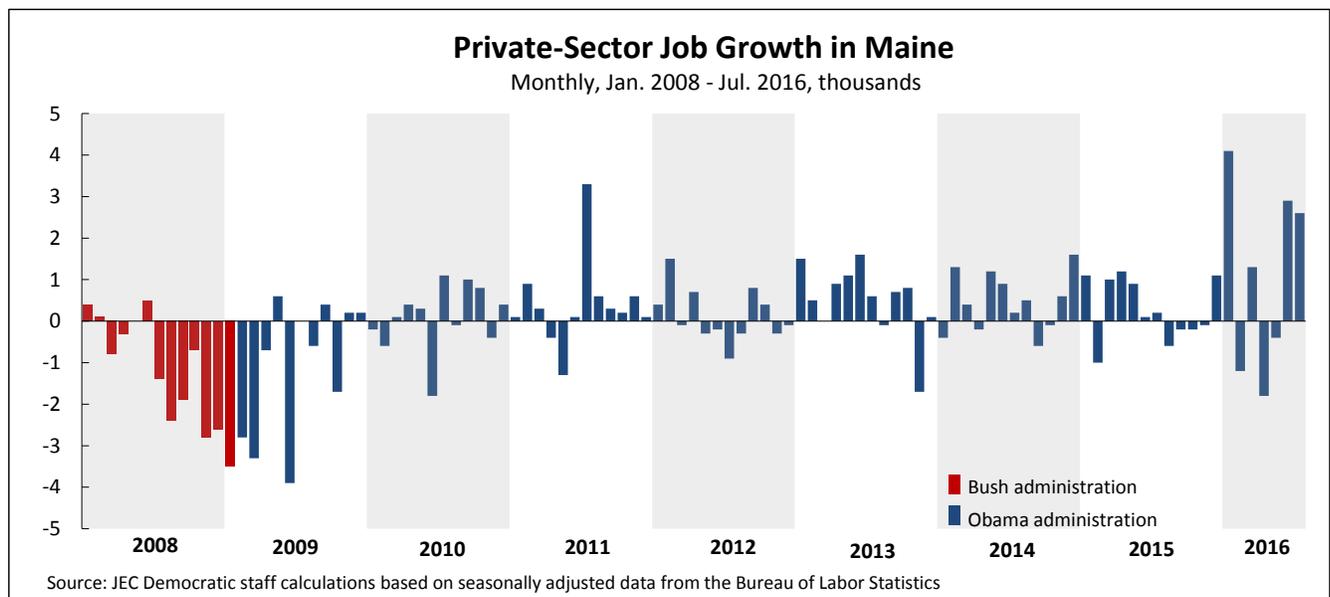


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: MAINE

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through July 2016**
Last updated on August 19th; August data will be released on September 20th*

JOBS

- In July, private-sector employment in Maine grew by 2,600 jobs. Over the past year, Maine businesses have added 7,500 jobs. This compares with an increase of 5,500 jobs over the 12 months through July 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Maine businesses have added 30,600 jobs (an increase of 6.3 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.0 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 15.4 percent (8,700 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 11.6 percent (6,900 jobs) and other services at 10.7 percent (2,100 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Maine was 3.9 percent in July 2016, up 0.2 percentage point from June. The rate was 1.0 percentage point below the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.5 percentage point from one year earlier and is 4.4 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.3 percent in July 2009.
- There were 26,600 Maine residents unemployed in July 2016.

EARNINGS

- In July 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Maine were \$21.68. The average workweek was 34.0 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$737.12.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 0.4 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 1.9 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Maine	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	7,500	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	30,600	15.0 million
Unemployment Rate	July 2016	3.9%	4.9%
	July 2015	4.4%	5.3%
	Recession-Era Peak	8.3%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$51,700	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$54,700	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	14.6%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	10.9%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	4.5%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	3.0%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	10.1%	11.7%
	2013	11.2%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ❑ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Maine grew by 3.7 percent over the four quarters through the first quarter of 2016, above the national average growth rate of 2.1 percent.*
- ❑ Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Maine GDP growth has averaged 0.4 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Maine increased by 4.8 percent from the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2016. They are up 13.4 percent since their recent low in the third quarter of 2012.
- ❑ In June 2016, builders in Maine broke ground on 4,490 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 4,336 units. That marks an increase of 48.6 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Maine, goods exports totaled \$213 million in June and \$2.8 billion over the past year, up 8.9 percent from the 12 months ending in June 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 17.7 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Note: Because of methodological differences, total U.S. real GDP by state differs slightly from headline national GDP figures

** A list of sources used to compile the Maine economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

*** Note: state-level data changes may not be statistically significant due to sampling variation. Individual monthly readings should be interpreted with caution and in the context of longer-term trends and other data that become available.

**** For additional Maine-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Maine office: <http://www.state.me.us/labor/cwri/index.html>

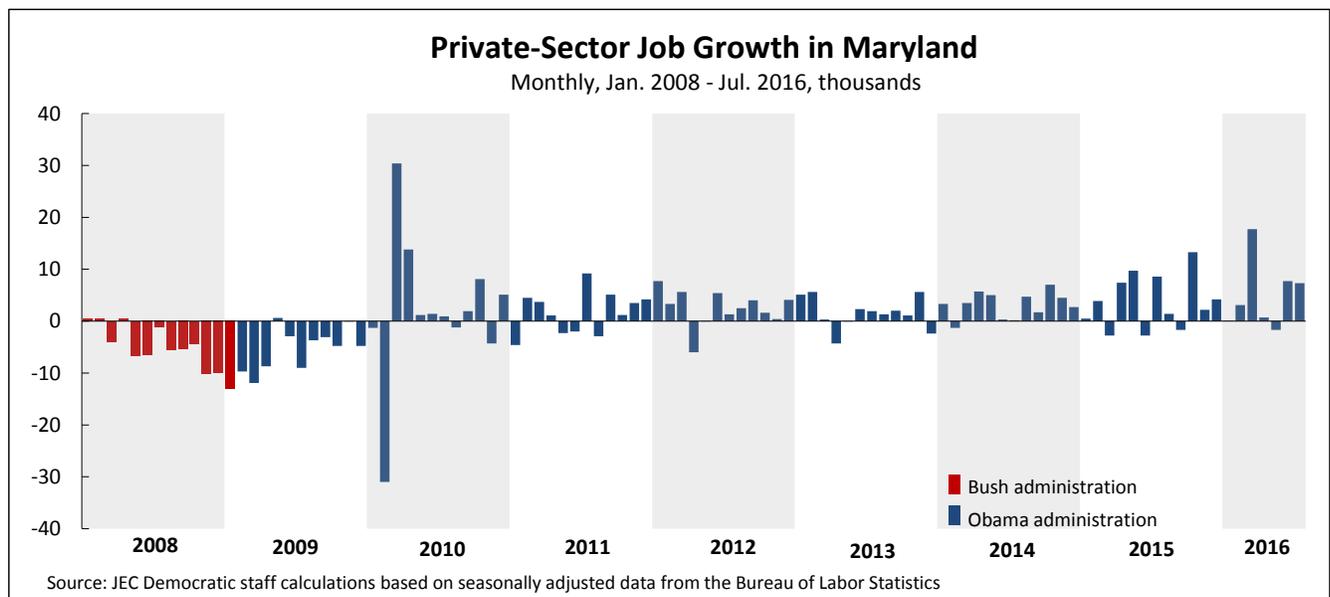


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: MARYLAND

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through July 2016**
Last updated on August 19th; August data will be released on September 20th*

JOBS

- In July, private-sector employment in Maryland grew by 7,300 jobs. Over the past year, Maryland businesses have added 54,300 jobs. This compares with an increase of 45,100 jobs over the 12 months through July 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Maryland businesses have added 242,300 jobs (an increase of 12.3 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.0 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: leisure and hospitality at 25.5 percent (56,900 jobs), professional and business services at 17.9 percent (67,700 jobs) and logging, mining and construction at 17.1 percent (23,600 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Maryland was 4.3 percent in July 2016, holding constant from June. The rate was 0.6 percentage point below the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.8 percentage point from one year earlier and is 3.5 percentage points below its recent peak of 7.8 percent in February 2010.
- There were 135,200 Maryland residents unemployed in July 2016.

EARNINGS

- In July 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Maryland were \$27.09. The average workweek was 34.4 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$931.90.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 0.4 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 1.9 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Maryland	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	54,300	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	242,300	15.0 million
Unemployment Rate	July 2016	4.3%	4.9%
	July 2015	5.1%	5.3%
	Recession-Era Peak	7.8%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$76,200	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$74,900	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	9.9%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	8.8%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	7.2%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	9.7%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	7.9%	11.7%
	2013	10.2%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ❑ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Maryland grew by 1.4 percent over the four quarters through the first quarter of 2016, below the national average growth rate of 2.1 percent.*
- ❑ Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Maryland GDP growth has averaged 1.3 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Maryland increased by 3.8 percent from the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2016. They are up 16.9 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2012.
- ❑ In June 2016, builders in Maryland broke ground on 16,450 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 17,267 units. That marks an increase of 4.8 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Maryland, goods exports totaled \$754 million in June and \$9.7 billion over the past year, down 7.9 percent from the 12 months ending in June 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 1.6 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Note: Because of methodological differences, total U.S. real GDP by state differs slightly from headline national GDP figures

** A list of sources used to compile the Maryland economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

*** Note: state-level data changes may not be statistically significant due to sampling variation. Individual monthly readings should be interpreted with caution and in the context of longer-term trends and other data that become available.

**** For additional Maryland-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Maryland office: <http://www.dllr.maryland.gov/lmi/>

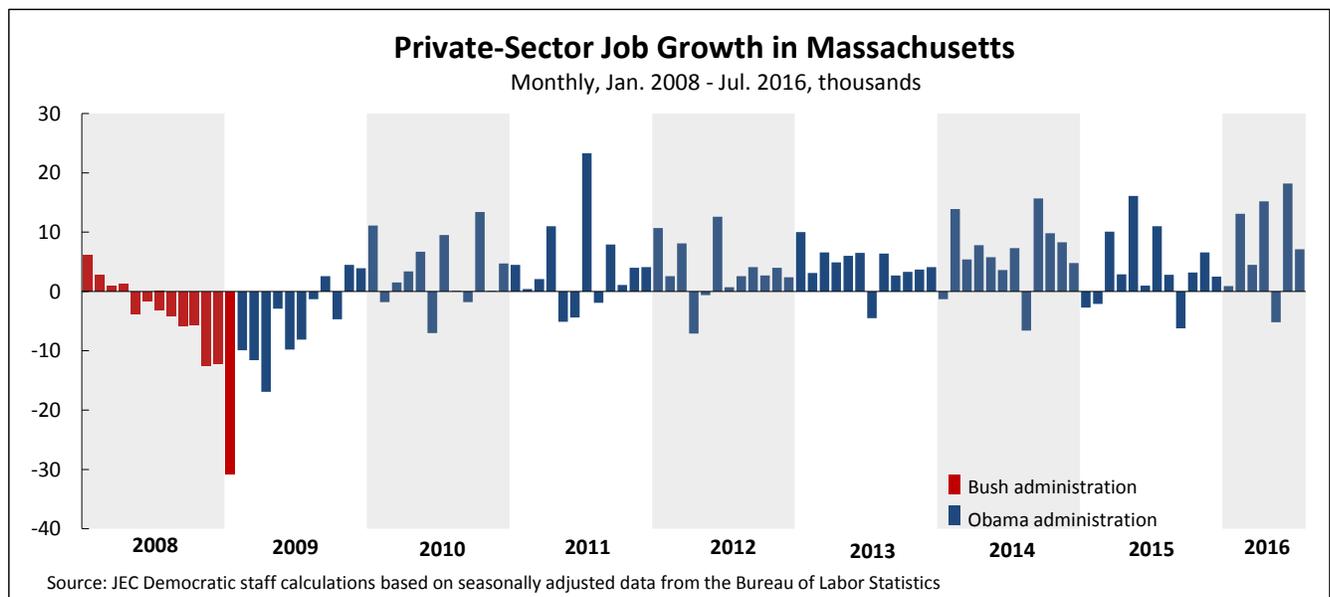


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: MASSACHUSETTS

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through July 2016**
Last updated on August 19th; August data will be released on September 20th*

JOBS

- In July, private-sector employment in Massachusetts grew by 7,100 jobs. Over the past year, Massachusetts businesses have added 62,700 jobs. This compares with an increase of 68,300 jobs over the 12 months through July 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Massachusetts businesses have added 346,700 jobs (an increase of 12.5 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.0 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 40.9 percent (43,600 jobs), professional and business services at 20.4 percent (93,900 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 17.9 percent (54,400 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Massachusetts was 4.1 percent in July 2016, down 0.1 percentage point from June. The rate was 0.8 percentage point below the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.7 percentage point from one year earlier and is 4.7 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.8 percent in January 2010.
- There were 146,100 Massachusetts residents unemployed in July 2016.

EARNINGS

- In July 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Massachusetts were \$30.82. The average workweek was 33.7 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$1,038.63.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 2.3 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 1.9 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Massachusetts	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	62,700	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	346,700	15.0 million
Unemployment Rate	July 2016	4.1%	4.9%
	July 2015	4.8%	5.3%
	Recession-Era Peak	8.8%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$63,200	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$66,800	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	13.6%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	11.2%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	5.3%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	14.3%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	3.3%	11.7%
	2013	3.7%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Massachusetts grew by 1.1 percent over the four quarters through the first quarter of 2016, below the national average growth rate of 2.1 percent.*
- Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Massachusetts GDP growth has averaged 1.8 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Massachusetts increased by 4.2 percent from the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2016. They are up 19.9 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2012.
- In June 2016, builders in Massachusetts broke ground on 14,030 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 16,278 units. That marks an increase of 18.7 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Massachusetts, goods exports totaled \$2.2 billion in June and \$26.1 billion over the past year, up 9.2 percent from the 12 months ending in June 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 7.6 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Note: Because of methodological differences, total U.S. real GDP by state differs slightly from headline national GDP figures

** A list of sources used to compile the Massachusetts economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

*** Note: state-level data changes may not be statistically significant due to sampling variation. Individual monthly readings should be interpreted with caution and in the context of longer-term trends and other data that become available.

**** For additional Massachusetts-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Massachusetts office: <http://www.mass.gov/lwd/economic-data/>

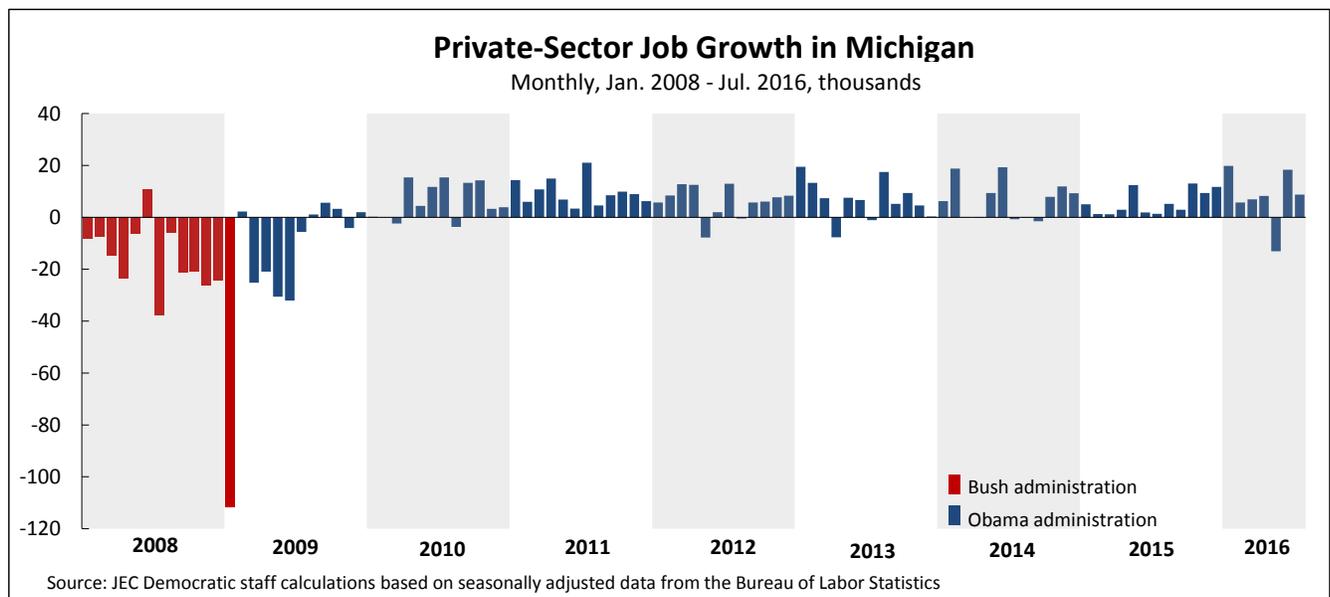


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: MICHIGAN

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through July 2016**
Last updated on August 19th; August data will be released on September 20th*

JOBS

- In July, private-sector employment in Michigan grew by 8,800 jobs. Over the past year, Michigan businesses have added 96,800 jobs. This compares with an increase of 53,800 jobs over the 12 months through July 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Michigan businesses have added 550,800 jobs (an increase of 17.2 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.0 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: manufacturing at 32.9 percent (149,500 jobs), professional and business services at 31.3 percent (160,100 jobs) and construction at 25.2 percent (30,000 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Michigan was 4.5 percent in July 2016, down 0.1 percentage point from June. The rate was 0.4 percentage point below the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.7 percentage point from one year earlier and is 10.4 percentage points below its recent peak of 14.9 percent in June 2009.
- There were 214,100 Michigan residents unemployed in July 2016.

EARNINGS

- In July 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Michigan were \$23.96. The average workweek was 34.4 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$824.22.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have fallen by 0.7 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 1.9 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Michigan	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	96,800	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	550,800	15.0 million
Unemployment Rate	July 2016	4.5%	4.9%
	July 2015	5.2%	5.3%
	Recession-Era Peak	14.9%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$52,000	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$56,400	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	14.8%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	10.8%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	5.3%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	2.2%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	8.5%	11.7%
	2013	11.0%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Michigan grew by 2.9 percent over the four quarters through the first quarter of 2016, above the national average growth rate of 2.1 percent.*
- Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Michigan GDP growth has averaged 2.3 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Michigan increased by 6.2 percent from the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2016. They are up 40.1 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In June 2016, builders in Michigan broke ground on 29,920 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 23,131 units. That marks an increase of 40.4 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Michigan, goods exports totaled \$4.9 billion in June and \$53.7 billion over the past year, up 6.0 percent from the 12 months ending in June 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 60.2 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Note: Because of methodological differences, total U.S. real GDP by state differs slightly from headline national GDP figures

** A list of sources used to compile the Michigan economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

*** Note: state-level data changes may not be statistically significant due to sampling variation. Individual monthly readings should be interpreted with caution and in the context of longer-term trends and other data that become available.

**** For additional Michigan-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Michigan office: <http://www.milmi.org/>

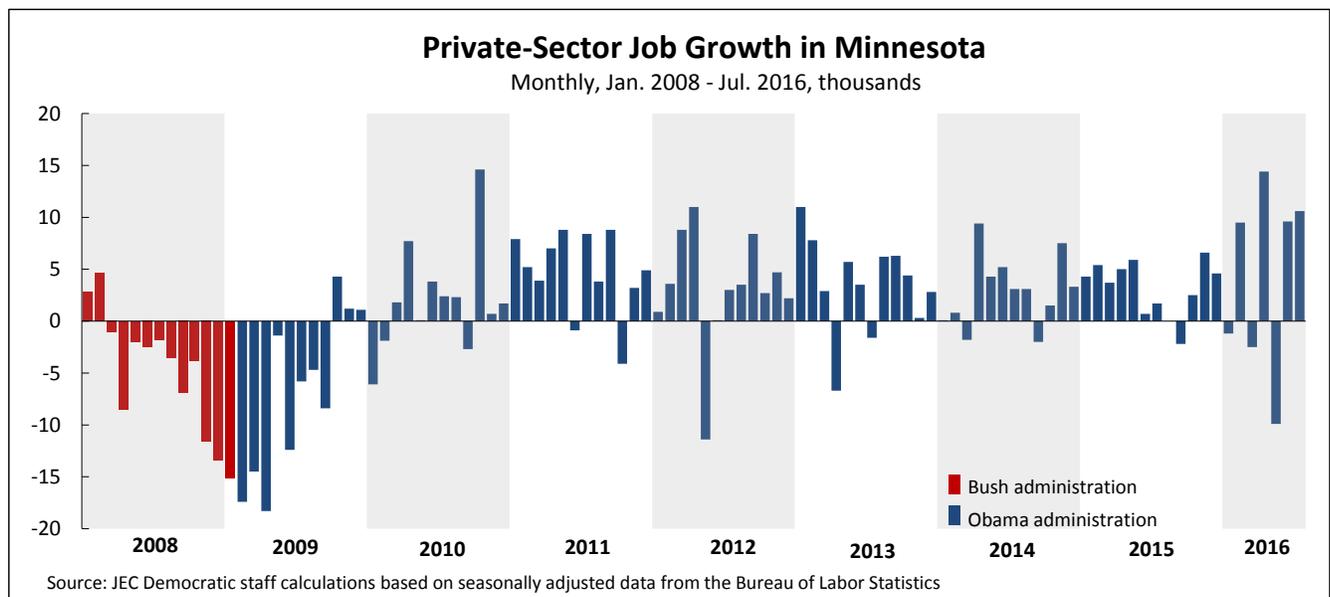


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: MINNESOTA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through July 2016**
Last updated on August 19th; August data will be released on September 20th*

JOBS

- In July, private-sector employment in Minnesota grew by 10,600 jobs. Over the past year, Minnesota businesses have added 42,000 jobs. This compares with an increase of 40,100 jobs over the 12 months through July 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Minnesota businesses have added 272,600 jobs (an increase of 12.3 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.0 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 39.4 percent (34,400 jobs), education and health services at 16.8 percent (76,500 jobs) and professional and business services at 14.9 percent (46,200 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Minnesota was 3.9 percent in July 2016, up 0.1 percentage point from June. The rate was 1.0 percentage point below the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is up 0.3 percentage point from one year earlier but remains 4.2 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.1 percent in June 2009.
- There were 118,600 Minnesota residents unemployed in July 2016.

EARNINGS

- In July 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Minnesota were \$26.97. The average workweek was 34.1 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$919.68.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 3.7 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 1.9 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Minnesota	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	42,000	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	272,600	15.0 million
Unemployment Rate	July 2016	3.9%	4.9%
	July 2015	3.6%	5.3%
	Recession-Era Peak	8.1%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$67,200	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$66,300	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	8.3%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	9.3%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	5.5%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	10.5%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	5.9%	11.7%
	2013	8.2%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Minnesota grew by 0.5 percent over the four quarters through the first quarter of 2016, below the national average growth rate of 2.1 percent.*
- Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Minnesota GDP growth has averaged 2.3 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Minnesota increased by 6.7 percent from the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2016. They are up 28.2 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In June 2016, builders in Minnesota broke ground on 22,730 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 18,859 units. That marks an increase of 6.2 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Minnesota, goods exports totaled \$1.6 billion in June and \$19.4 billion over the past year, down 2.2 percent from the 12 months ending in June 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 21.4 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Note: Because of methodological differences, total U.S. real GDP by state differs slightly from headline national GDP figures

** A list of sources used to compile the Minnesota economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

*** Note: state-level data changes may not be statistically significant due to sampling variation. Individual monthly readings should be interpreted with caution and in the context of longer-term trends and other data that become available.

**** For additional Minnesota-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Minnesota office: <http://www.mn.gov/deed/data/>

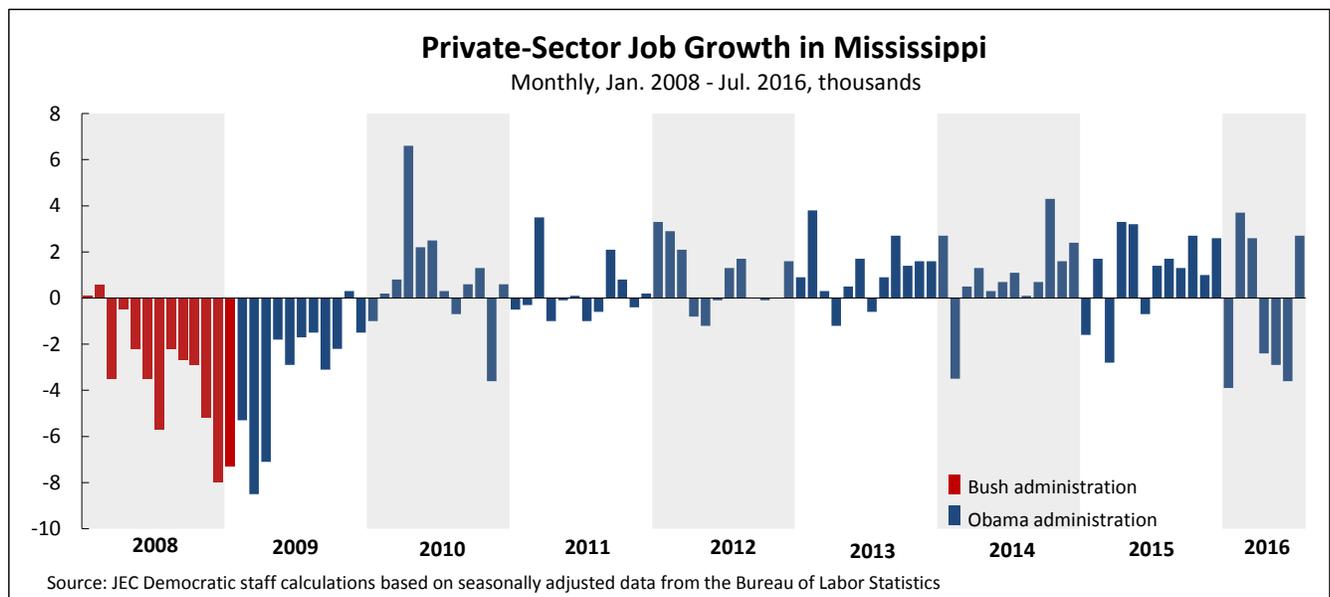


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: MISSISSIPPI

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through July 2016**
Last updated on August 19th; August data will be released on September 20th*

JOBS

- In July, private-sector employment in Mississippi grew by 2,700 jobs. Over the past year, Mississippi businesses have added 5,500 jobs. This compares with an increase of 13,600 jobs over the 12 months through July 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Mississippi businesses have added 59,900 jobs (an increase of 7.2 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.0 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 14.1 percent (12,400 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 13.7 percent (16,100 jobs) and information services at 8.2 percent (1,000 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Mississippi was 6.0 percent in July 2016, up 0.1 percentage point from June. The rate was 1.1 percentage points above the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.3 percentage point from one year earlier and is 4.8 percentage points below its recent peak of 10.8 percent in March 2010.
- There were 75,700 Mississippi residents unemployed in July 2016.

EARNINGS

- In July 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Mississippi were \$20.11. The average workweek was 34.9 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$701.84.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 1.5 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 1.9 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Mississippi	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	5,500	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	59,900	15.0 million
Unemployment Rate	July 2016	6.0%	4.9%
	July 2015	6.3%	5.3%
	Recession-Era Peak	10.8%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$35,500	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$42,600	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	22.1%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	22.6%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	6.2%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	4.7%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	14.5%	11.7%
	2013	17.1%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Mississippi grew by 2.3 percent over the four quarters through the first quarter of 2016, above the national average growth rate of 2.1 percent.*
- Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Mississippi GDP growth has averaged 0.7 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Mississippi increased by 5.2 percent from the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2016. They are up 14.5 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- In June 2016, builders in Mississippi broke ground on 6,650 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 7,353 units. That marks an increase of 19.4 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Mississippi, goods exports totaled \$880 million in June and \$10.6 billion over the past year, up 0.4 percent from the 12 months ending in June 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 63.6 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Note: Because of methodological differences, total U.S. real GDP by state differs slightly from headline national GDP figures

** A list of sources used to compile the Mississippi economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

*** Note: state-level data changes may not be statistically significant due to sampling variation. Individual monthly readings should be interpreted with caution and in the context of longer-term trends and other data that become available.

**** For additional Mississippi-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Mississippi office: <http://mdes.ms.gov/information-center/labor-market-information/>

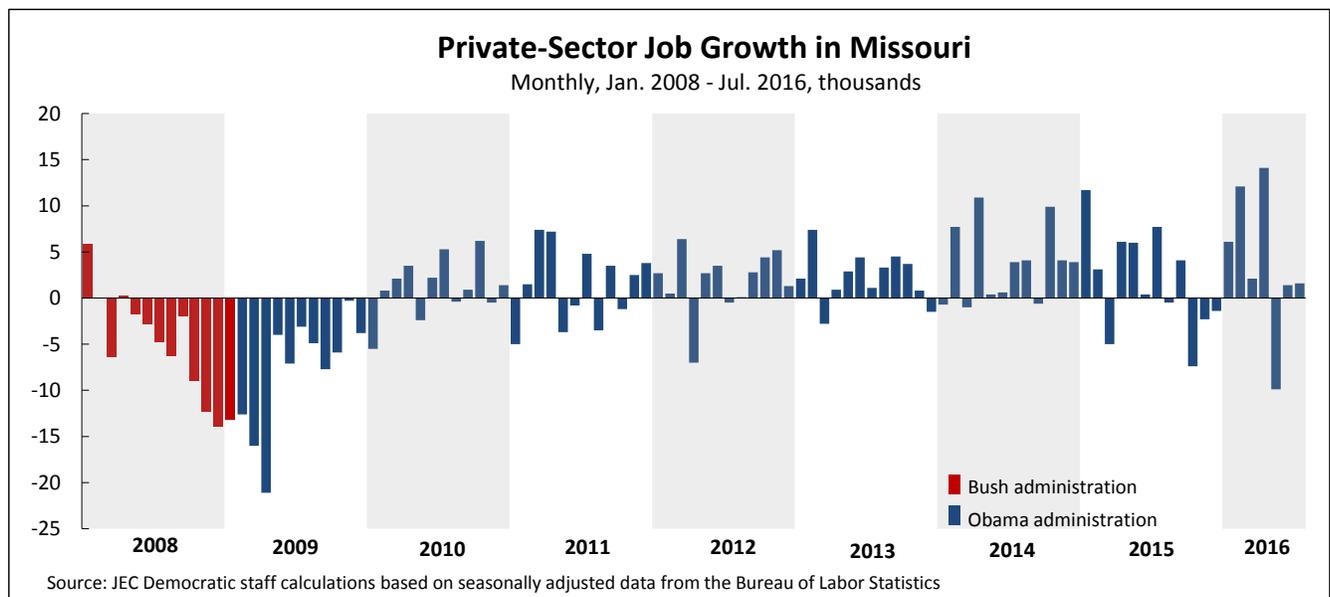


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: MISSOURI

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through July 2016**
Last updated on August 19th; August data will be released on September 20th*

JOBS

- In July, private-sector employment in Missouri grew by 1,600 jobs. Over the past year, Missouri businesses have added 20,000 jobs. This compares with an increase of 51,400 jobs over the 12 months through July 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Missouri businesses have added 176,900 jobs (an increase of 8.0 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.0 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 20.9 percent (65,900 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 10.6 percent (28,700 jobs) and education and health services at 8.9 percent (36,400 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Missouri was 4.7 percent in July 2016, up 0.2 percentage point from June. The rate was 0.2 percentage point below the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.1 percentage point from one year earlier and is 5.1 percentage points below its recent peak of 9.8 percent in February 2010.
- There were 148,000 Missouri residents unemployed in July 2016.

EARNINGS

- In July 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Missouri were \$22.36. The average workweek was 33.4 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$746.82.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 0.8 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 1.9 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Missouri	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	20,000	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	176,900	15.0 million
Unemployment Rate	July 2016	4.7%	4.9%
	July 2015	4.8%	5.3%
	Recession-Era Peak	9.8%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$56,600	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$52,500	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	10.4%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	12.8%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	4.8%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	7.3%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	11.7%	11.7%
	2013	13.0%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ❑ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Missouri grew by 1.9 percent over the four quarters through the first quarter of 2016, below the national average growth rate of 2.1 percent.*
- ❑ Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Missouri GDP growth has averaged 0.9 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Missouri increased by 6.5 percent from the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2016. They are up 20.7 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- ❑ In June 2016, builders in Missouri broke ground on 17,400 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 18,565 units. That marks an increase of 28.3 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Missouri, goods exports totaled \$1.2 billion in June and \$14.1 billion over the past year, up 4.2 percent from the 12 months ending in June 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 43.8 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Note: Because of methodological differences, total U.S. real GDP by state differs slightly from headline national GDP figures

** A list of sources used to compile the Missouri economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

*** Note: state-level data changes may not be statistically significant due to sampling variation. Individual monthly readings should be interpreted with caution and in the context of longer-term trends and other data that become available.

**** For additional Missouri-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Missouri office: <http://www.labor.mo.gov/data/>

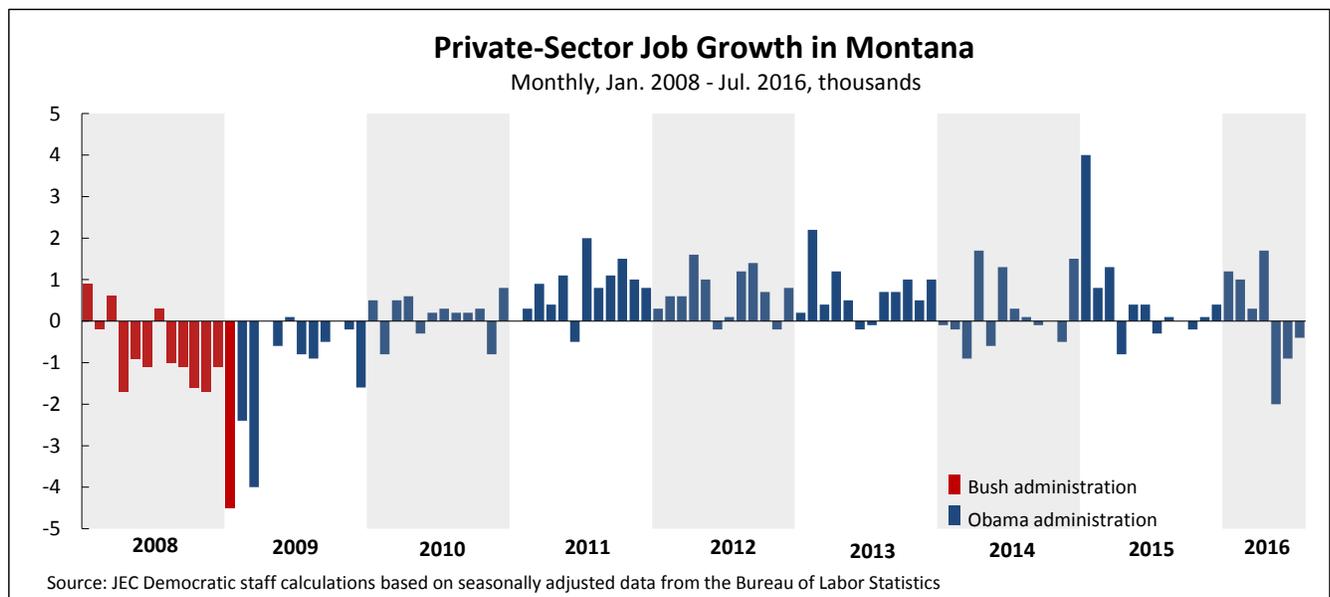


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: MONTANA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through July 2016**
Last updated on August 19th; August data will be released on September 20th*

JOBS

- In July, private-sector employment in Montana fell by 400 jobs. Over the past year, Montana businesses have added 1,300 jobs. This compares with an increase of 6,800 jobs over the 12 months through July 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Montana businesses have added 37,000 jobs (an increase of 11.0 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.0 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: education and health services at 18.4 percent (11,600 jobs), manufacturing at 16.8 percent (2,800 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 14.1 percent (7,800 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Montana was 4.2 percent in July 2016, holding constant from June. The rate was 0.7 percentage point below the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is up 0.1 percentage point from one year earlier but remains 3.2 percentage points below its recent peak of 7.4 percent in April 2010.
- There were 22,200 Montana residents unemployed in July 2016.

EARNINGS

- In July 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Montana were \$22.30. The average workweek was 33.1 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$738.13.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 1.5 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 1.9 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Montana	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	1,300	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	37,000	15.0 million
Unemployment Rate	July 2016	4.2%	4.9%
	July 2015	4.1%	5.3%
	Recession-Era Peak	7.4%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$51,100	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$49,800	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	12.0%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	13.0%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	5.2%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	3.8%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	14.2%	11.7%
	2013	16.5%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ❑ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Montana grew by 1.5 percent over the four quarters through the first quarter of 2016, below the national average growth rate of 2.1 percent.*
- ❑ Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Montana GDP growth has averaged 2.3 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Montana increased by 4.2 percent from the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2016. They are up 24.6 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- ❑ In June 2016, builders in Montana broke ground on 3,910 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 3,619 units. That marks a decrease of 0.5 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Montana, goods exports totaled \$123 million in June and \$1.3 billion over the past year, down 2.0 percent from the 12 months ending in June 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 27.3 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Note: Because of methodological differences, total U.S. real GDP by state differs slightly from headline national GDP figures

** A list of sources used to compile the Montana economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

*** Note: state-level data changes may not be statistically significant due to sampling variation. Individual monthly readings should be interpreted with caution and in the context of longer-term trends and other data that become available.

**** For additional Montana-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Montana office: <http://lmi.mt.gov/>

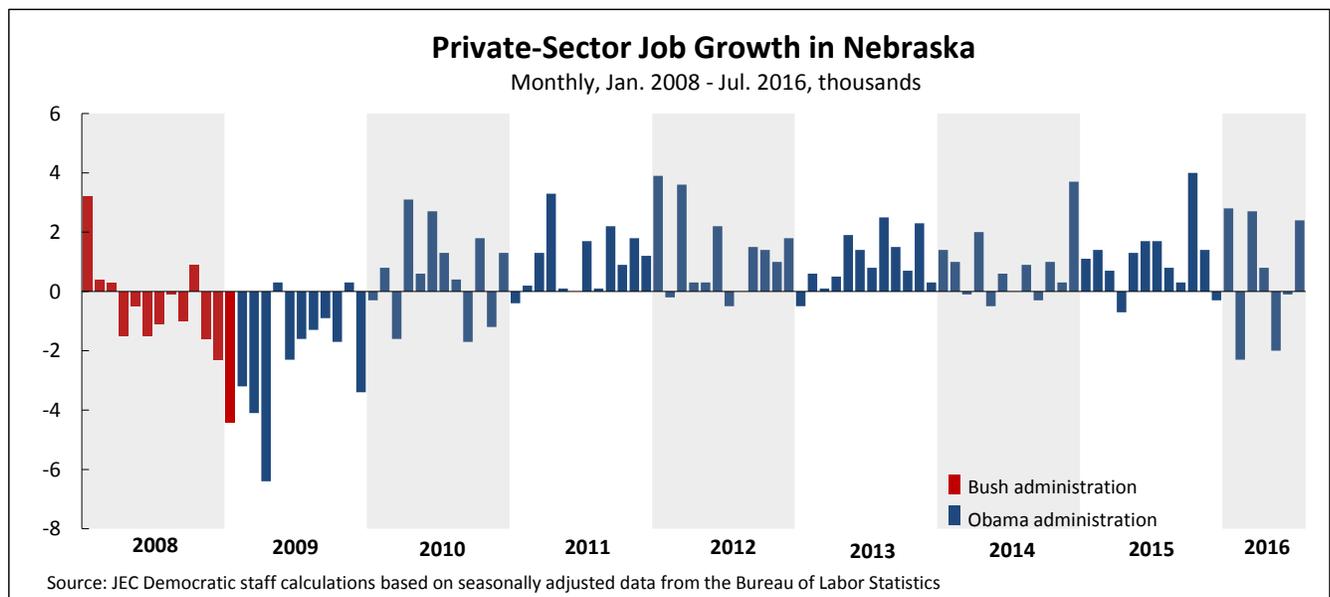


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: NEBRASKA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through July 2016**
Last updated on August 19th; August data will be released on September 20th*

JOBS

- In July, private-sector employment in Nebraska grew by 2,400 jobs. Over the past year, Nebraska businesses have added 10,500 jobs. This compares with an increase of 12,800 jobs over the 12 months through July 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Nebraska businesses have added 74,200 jobs (an increase of 9.6 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.0 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 20.7 percent (20,600 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 15.7 percent (12,600 jobs) and logging, mining and construction at 15.6 percent (6,800 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Nebraska was 3.1 percent in July 2016, up 0.1 percentage point from June. The rate was 1.8 percentage points below the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is up 0.1 percentage point from one year earlier but remains 1.7 percentage points below its recent peak of 4.8 percent in March 2010.
- There were 31,200 Nebraska residents unemployed in July 2016.

EARNINGS

- In July 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Nebraska were \$22.95. The average workweek was 33.9 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$778.01.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 3.8 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 1.9 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Nebraska	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	10,500	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	74,200	15.0 million
Unemployment Rate	July 2016	3.1%	4.9%
	July 2015	3.0%	5.3%
	Recession-Era Peak	4.8%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$56,900	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$56,100	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	11.8%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	9.9%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	3.4%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	3.8%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	9.7%	11.7%
	2013	11.3%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ❑ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Nebraska grew by 1.7 percent over the four quarters through the first quarter of 2016, below the national average growth rate of 2.1 percent.*
- ❑ Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Nebraska GDP growth has averaged 2.5 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Nebraska increased by 3.7 percent from the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2016. They are up 21.0 percent since their recent low in the fourth quarter of 2010.
- ❑ In June 2016, builders in Nebraska broke ground on 6,470 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 8,095 units. That marks an increase of 15.4 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Nebraska, goods exports totaled \$590 million in June and \$6.2 billion over the past year, down 8.4 percent from the 12 months ending in June 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 23.8 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Note: Because of methodological differences, total U.S. real GDP by state differs slightly from headline national GDP figures

** A list of sources used to compile the Nebraska economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

*** Note: state-level data changes may not be statistically significant due to sampling variation. Individual monthly readings should be interpreted with caution and in the context of longer-term trends and other data that become available.

**** For additional Nebraska-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Nebraska office: <http://www.dol.nebraska.gov/>

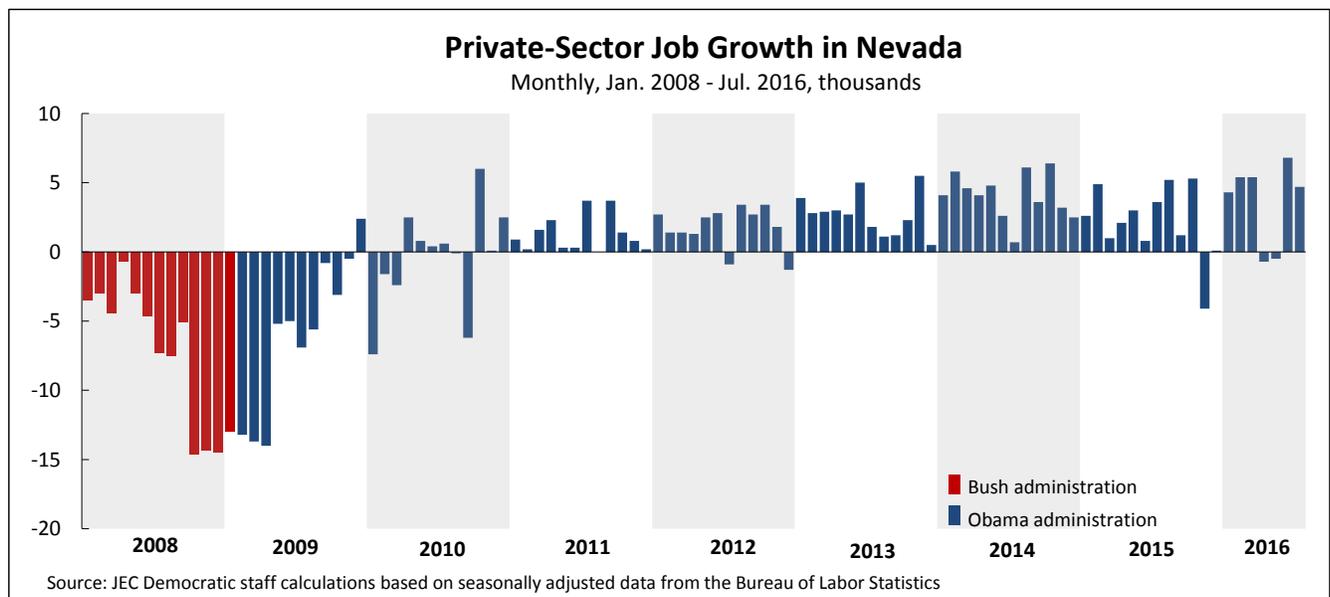


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: NEVADA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through July 2016**
Last updated on August 19th; August data will be released on September 20th*

JOBS

- In July, private-sector employment in Nevada grew by 4,700 jobs. Over the past year, Nevada businesses have added 33,100 jobs. This compares with an increase of 39,800 jobs over the 12 months through July 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Nevada businesses have added 173,100 jobs (an increase of 18.0 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.0 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: education and health services at 27.4 percent (27,500 jobs), professional and business services at 27.4 percent (36,700 jobs) and construction at 22.2 percent (13,700 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Nevada was 6.5 percent in July 2016, up 0.1 percentage point from June. The rate was 1.6 percentage points above the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.2 percentage point from one year earlier and is 7.2 percentage points below its recent peak of 13.7 percent in November 2010.
- There were 92,700 Nevada residents unemployed in July 2016.

EARNINGS

- In July 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Nevada were \$21.83. The average workweek was 34.2 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$746.59.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have fallen by 1.0 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 1.9 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Nevada	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	33,100	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	173,100	15.0 million
Unemployment Rate	July 2016	6.5%	4.9%
	July 2015	6.7%	5.3%
	Recession-Era Peak	13.7%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$49,900	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$61,700	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	17.0%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	9.7%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	5.8%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	7.7%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	15.2%	11.7%
	2013	20.7%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Nevada grew by 2.8 percent over the four quarters through the first quarter of 2016, above the national average growth rate of 2.1 percent.*
- Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Nevada GDP growth has averaged 0.9 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Nevada increased by 9.4 percent from the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2016. They are up 79.2 percent since their recent low in the fourth quarter of 2011.
- In June 2016, builders in Nevada broke ground on 16,510 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 15,230 units. That marks an increase of 8.2 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Nevada, goods exports totaled \$1.0 billion in June and \$8.8 billion over the past year, up 17.0 percent from the 12 months ending in June 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 51.1 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Note: Because of methodological differences, total U.S. real GDP by state differs slightly from headline national GDP figures

** A list of sources used to compile the Nevada economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

*** Note: state-level data changes may not be statistically significant due to sampling variation. Individual monthly readings should be interpreted with caution and in the context of longer-term trends and other data that become available.

**** For additional Nevada-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Nevada office: <http://www.nevadaworkforce.com/>

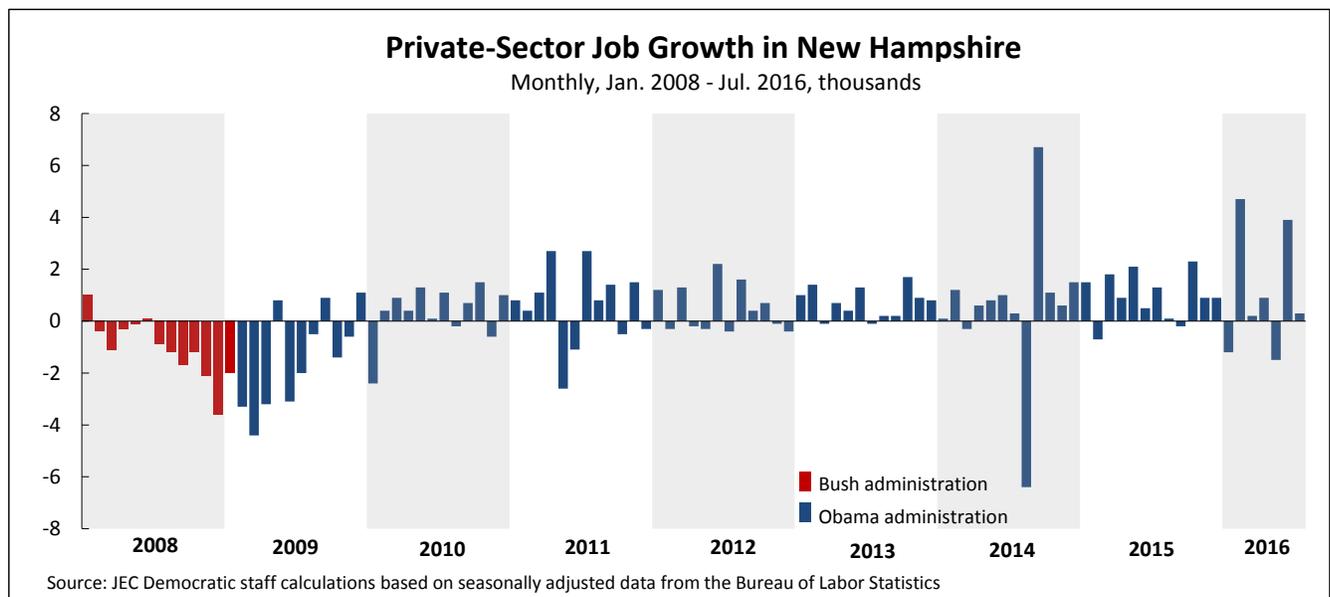


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: NEW HAMPSHIRE

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through July 2016**
Last updated on August 19th; August data will be released on September 20th*

JOBS

- In July, private-sector employment in New Hampshire grew by 300 jobs. Over the past year, New Hampshire businesses have added 11,300 jobs. This compares with an increase of 10,900 jobs over the 12 months through July 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, New Hampshire businesses have added 53,100 jobs (an increase of 10.1 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.0 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 24.1 percent (15,200 jobs), other services at 20.4 percent (4,500 jobs) and construction at 20.3 percent (4,300 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in New Hampshire was 2.9 percent in July 2016, up 0.1 percentage point from June. The rate was 2.0 percentage points below the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.5 percentage point from one year earlier and is 3.7 percentage points below its recent peak of 6.6 percent in July 2009.
- There were 22,000 New Hampshire residents unemployed in July 2016.

EARNINGS

- In July 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in New Hampshire were \$25.04. The average workweek was 34.0 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$851.36.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 1.3 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 1.9 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		New Hampshire	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	11,300	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	53,100	15.0 million
Unemployment Rate	July 2016	2.9%	4.9%
	July 2015	3.4%	5.3%
	Recession-Era Peak	6.6%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$73,400	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$77,200	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	7.2%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	5.8%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	3.7%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	4.1%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	9.2%	11.7%
	2013	10.7%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ❑ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in New Hampshire grew by 4.1 percent over the four quarters through the first quarter of 2016, above the national average growth rate of 2.1 percent.*
- ❑ Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, New Hampshire GDP growth has averaged 1.8 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in New Hampshire increased by 3.4 percent from the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2016. They are up 16.7 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2012.
- ❑ In June 2016, builders in New Hampshire broke ground on 3,450 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 3,640 units. That marks an increase of 19.5 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In New Hampshire, goods exports totaled \$319 million in June and \$4.0 billion over the past year, up 4.0 percent from the 12 months ending in June 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 27.5 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Note: Because of methodological differences, total U.S. real GDP by state differs slightly from headline national GDP figures

** A list of sources used to compile the New Hampshire economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

*** Note: state-level data changes may not be statistically significant due to sampling variation. Individual monthly readings should be interpreted with caution and in the context of longer-term trends and other data that become available.

**** For additional New Hampshire-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the New Hampshire office: <http://www.nh.gov/nhes/elmi/>

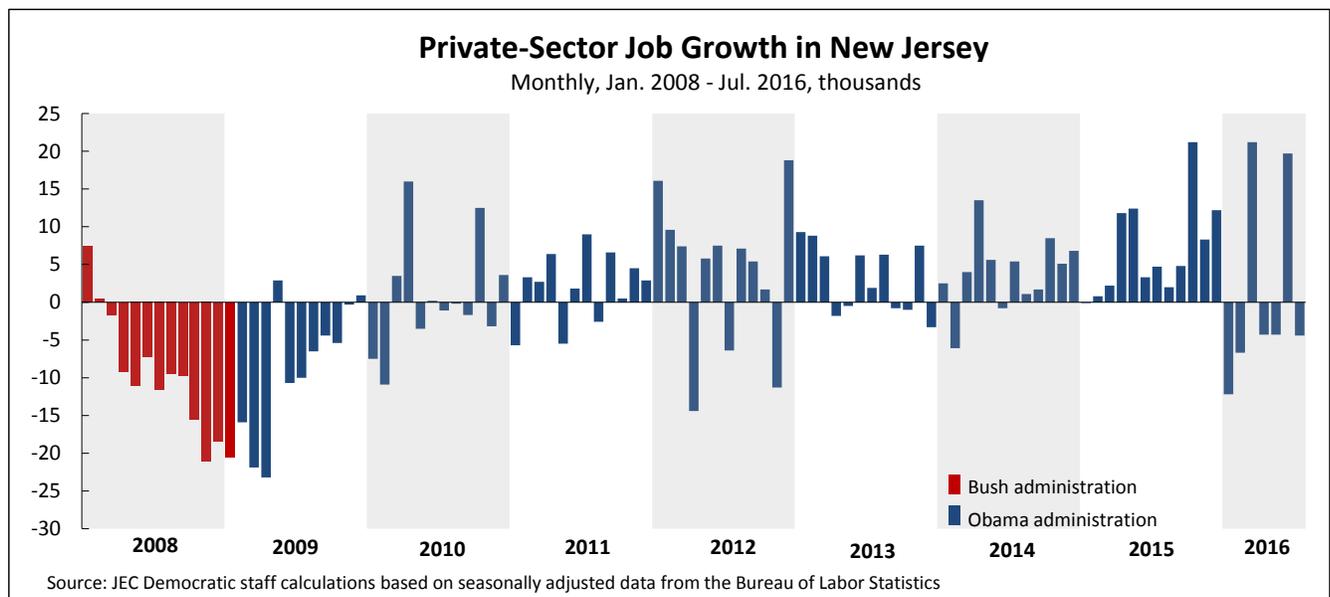


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: NEW JERSEY

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through July 2016**
Last updated on August 19th; August data will be released on September 20th*

JOBS

- In July, private-sector employment in New Jersey fell by 4,400 jobs. Over the past year, New Jersey businesses have added 57,500 jobs. This compares with an increase of 58,300 jobs over the 12 months through July 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, New Jersey businesses have added 275,900 jobs (an increase of 8.6 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.0 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 16.5 percent (21,600 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 12.4 percent (40,900 jobs) and education and health services at 12.0 percent (71,400 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in New Jersey was 5.2 percent in July 2016, up 0.1 percentage point from June. The rate was 0.3 percentage point above the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.3 percentage point from one year earlier and is 4.6 percentage points below its recent peak of 9.8 percent in January 2010.
- There were 238,300 New Jersey residents unemployed in July 2016.

EARNINGS

- In July 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in New Jersey were \$27.78. The average workweek was 34.0 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$944.52.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 0.4 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 1.9 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		New Jersey	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	57,500	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	275,900	15.0 million
Unemployment Rate	July 2016	5.2%	4.9%
	July 2015	5.5%	5.3%
	Recession-Era Peak	9.8%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$65,200	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$69,100	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	11.3%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	8.7%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	5.4%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	1.4%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	10.9%	11.7%
	2013	13.2%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in New Jersey grew by 2.7 percent over the four quarters through the first quarter of 2016, above the national average growth rate of 2.1 percent.*
- Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, New Jersey GDP growth has averaged 1.0 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in New Jersey increased by 1.0 percent from the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2016. They are up 8.6 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2012.
- In June 2016, builders in New Jersey broke ground on 21,320 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 29,518 units. That marks an increase of 14.1 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In New Jersey, goods exports totaled \$2.6 billion in June and \$31.3 billion over the past year, down 5.1 percent from the 12 months ending in June 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 11.5 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Note: Because of methodological differences, total U.S. real GDP by state differs slightly from headline national GDP figures

** A list of sources used to compile the New Jersey economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

*** Note: state-level data changes may not be statistically significant due to sampling variation. Individual monthly readings should be interpreted with caution and in the context of longer-term trends and other data that become available.

**** For additional New Jersey-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the New Jersey office:

http://lwd.dol.state.nj.us/labor/lpa/LMI_index.html

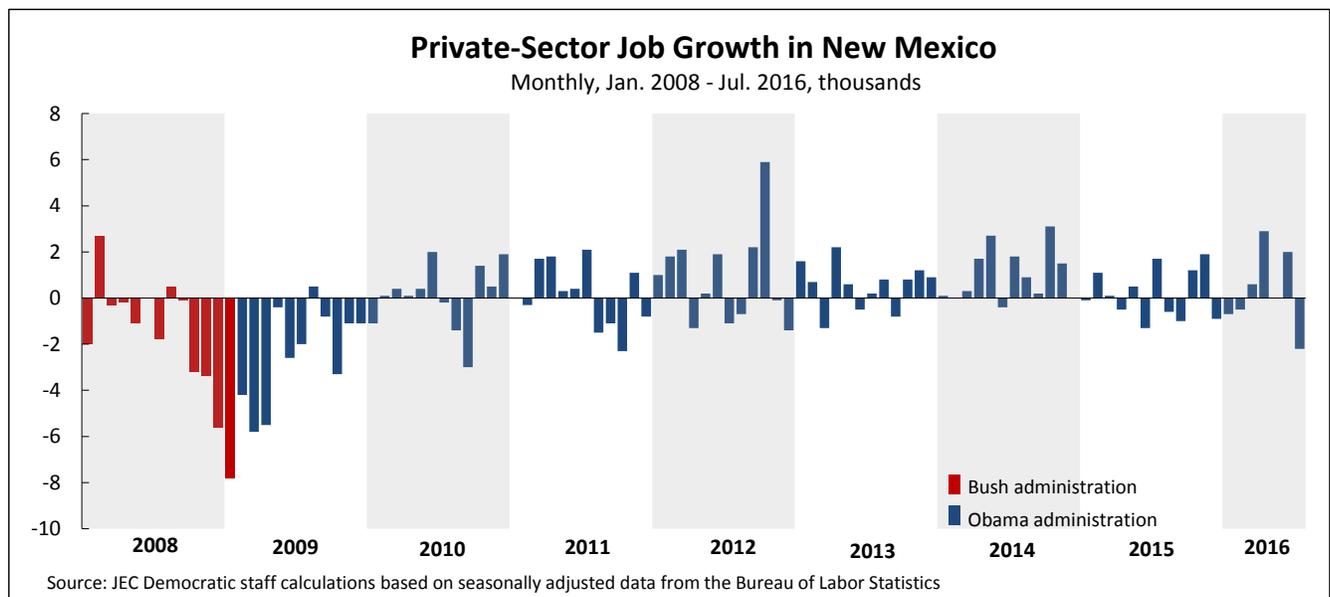


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: NEW MEXICO

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through July 2016**
Last updated on August 19th; August data will be released on September 20th*

JOBS

- In July, private-sector employment in New Mexico fell by 2,200 jobs. Over the past year, New Mexico businesses have added 2,700 jobs. This compares with an increase of 7,200 jobs over the 12 months through July 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, New Mexico businesses have added 36,500 jobs (an increase of 6.1 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.0 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: education and health services at 18.9 percent (22,500 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 14.5 percent (12,100 jobs) and mining and logging at 5.1 percent (900 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in New Mexico was 6.4 percent in July 2016, up 0.2 percentage point from June. The rate was 1.5 percentage points above the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.2 percentage point from one year earlier and is 1.9 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.3 percent in July 2010.
- There were 59,300 New Mexico residents unemployed in July 2016.

EARNINGS

- In July 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in New Mexico were \$20.43. The average workweek was 33.4 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$682.36.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 0.2 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 1.9 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		New Mexico	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	2,700	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	36,500	15.0 million
Unemployment Rate	July 2016	6.4%	4.9%
	July 2015	6.6%	5.3%
	Recession-Era Peak	8.3%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$46,700	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$50,600	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	20.0%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	14.0%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	5.5%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	6.7%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	14.5%	11.7%
	2013	18.6%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ❑ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in New Mexico fell by 0.1 percent over the four quarters through the first quarter of 2016, below the national average growth rate of 2.1 percent.*
- ❑ Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, New Mexico GDP growth has averaged 0.6 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in New Mexico increased by 2.9 percent from the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2016. They are up 8.9 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2012.
- ❑ In June 2016, builders in New Mexico broke ground on 4,990 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 4,288 units. That marks a decrease of 3.5 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In New Mexico, goods exports totaled \$281 million in June and \$3.8 billion over the past year, up 2.3 percent from the 12 months ending in June 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 193.7 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Note: Because of methodological differences, total U.S. real GDP by state differs slightly from headline national GDP figures

** A list of sources used to compile the New Mexico economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

*** Note: state-level data changes may not be statistically significant due to sampling variation. Individual monthly readings should be interpreted with caution and in the context of longer-term trends and other data that become available.

**** For additional New Mexico-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the New Mexico office:

<http://www.dws.state.nm.us/LaborMarketInformation/DataandStatistics/EconomicData>

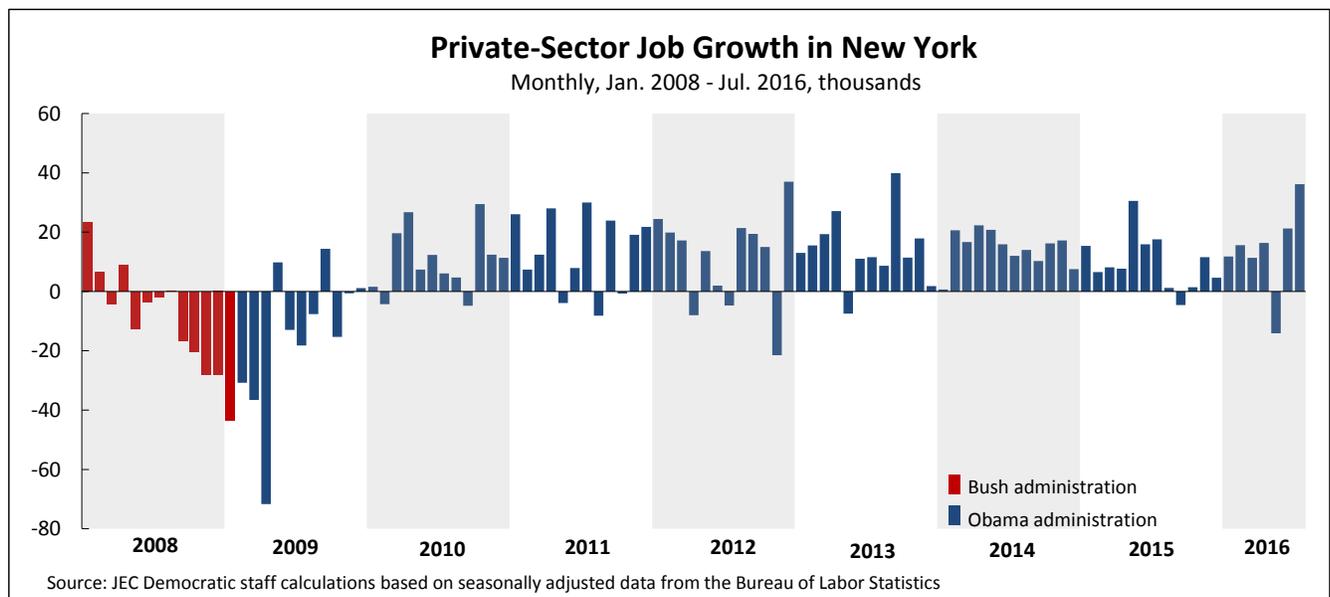


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: NEW YORK

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through July 2016**
Last updated on August 19th; August data will be released on September 20th*

JOBS

- In July, private-sector employment in New York grew by 36,200 jobs. Over the past year, New York businesses have added 112,600 jobs. This compares with an increase of 166,900 jobs over the 12 months through July 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, New York businesses have added 982,800 jobs (an increase of 14.1 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.0 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: leisure and hospitality at 27.6 percent (199,400 jobs), construction at 20.0 percent (61,200 jobs) and education and health services at 17.4 percent (289,600 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in New York was 4.7 percent in July 2016, holding constant from June. The rate was 0.2 percentage point below the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.4 percentage point from one year earlier and is 4.2 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.9 percent in December 2009.
- There were 452,500 New York residents unemployed in July 2016.

EARNINGS

- In July 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in New York were \$28.92. The average workweek was 33.7 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$974.60.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 0.8 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 1.9 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		New York	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	112,600	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	982,800	15.0 million
Unemployment Rate	July 2016	4.7%	4.9%
	July 2015	5.1%	5.3%
	Recession-Era Peak	8.9%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$54,300	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$55,900	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	14.0%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	14.5%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	3.7%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	5.2%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	8.7%	11.7%
	2013	10.7%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in New York grew by 3.1 percent over the four quarters through the first quarter of 2016, above the national average growth rate of 2.1 percent.*
- Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, New York GDP growth has averaged 1.7 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in New York increased by 2.2 percent from the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2016. They are up 9.8 percent since their recent low in the fourth quarter of 2011.
- In June 2016, builders in New York broke ground on 42,700 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 38,945 units. That marks a decrease of 26.2 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In New York, goods exports totaled \$6.8 billion in June and \$74.9 billion over the past year, down 6.4 percent from the 12 months ending in June 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 26.9 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Note: Because of methodological differences, total U.S. real GDP by state differs slightly from headline national GDP figures

** A list of sources used to compile the New York economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

*** Note: state-level data changes may not be statistically significant due to sampling variation. Individual monthly readings should be interpreted with caution and in the context of longer-term trends and other data that become available.

**** For additional New York-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the New York office: <http://www.labor.state.ny.us/stats/index.shtm>

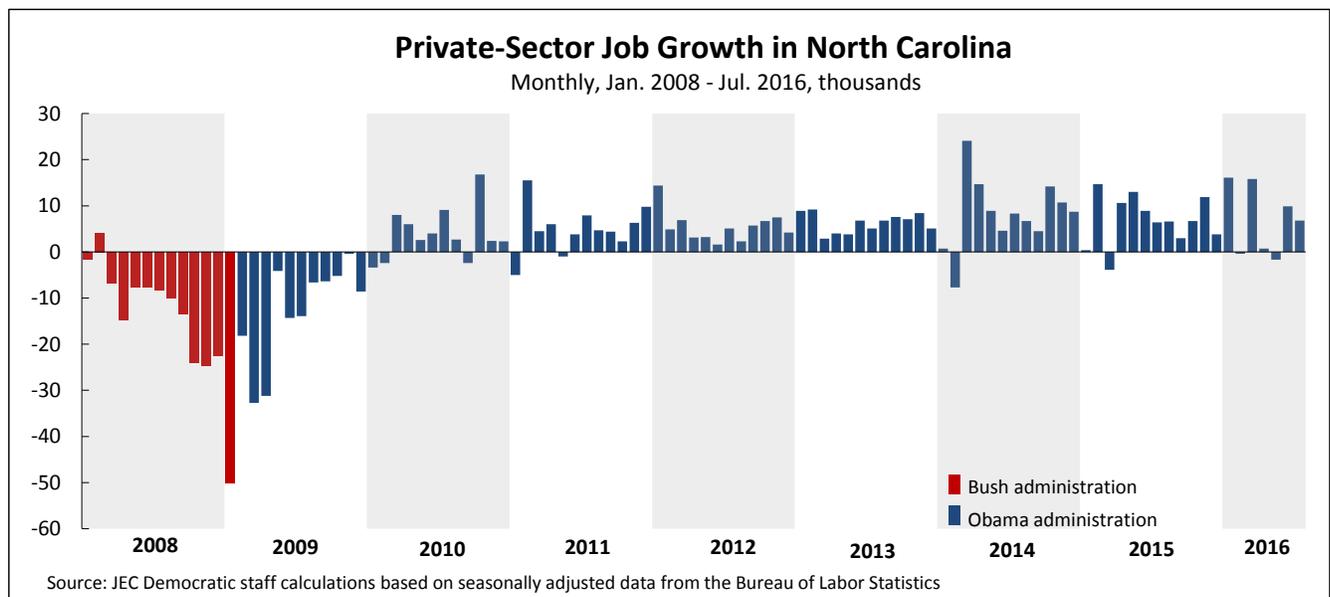


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: NORTH CAROLINA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through July 2016**
Last updated on August 19th; August data will be released on September 20th*

JOBS

- In July, private-sector employment in North Carolina grew by 6,800 jobs. Over the past year, North Carolina businesses have added 79,200 jobs. This compares with an increase of 94,900 jobs over the 12 months through July 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, North Carolina businesses have added 479,700 jobs (an increase of 15.4 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.0 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 31.0 percent (146,400 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 20.9 percent (81,200 jobs) and trade, transportation and utilities at 15.4 percent (109,000 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in North Carolina was 4.7 percent in July 2016, down 0.2 percentage point from June. The rate was 0.2 percentage point below the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.0 percentage point from one year earlier and is 6.6 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.3 percent in March 2010.
- There were 225,900 North Carolina residents unemployed in July 2016.

EARNINGS

- In July 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in North Carolina were \$23.31. The average workweek was 34.5 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$804.20.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 4.5 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 1.9 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		North Carolina	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	79,200	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	479,700	15.0 million
Unemployment Rate	July 2016	4.7%	4.9%
	July 2015	5.7%	5.3%
	Recession-Era Peak	11.3%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$46,800	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$49,700	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	17.1%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	15.5%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	3.2%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	8.0%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	13.1%	11.7%
	2013	15.6%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ❑ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in North Carolina grew by 3.1 percent over the four quarters through the first quarter of 2016, above the national average growth rate of 2.1 percent.*
- ❑ Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, North Carolina GDP growth has averaged 1.4 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in North Carolina increased by 5.5 percent from the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2016. They are up 20.9 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- ❑ In June 2016, builders in North Carolina broke ground on 53,920 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 52,775 units. That marks an increase of 3.4 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In North Carolina, goods exports totaled \$2.4 billion in June and \$29.7 billion over the past year, up 1.2 percent from the 12 months ending in June 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 32.2 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Note: Because of methodological differences, total U.S. real GDP by state differs slightly from headline national GDP figures

** A list of sources used to compile the North Carolina economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

*** Note: state-level data changes may not be statistically significant due to sampling variation. Individual monthly readings should be interpreted with caution and in the context of longer-term trends and other data that become available.

**** For additional North Carolina-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the North Carolina office: <https://www.nccommerce.com/lead>

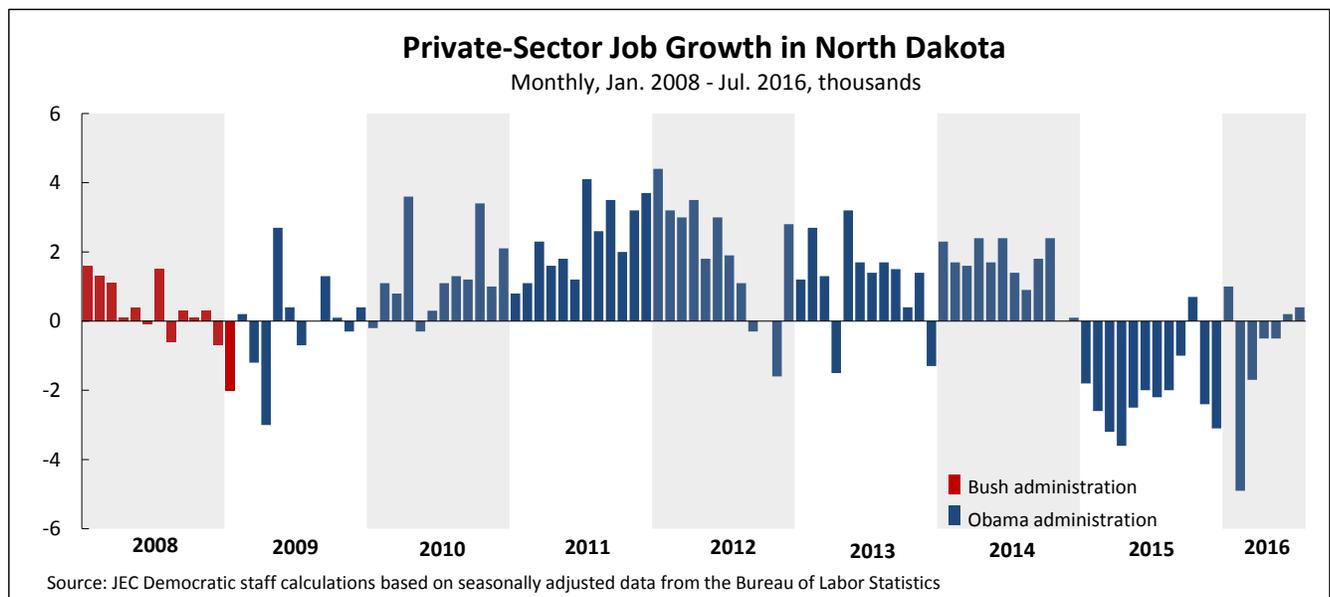


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: NORTH DAKOTA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through July 2016**
Last updated on August 19th; August data will be released on September 20th*

JOBS

- In July, private-sector employment in North Dakota grew by 400 jobs. Over the past year, North Dakota businesses have shed 13,800 jobs. This compares with a decrease of 12,700 jobs over the 12 months through July 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, North Dakota businesses have added 65,900 jobs (an increase of 22.7 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.0 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: mining and logging at 91.8 percent (7,800 jobs), construction at 46.9 percent (10,000 jobs) and professional and business services at 28.1 percent (8,000 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in North Dakota was 3.1 percent in July 2016, down 0.1 percentage point from June. The rate was 1.8 percentage points below the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is up 0.4 percentage point from one year earlier but remains 1.2 percentage points below its recent peak of 4.3 percent in May 2009.
- There were 13,200 North Dakota residents unemployed in July 2016.

EARNINGS

- In July 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in North Dakota were \$25.49. The average workweek was 34.8 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$887.05.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 0.1 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 1.9 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		North Dakota	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	-13,800	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	65,900	15.0 million
Unemployment Rate	July 2016	3.1%	4.9%
	July 2015	2.7%	5.3%
	Recession-Era Peak	4.3%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$60,700	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$53,900	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	9.7%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	9.3%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	2.8%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	4.7%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	7.9%	11.7%
	2013	10.4%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ❑ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in North Dakota fell by 7.0 percent over the four quarters through the first quarter of 2016, below the national average growth rate of 2.1 percent.*
- ❑ Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, North Dakota GDP growth has averaged 6.3 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in North Dakota increased by 4.3 percent from the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2016. They are now 48.8 percent above their level in the fourth quarter of 2007.
- ❑ In June 2016, builders in North Dakota broke ground on 4,000 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 5,221 units. That marks a decrease of 39.4 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In North Dakota, goods exports totaled \$375 million in June and \$3.9 billion over the past year, down 18.3 percent from the 12 months ending in June 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 71.8 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Note: Because of methodological differences, total U.S. real GDP by state differs slightly from headline national GDP figures

** A list of sources used to compile the North Dakota economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

*** Note: state-level data changes may not be statistically significant due to sampling variation. Individual monthly readings should be interpreted with caution and in the context of longer-term trends and other data that become available.

**** For additional North Dakota-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the North Dakota office:

<https://www.ndworkforceintelligence.com/analyzer/default.asp>

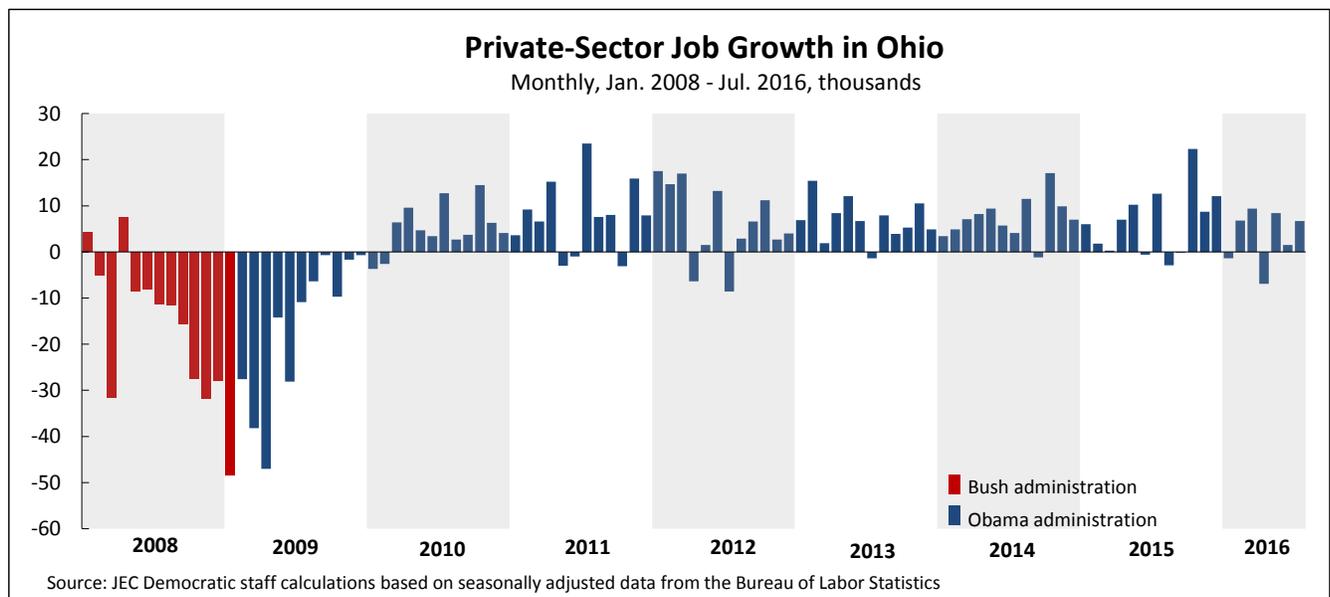


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: OHIO

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through July 2016**
Last updated on August 19th; August data will be released on September 20th*

JOBS

- In July, private-sector employment in Ohio grew by 6,700 jobs. Over the past year, Ohio businesses have added 64,500 jobs. This compares with an increase of 81,600 jobs over the 12 months through July 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Ohio businesses have added 506,200 jobs (an increase of 12.0 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.0 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 22.2 percent (37,300 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 17.8 percent (84,000 jobs) and professional and business services at 17.8 percent (109,000 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Ohio was 4.8 percent in July 2016, down 0.2 percentage point from June. The rate was 0.1 percentage point below the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is up 0.1 percentage point from one year earlier but remains 6.2 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.0 percent in January 2010.
- There were 278,300 Ohio residents unemployed in July 2016.

EARNINGS

- In July 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Ohio were \$23.31. The average workweek was 34.3 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$799.53.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 2.7 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 1.9 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Ohio	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	64,500	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	506,200	15.0 million
Unemployment Rate	July 2016	4.8%	4.9%
	July 2015	4.7%	5.3%
	Recession-Era Peak	11.0%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$49,600	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$56,100	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	15.6%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	12.8%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	3.3%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	4.0%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	8.4%	11.7%
	2013	11.0%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ❑ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Ohio grew by 2.3 percent over the four quarters through the first quarter of 2016, above the national average growth rate of 2.1 percent.*
- ❑ Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Ohio GDP growth has averaged 2.3 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Ohio increased by 4.9 percent from the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2016. They are up 20.2 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- ❑ In June 2016, builders in Ohio broke ground on 23,370 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 20,731 units. That marks an increase of 9.4 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Ohio, goods exports totaled \$4.2 billion in June and \$50.0 billion over the past year, up 2.3 percent from the 12 months ending in June 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 42.5 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Note: Because of methodological differences, total U.S. real GDP by state differs slightly from headline national GDP figures

** A list of sources used to compile the Ohio economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

*** Note: state-level data changes may not be statistically significant due to sampling variation. Individual monthly readings should be interpreted with caution and in the context of longer-term trends and other data that become available.

**** For additional Ohio-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Ohio office: <http://lmi.state.oh.us/data.htm>

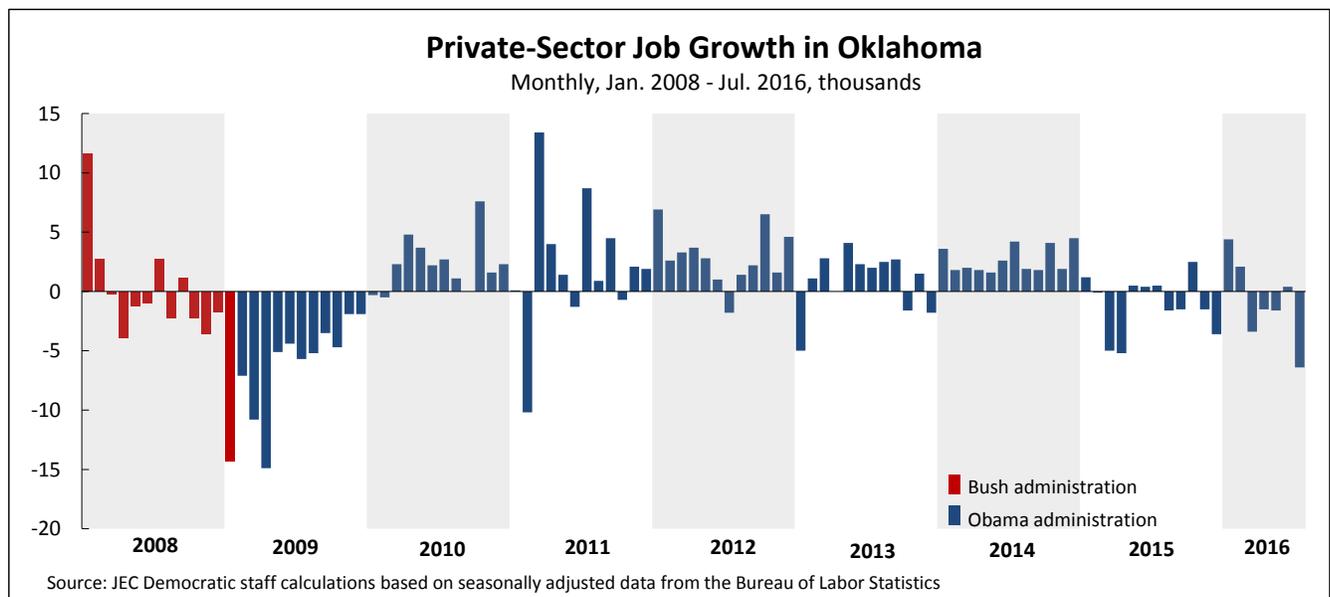


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: OKLAHOMA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through July 2016**
Last updated on August 19th; August data will be released on September 20th*

JOBS

- In July, private-sector employment in Oklahoma fell by 6,400 jobs. Over the past year, Oklahoma businesses have shed 11,700 jobs. This compares with an increase of 6,500 jobs over the 12 months through July 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Oklahoma businesses have added 110,900 jobs (an increase of 9.3 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.0 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 29.3 percent (19,000 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 23.7 percent (32,700 jobs) and trade, transportation and utilities at 10.3 percent (28,500 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Oklahoma was 5.0 percent in July 2016, up 0.2 percentage point from June. The rate was 0.1 percentage point above the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is up 0.7 percentage point from one year earlier but remains 2.1 percentage points below its recent peak of 7.1 percent in March 2010.
- There were 91,500 Oklahoma residents unemployed in July 2016.

EARNINGS

- In July 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Oklahoma were \$22.10. The average workweek was 35.3 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$780.13.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 1.2 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 1.9 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Oklahoma	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	-11,700	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	110,900	15.0 million
Unemployment Rate	July 2016	5.0%	4.9%
	July 2015	4.3%	5.3%
	Recession-Era Peak	7.1%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$47,200	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$49,300	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	17.3%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	13.4%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	3.2%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	3.0%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	15.4%	11.7%
	2013	17.7%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ❑ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Oklahoma fell by 3.0 percent over the four quarters through the first quarter of 2016, below the national average growth rate of 2.1 percent.*
- ❑ Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Oklahoma GDP growth has averaged 2.5 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Oklahoma increased by 1.3 percent from the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2016. They are up 20.0 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- ❑ In June 2016, builders in Oklahoma broke ground on 12,480 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 13,377 units. That marks an increase of 11.4 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Oklahoma, goods exports totaled \$479 million in June and \$5.0 billion over the past year, down 8.7 percent from the 12 months ending in June 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 11.0 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Note: Because of methodological differences, total U.S. real GDP by state differs slightly from headline national GDP figures

** A list of sources used to compile the Oklahoma economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

*** Note: state-level data changes may not be statistically significant due to sampling variation. Individual monthly readings should be interpreted with caution and in the context of longer-term trends and other data that become available.

**** For additional Oklahoma-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Oklahoma office:

http://www.ok.gov/oesc_web/Services/Find_Labor_Market_Statistics/

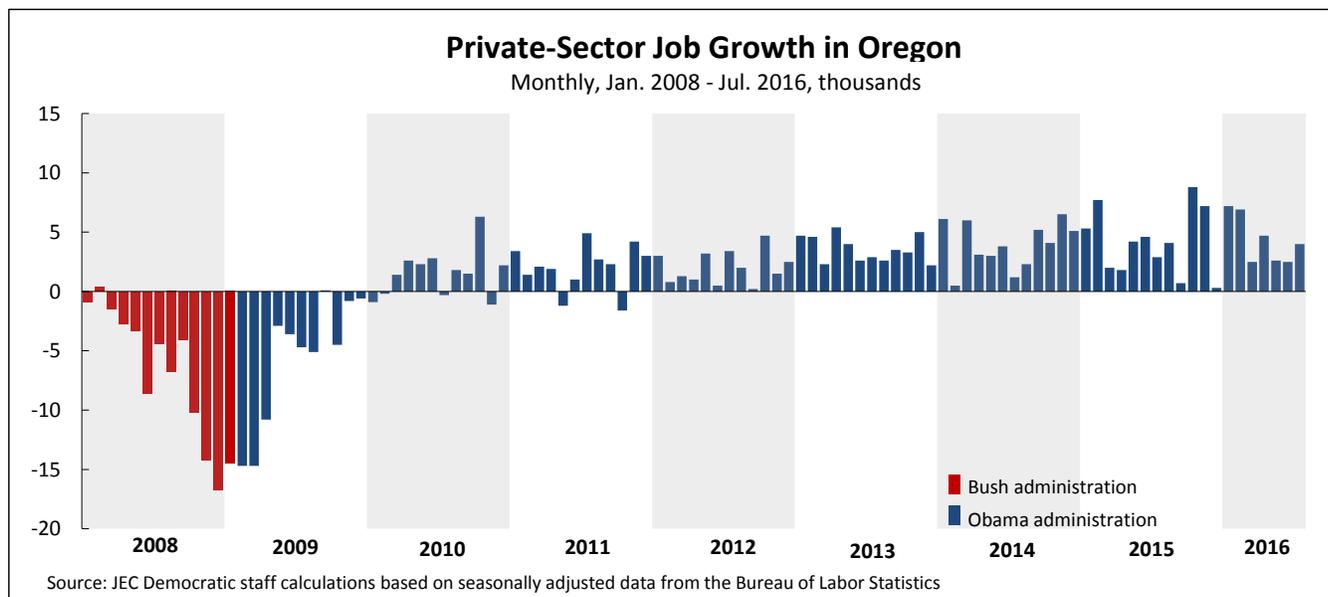


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: OREGON

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through July 2016**
Last updated on August 19th; August data will be released on September 20th*

JOBS

- In July, private-sector employment in Oregon grew by 4,000 jobs. Over the past year, Oregon businesses have added 51,500 jobs. This compares with an increase of 51,700 jobs over the 12 months through July 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Oregon businesses have added 237,700 jobs (an increase of 18.4 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.0 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 32.0 percent (59,400 jobs), construction at 27.4 percent (18,700 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 22.0 percent (35,500 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Oregon was 5.2 percent in July 2016, up 0.4 percentage point from June. The rate was 0.3 percentage point above the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.6 percentage point from one year earlier and is 6.7 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.9 percent in May 2009.
- There were 106,900 Oregon residents unemployed in July 2016.

EARNINGS

- In July 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Oregon were \$24.61. The average workweek was 34.2 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$841.66.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 4.7 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 1.9 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Oregon	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	51,500	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	237,700	15.0 million
Unemployment Rate	July 2016	5.2%	4.9%
	July 2015	5.8%	5.3%
	Recession-Era Peak	11.9%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$58,900	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$57,400	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	14.4%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	12.8%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	5.6%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	6.8%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	9.7%	11.7%
	2013	14.7%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Oregon grew by 3.4 percent over the four quarters through the first quarter of 2016, above the national average growth rate of 2.1 percent.*
- Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Oregon GDP growth has averaged 1.9 percent at an annual rate, matching the national average growth rate.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Oregon increased by 11.8 percent from the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2016. They are up 47.2 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In June 2016, builders in Oregon broke ground on 13,740 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 16,981 units. That marks an increase of 16.1 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Oregon, goods exports totaled \$1.9 billion in June and \$20.0 billion over the past year, up 1.3 percent from the 12 months ending in June 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 30.5 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Note: Because of methodological differences, total U.S. real GDP by state differs slightly from headline national GDP figures

** A list of sources used to compile the Oregon economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

*** Note: state-level data changes may not be statistically significant due to sampling variation. Individual monthly readings should be interpreted with caution and in the context of longer-term trends and other data that become available.

**** For additional Oregon-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Oregon office: <http://www.qualityinfo.org/olmisj/OlmisZine>

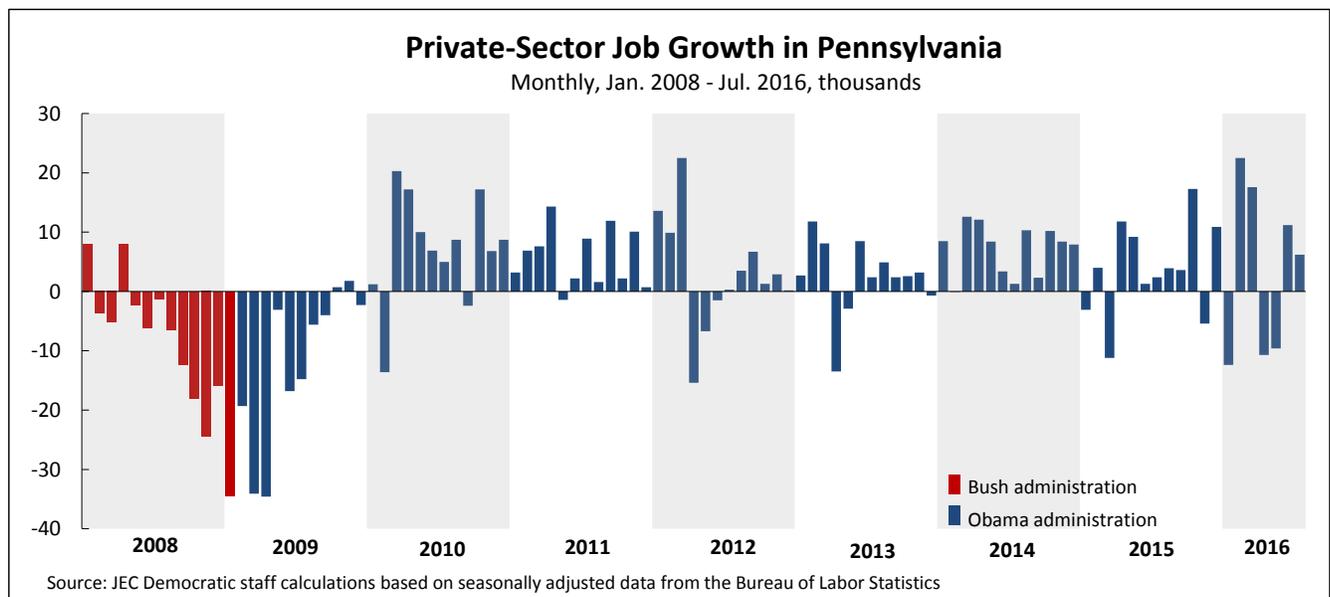


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: PENNSYLVANIA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through July 2016**
Last updated on August 19th; August data will be released on September 20th*

JOBS

- In July, private-sector employment in Pennsylvania grew by 6,200 jobs. Over the past year, Pennsylvania businesses have added 55,100 jobs. This compares with an increase of 53,500 jobs over the 12 months through July 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Pennsylvania businesses have added 388,200 jobs (an increase of 8.1 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.0 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 15.5 percent (105,200 jobs), construction at 14.0 percent (29,400 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 13.5 percent (66,100 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Pennsylvania was 5.6 percent in July 2016, holding constant from June. The rate was 0.7 percentage point above the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is up 0.6 percentage point from one year earlier but remains 3.1 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.7 percent in April 2010.
- There were 366,900 Pennsylvania residents unemployed in July 2016.

EARNINGS

- In July 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Pennsylvania were \$24.58. The average workweek was 33.8 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$830.80.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 1.1 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 1.9 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Pennsylvania	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	55,100	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	388,200	15.0 million
Unemployment Rate	July 2016	5.6%	4.9%
	July 2015	5.0%	5.3%
	Recession-Era Peak	8.7%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$55,200	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$55,300	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	12.5%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	10.4%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	4.7%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	2.9%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	8.5%	11.7%
	2013	9.7%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ❑ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Pennsylvania grew by 1.3 percent over the four quarters through the first quarter of 2016, below the national average growth rate of 2.1 percent.*
- ❑ Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Pennsylvania GDP growth has averaged 1.7 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Pennsylvania increased by 3.7 percent from the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2016. They are up 12.7 percent since their recent low in the fourth quarter of 2011.
- ❑ In June 2016, builders in Pennsylvania broke ground on 23,100 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 24,216 units. That marks an increase of 25.1 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Pennsylvania, goods exports totaled \$3.3 billion in June and \$37.5 billion over the past year, down 2.3 percent from the 12 months ending in June 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 28.8 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Note: Because of methodological differences, total U.S. real GDP by state differs slightly from headline national GDP figures

** A list of sources used to compile the Pennsylvania economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

*** Note: state-level data changes may not be statistically significant due to sampling variation. Individual monthly readings should be interpreted with caution and in the context of longer-term trends and other data that become available.

**** For additional Pennsylvania-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Pennsylvania office:

<http://www.portal.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt?open=514&objID=1216762&mode=2>

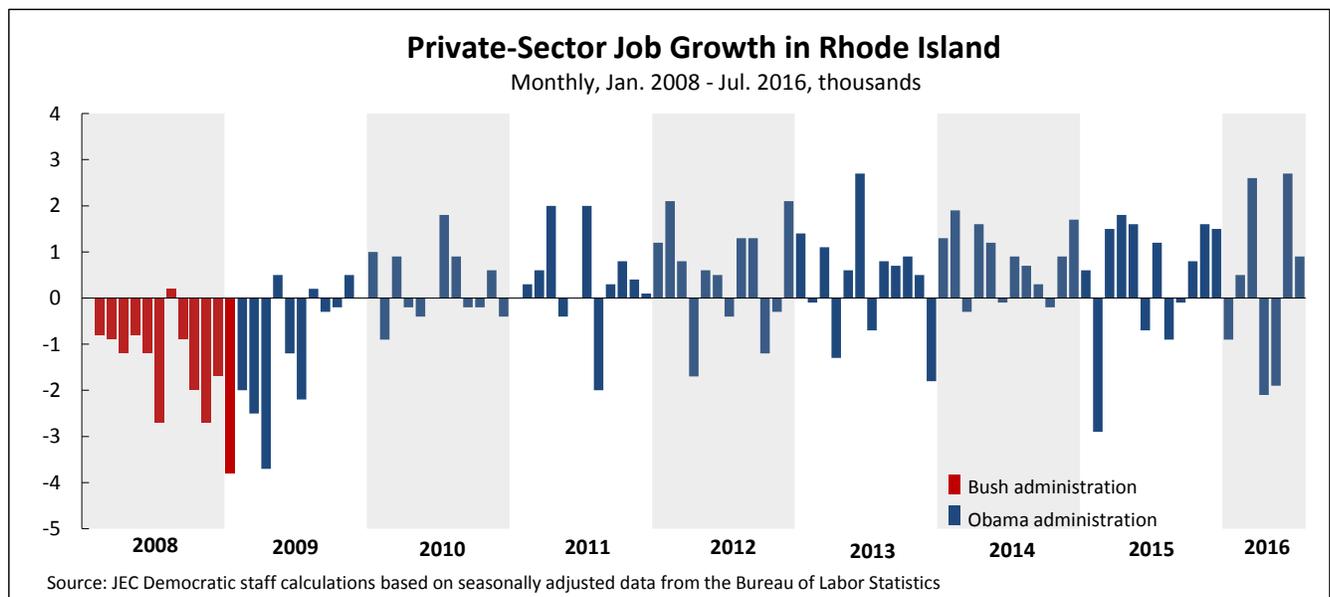


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: RHODE ISLAND

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through July 2016**
Last updated on August 19th; August data will be released on September 20th*

JOBS

- In July, private-sector employment in Rhode Island grew by 900 jobs. Over the past year, Rhode Island businesses have added 4,700 jobs. This compares with an increase of 6,500 jobs over the 12 months through July 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Rhode Island businesses have added 35,700 jobs (an increase of 9.0 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.0 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 25.9 percent (13,600 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 18.2 percent (8,900 jobs) and financial activities at 6.5 percent (2,000 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Rhode Island was 5.5 percent in July 2016, holding constant from June. The rate was 0.6 percentage point above the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.4 percentage point from one year earlier and is 5.8 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.3 percent in August 2009.
- There were 30,500 Rhode Island residents unemployed in July 2016.

EARNINGS

- In July 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Rhode Island were \$25.48. The average workweek was 33.0 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$840.84.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 4.2 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 1.9 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Rhode Island	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	4,700	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	35,700	15.0 million
Unemployment Rate	July 2016	5.5%	4.9%
	July 2015	5.9%	5.3%
	Recession-Era Peak	11.3%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$58,600	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$61,900	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	11.3%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	9.5%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	5.8%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	9.5%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	7.4%	11.7%
	2013	11.6%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ❑ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Rhode Island grew by 2.0 percent over the four quarters through the first quarter of 2016, below the national average growth rate of 2.1 percent.*
- ❑ Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Rhode Island GDP growth has averaged 1.2 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Rhode Island increased by 3.1 percent from the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2016. They are up 14.4 percent since their recent low in the third quarter of 2012.
- ❑ In June 2016, builders in Rhode Island broke ground on 790 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 1,098 units. That marks an increase of 35.9 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Rhode Island, goods exports totaled \$172 million in June and \$2.1 billion over the past year, down 7.3 percent from the 12 months ending in June 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 35.4 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Note: Because of methodological differences, total U.S. real GDP by state differs slightly from headline national GDP figures

** A list of sources used to compile the Rhode Island economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

*** Note: state-level data changes may not be statistically significant due to sampling variation. Individual monthly readings should be interpreted with caution and in the context of longer-term trends and other data that become available.

**** For additional Rhode Island-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Rhode Island office:

<http://www.dlt.ri.gov/lmi/news/lrelease.htm>

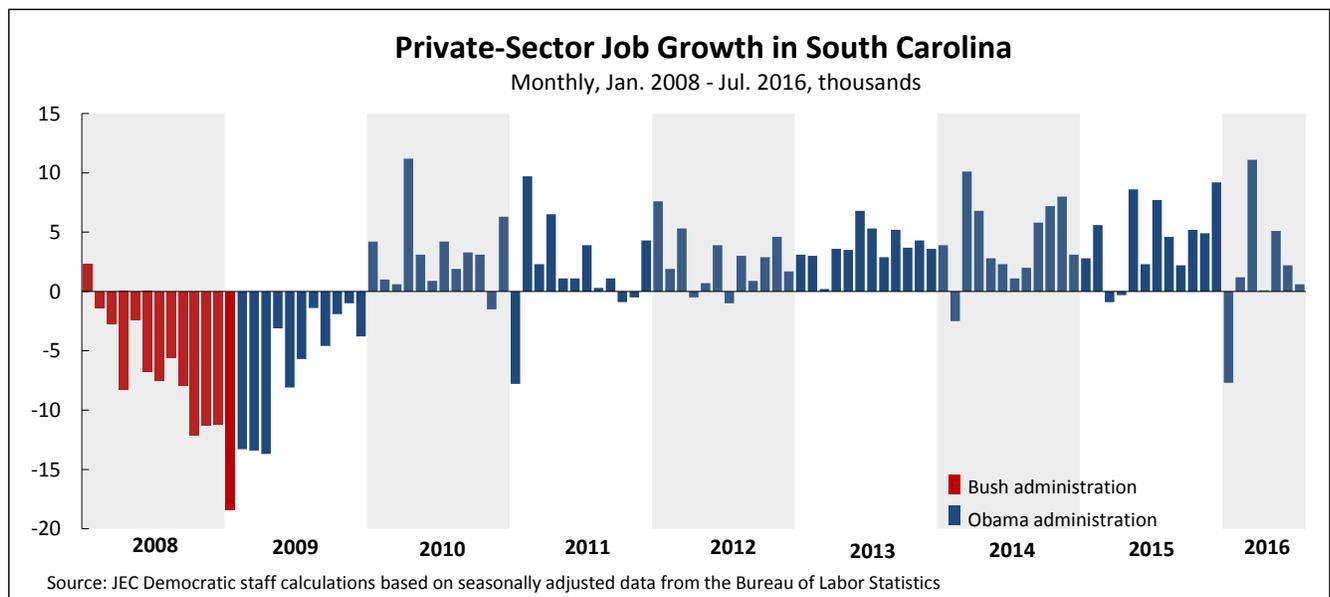


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: SOUTH CAROLINA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through July 2016**
Last updated on August 19th; August data will be released on September 20th*

JOBS

- In July, private-sector employment in South Carolina grew by 600 jobs. Over the past year, South Carolina businesses have added 38,700 jobs. This compares with an increase of 51,900 jobs over the 12 months through July 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, South Carolina businesses have added 245,500 jobs (an increase of 17.1 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.0 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 33.9 percent (70,000 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 17.3 percent (35,600 jobs) and construction at 17.1 percent (13,500 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in South Carolina was 5.2 percent in July 2016, down 0.2 percentage point from June. The rate was 0.3 percentage point above the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.5 percentage point from one year earlier and is 6.5 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.7 percent in January 2010.
- There were 120,800 South Carolina residents unemployed in July 2016.

EARNINGS

- In July 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in South Carolina were \$21.88. The average workweek was 34.5 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$754.86.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 2.1 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 1.9 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		South Carolina	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	38,700	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	245,500	15.0 million
Unemployment Rate	July 2016	5.2%	4.9%
	July 2015	5.7%	5.3%
	Recession-Era Peak	11.7%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$44,900	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$50,500	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	16.5%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	14.1%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	4.4%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	8.7%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	13.6%	11.7%
	2013	15.8%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in South Carolina grew by 2.7 percent over the four quarters through the first quarter of 2016, above the national average growth rate of 2.1 percent.*
- Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, South Carolina GDP growth has averaged 1.8 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in South Carolina increased by 7.9 percent from the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2016. They are up 27.5 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In June 2016, builders in South Carolina broke ground on 32,010 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 30,785 units. That marks an increase of 9.4 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In South Carolina, goods exports totaled \$3.0 billion in June and \$31.2 billion over the past year, up 10.6 percent from the 12 months ending in June 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 83.7 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Note: Because of methodological differences, total U.S. real GDP by state differs slightly from headline national GDP figures

** A list of sources used to compile the South Carolina economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

*** Note: state-level data changes may not be statistically significant due to sampling variation. Individual monthly readings should be interpreted with caution and in the context of longer-term trends and other data that become available.

**** For additional South Carolina-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the South Carolina office: <http://dew.sc.gov/about-lmi.asp>

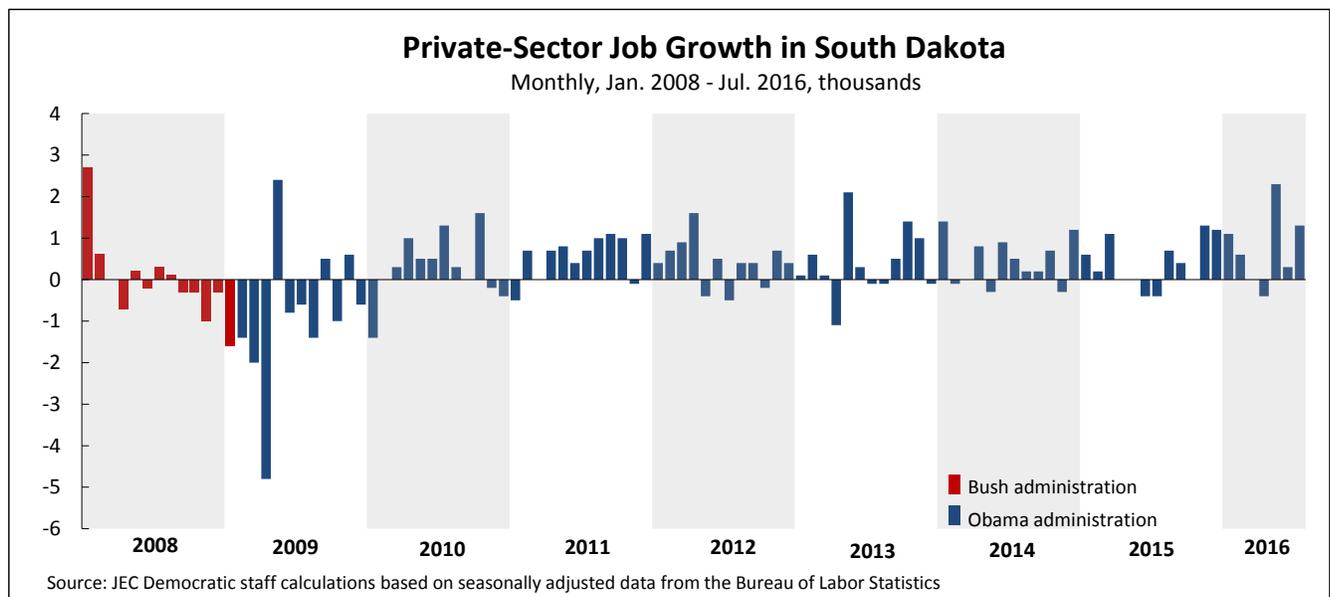


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: SOUTH DAKOTA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through July 2016**
Last updated on August 19th; August data will be released on September 20th*

JOBS

- In July, private-sector employment in South Dakota grew by 1,300 jobs. Over the past year, South Dakota businesses have added 8,800 jobs. This compares with an increase of 3,100 jobs over the 12 months through July 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, South Dakota businesses have added 36,500 jobs (an increase of 11.3 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.0 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: logging, mining and construction at 18.0 percent (3,700 jobs), professional and business services at 17.1 percent (4,600 jobs) and manufacturing at 15.2 percent (5,500 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in South Dakota was 2.8 percent in July 2016, up 0.1 percentage point from June. The rate was 2.1 percentage points below the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.4 percentage point from one year earlier and is 2.4 percentage points below its recent peak of 5.2 percent in January 2010.
- There were 12,800 South Dakota residents unemployed in July 2016.

EARNINGS

- In July 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in South Dakota were \$21.06. The average workweek was 34.4 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$724.46.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 1.0 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 1.9 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		South Dakota	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	8,800	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	36,500	15.0 million
Unemployment Rate	July 2016	2.8%	4.9%
	July 2015	3.2%	5.3%
	Recession-Era Peak	5.2%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$53,100	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$53,000	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	12.8%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	9.4%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	2.5%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	1.4%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	9.8%	11.7%
	2013	11.3%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in South Dakota grew by 3.7 percent over the four quarters through the first quarter of 2016, above the national average growth rate of 2.1 percent.*
- Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, South Dakota GDP growth has averaged 1.9 percent at an annual rate, matching the national average growth rate.

HOUSING

- Home prices in South Dakota increased by 5.5 percent from the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2016. They are now 18.9 percent above their level in the fourth quarter of 2007.
- In June 2016, builders in South Dakota broke ground on 6,550 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 5,262 units. That marks an increase of 26.8 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In South Dakota, goods exports totaled \$101 million in June and \$1.3 billion over the past year, down 9.6 percent from the 12 months ending in June 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 24.6 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Note: Because of methodological differences, total U.S. real GDP by state differs slightly from headline national GDP figures

** A list of sources used to compile the South Dakota economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

*** Note: state-level data changes may not be statistically significant due to sampling variation. Individual monthly readings should be interpreted with caution and in the context of longer-term trends and other data that become available.

**** For additional South Dakota-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the South Dakota office: http://dol.sd.gov/lmic/menu_labor_force.aspx

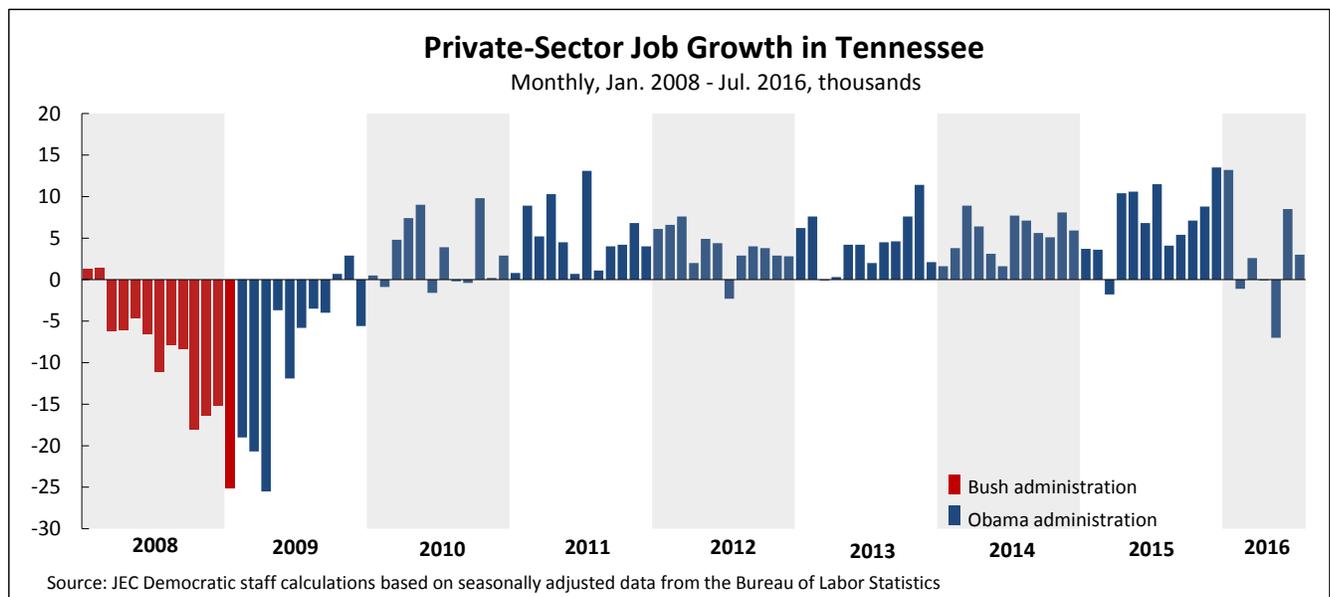


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: TENNESSEE

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through July 2016**
Last updated on August 19th; August data will be released on September 20th*

JOBS

- In July, private-sector employment in Tennessee grew by 3,000 jobs. Over the past year, Tennessee businesses have added 58,000 jobs. This compares with an increase of 76,600 jobs over the 12 months through July 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Tennessee businesses have added 367,400 jobs (an increase of 17.0 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.0 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 34.1 percent (101,600 jobs), logging, mining and construction at 20.9 percent (21,400 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 20.3 percent (52,900 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Tennessee was 4.3 percent in July 2016, up 0.2 percentage point from June. The rate was 0.6 percentage point below the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.3 percentage points from one year earlier and is 6.8 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.1 percent in June 2009.
- There were 133,500 Tennessee residents unemployed in July 2016.

EARNINGS

- In July 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Tennessee were \$21.78. The average workweek was 35.5 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$773.19.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 3.4 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 1.9 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Tennessee	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	58,000	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	367,400	15.0 million
Unemployment Rate	July 2016	4.3%	4.9%
	July 2015	5.6%	5.3%
	Recession-Era Peak	11.1%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$43,700	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$47,000	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	17.3%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	14.8%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	4.2%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	3.8%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	12.0%	11.7%
	2013	13.9%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ❑ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Tennessee grew by 4.0 percent over the four quarters through the first quarter of 2016, above the national average growth rate of 2.1 percent.*
- ❑ Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Tennessee GDP growth has averaged 2.2 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Tennessee increased by 4.5 percent from the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2016. They are up 25.6 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- ❑ In June 2016, builders in Tennessee broke ground on 29,140 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 37,652 units. That marks an increase of 36.3 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Tennessee, goods exports totaled \$2.7 billion in June and \$32.0 billion over the past year, up 3.4 percent from the 12 months ending in June 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 51.8 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Note: Because of methodological differences, total U.S. real GDP by state differs slightly from headline national GDP figures

** A list of sources used to compile the Tennessee economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

*** Note: state-level data changes may not be statistically significant due to sampling variation. Individual monthly readings should be interpreted with caution and in the context of longer-term trends and other data that become available.

**** For additional Tennessee-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Tennessee office: <http://www.tn.gov/labor-wfd/lmr/>

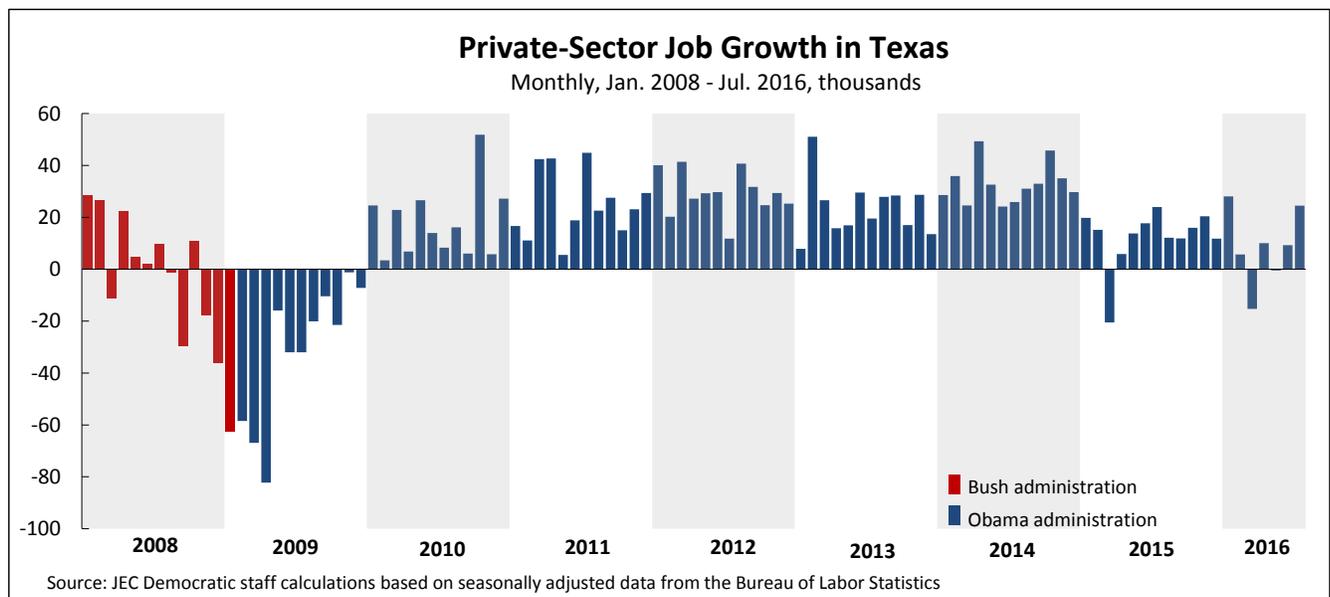


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: TEXAS

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through July 2016**
Last updated on August 19th; August data will be released on September 20th*

JOBS

- In July, private-sector employment in Texas grew by 24,500 jobs. Over the past year, Texas businesses have added 134,000 jobs. This compares with an increase of 250,200 jobs over the 12 months through July 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Texas businesses have added 1,724,500 jobs (an increase of 20.5 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.0 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: leisure and hospitality at 29.8 percent (297,500 jobs), professional and business services at 28.3 percent (356,300 jobs) and construction at 23.4 percent (131,300 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Texas was 4.6 percent in July 2016, up 0.1 percentage point from June. The rate was 0.3 percentage point below the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is up 0.2 percentage point from one year earlier but remains 3.8 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.4 percent in October 2009.
- There were 609,200 Texas residents unemployed in July 2016.

EARNINGS

- In July 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Texas were \$24.34. The average workweek was 35.8 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$871.37.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have fallen by 0.3 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 1.9 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Texas	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	134,000	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	1,724,500	15.0 million
Unemployment Rate	July 2016	4.6%	4.9%
	July 2015	4.4%	5.3%
	Recession-Era Peak	8.4%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$53,900	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$52,600	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	16.4%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	16.5%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	4.3%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	5.0%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	19.1%	11.7%
	2013	22.1%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ❑ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Texas grew by 0.2 percent over the four quarters through the first quarter of 2016, below the national average growth rate of 2.1 percent.*
- ❑ Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Texas GDP growth has averaged 3.7 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Texas increased by 7.1 percent from the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2016. They are up 34.9 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- ❑ In June 2016, builders in Texas broke ground on 160,170 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 170,325 units. That marks an increase of 5.3 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Texas, goods exports totaled \$19.1 billion in June and \$239.1 billion over the past year, down 6.7 percent from the 12 months ending in June 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 42.5 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Note: Because of methodological differences, total U.S. real GDP by state differs slightly from headline national GDP figures

** A list of sources used to compile the Texas economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

*** Note: state-level data changes may not be statistically significant due to sampling variation. Individual monthly readings should be interpreted with caution and in the context of longer-term trends and other data that become available.

**** For additional Texas-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Texas office: <http://www.tracer2.com/?PAGEID=133>

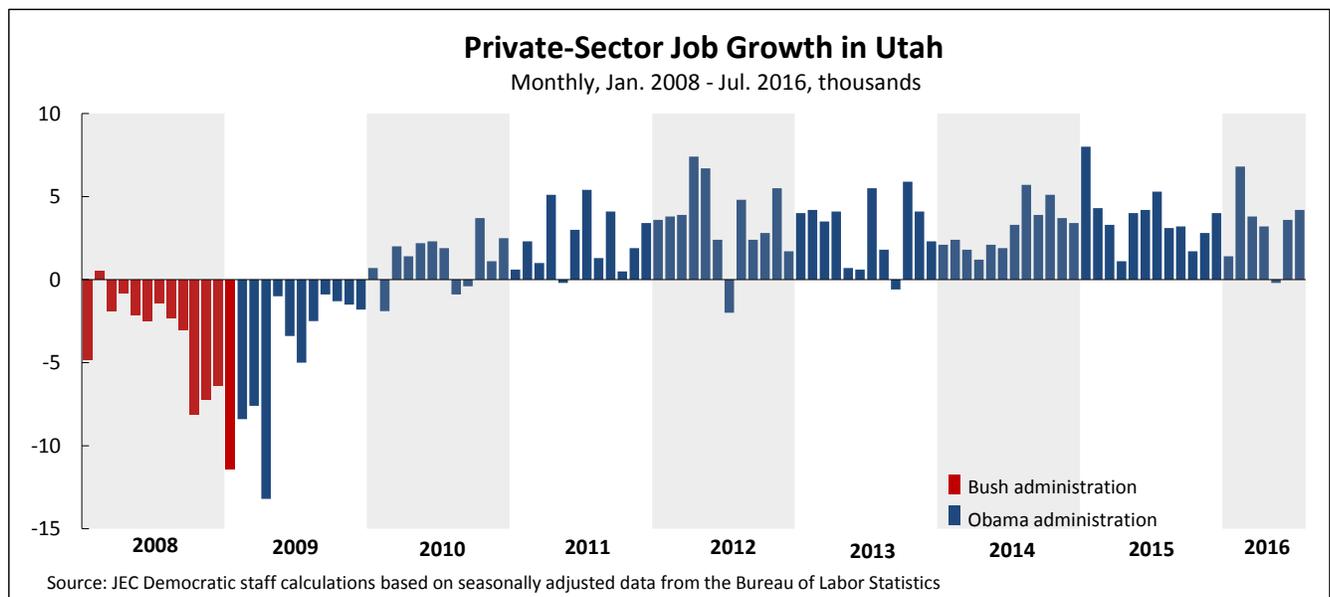


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: UTAH

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through July 2016**
Last updated on August 19th; August data will be released on September 20th*

JOBS

- In July, private-sector employment in Utah grew by 4,200 jobs. Over the past year, Utah businesses have added 37,600 jobs. This compares with an increase of 52,000 jobs over the 12 months through July 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Utah businesses have added 227,700 jobs (an increase of 23.8 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.0 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 40.0 percent (25,900 jobs), professional and business services at 31.6 percent (47,100 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 27.2 percent (29,800 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Utah was 3.9 percent in July 2016, down 0.1 percentage point from June. The rate was 1.0 percentage point below the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is up 0.4 percentage point from one year earlier but remains 4.1 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.0 percent in May 2010.
- There were 58,600 Utah residents unemployed in July 2016.

EARNINGS

- In July 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Utah were \$24.31. The average workweek was 34.7 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$843.56.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 0.3 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 1.9 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Utah	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	37,600	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	227,700	15.0 million
Unemployment Rate	July 2016	3.9%	4.9%
	July 2015	3.5%	5.3%
	Recession-Era Peak	8.0%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$63,400	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$61,100	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	10.2%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	9.6%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	2.6%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	2.2%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	12.5%	11.7%
	2013	14.0%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ❑ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Utah grew by 3.3 percent over the four quarters through the first quarter of 2016, above the national average growth rate of 2.1 percent.*
- ❑ Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Utah GDP growth has averaged 2.4 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Utah increased by 7.0 percent from the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2016. They are up 39.8 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- ❑ In June 2016, builders in Utah broke ground on 25,160 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 19,523 units. That marks an increase of 12.4 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Utah, goods exports totaled \$920 million in June and \$12.6 billion over the past year, up 0.7 percent from the 12 months ending in June 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 18.5 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Note: Because of methodological differences, total U.S. real GDP by state differs slightly from headline national GDP figures

** A list of sources used to compile the Utah economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

*** Note: state-level data changes may not be statistically significant due to sampling variation. Individual monthly readings should be interpreted with caution and in the context of longer-term trends and other data that become available.

**** For additional Utah-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Utah office: <http://jobs.utah.gov/opencms/wi/pubs/une/>

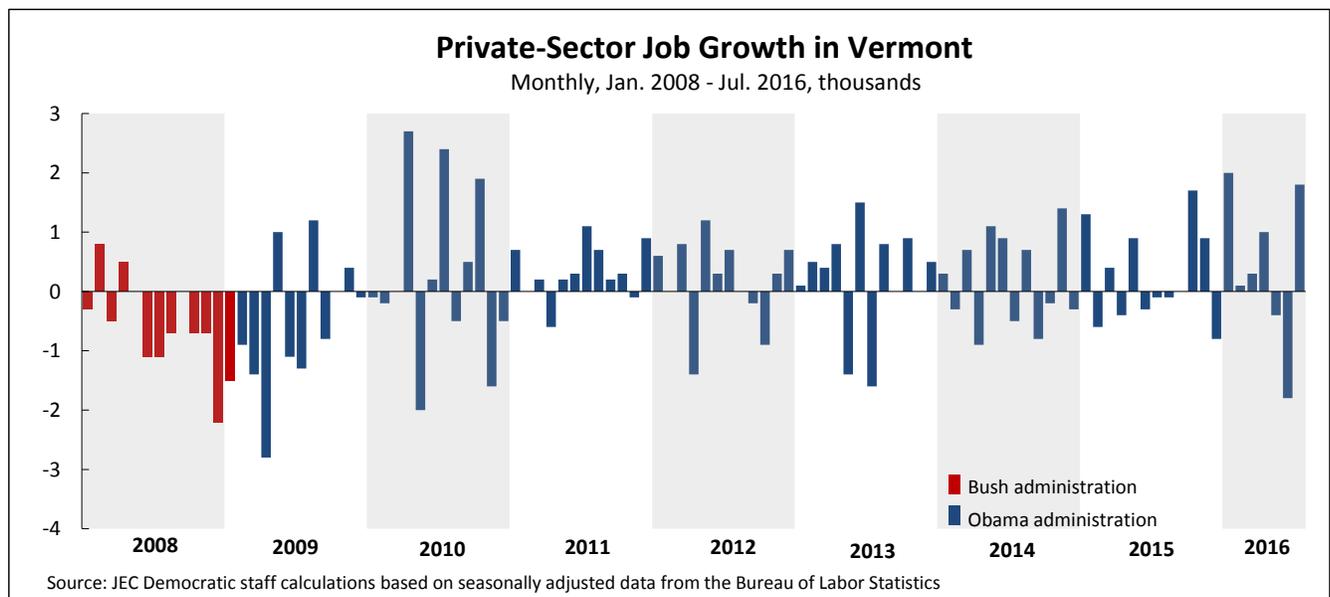


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: VERMONT

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through July 2016**
Last updated on August 19th; August data will be released on September 20th*

JOBS

- In July, private-sector employment in Vermont grew by 1,800 jobs. Over the past year, Vermont businesses have added 4,700 jobs. This compares with an increase of 2,000 jobs over the 12 months through July 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Vermont businesses have added 19,600 jobs (an increase of 8.1 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.0 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 21.5 percent (4,900 jobs), construction at 18.3 percent (2,400 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 13.9 percent (4,500 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Vermont was 3.2 percent in July 2016, holding constant from June. The rate was 1.7 percentage points below the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.5 percentage point from one year earlier and is 3.8 percentage points below its recent peak of 7.0 percent in May 2009.
- There were 11,200 Vermont residents unemployed in July 2016.

EARNINGS

- In July 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Vermont were \$23.81. The average workweek was 33.9 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$807.16.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have fallen by 1.3 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 1.9 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Vermont	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	4,700	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	19,600	15.0 million
Unemployment Rate	July 2016	3.2%	4.9%
	July 2015	3.7%	5.3%
	Recession-Era Peak	7.0%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$60,700	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$54,100	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	9.3%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	9.9%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	3.9%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	8.8%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	5.0%	11.7%
	2013	7.2%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ▣ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Vermont grew by 2.6 percent over the four quarters through the first quarter of 2016, above the national average growth rate of 2.1 percent.*
- ▣ Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Vermont GDP growth has averaged 1.6 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- ▣ Home prices in Vermont increased by 0.6 percent from the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2016. They are up 7.3 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- ▣ In June 2016, builders in Vermont broke ground on 2,340 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 1,985 units. That marks an increase of 46.3 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ▣ In Vermont, goods exports totaled \$260 million in June and \$3.1 billion over the past year, down 5.5 percent from the 12 months ending in June 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ▣ Exports over the past 12 months are down 4.0 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Note: Because of methodological differences, total U.S. real GDP by state differs slightly from headline national GDP figures

** A list of sources used to compile the Vermont economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

*** Note: state-level data changes may not be statistically significant due to sampling variation. Individual monthly readings should be interpreted with caution and in the context of longer-term trends and other data that become available.

**** For additional Vermont-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Vermont office: <http://www.vtlmi.info/>

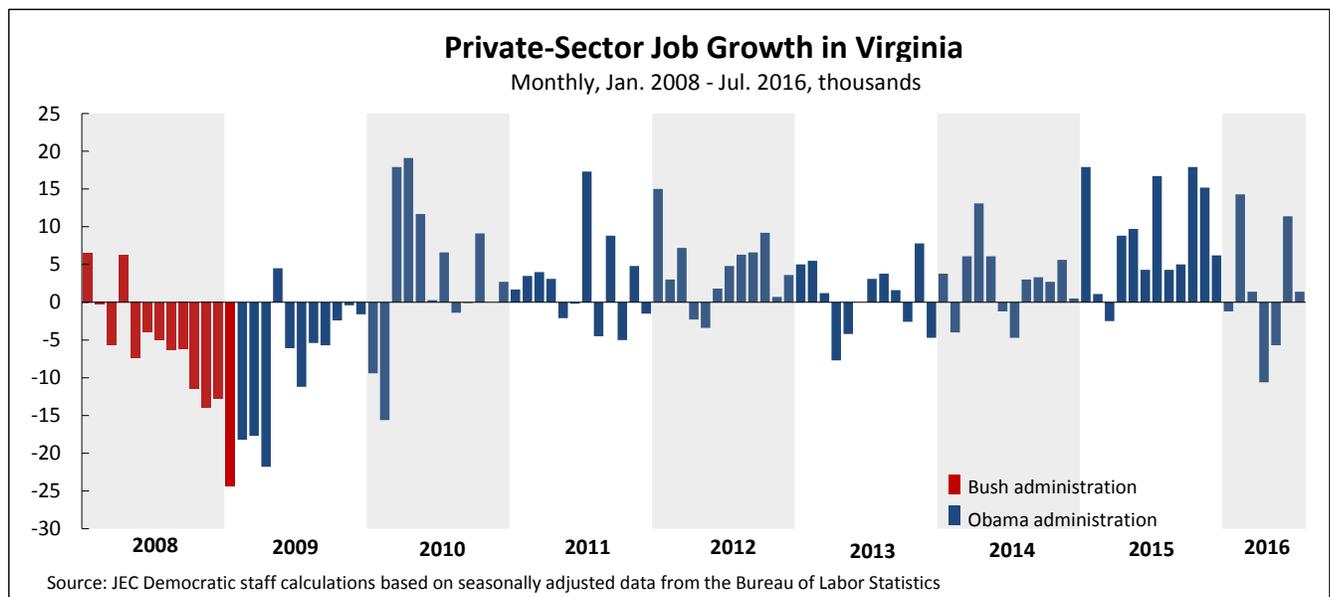


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: VIRGINIA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through July 2016**
Last updated on August 19th; August data will be released on September 20th*

JOBS

- In July, private-sector employment in Virginia grew by 1,400 jobs. Over the past year, Virginia businesses have added 59,600 jobs. This compares with an increase of 71,100 jobs over the 12 months through July 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Virginia businesses have added 307,000 jobs (an increase of 10.6 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.0 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: education and health services at 16.4 percent (74,400 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 15.8 percent (52,600 jobs) and professional and business services at 12.7 percent (81,300 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Virginia was 3.7 percent in July 2016, holding constant from June. The rate was 1.2 percentage points below the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.6 percentage point from one year earlier and is 3.7 percentage points below its recent peak of 7.4 percent in February 2010.
- There were 157,000 Virginia residents unemployed in July 2016.

EARNINGS

- In July 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Virginia were \$26.98. The average workweek was 34.8 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$938.90.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 3.7 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 1.9 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Virginia	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	59,600	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	307,000	15.0 million
Unemployment Rate	July 2016	3.7%	4.9%
	July 2015	4.3%	5.3%
	Recession-Era Peak	7.4%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$66,200	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$67,600	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	10.2%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	8.6%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	3.8%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	4.5%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	10.9%	11.7%
	2013	12.3%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Virginia grew by 3.4 percent over the four quarters through the first quarter of 2016, above the national average growth rate of 2.1 percent.*
- Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Virginia GDP growth has averaged 1.1 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Virginia increased by 2.8 percent from the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2016. They are up 15.9 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- In June 2016, builders in Virginia broke ground on 26,990 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 31,243 units. That marks an increase of 10.3 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Virginia, goods exports totaled \$1.4 billion in June and \$17.2 billion over the past year, down 2.5 percent from the 12 months ending in June 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 11.1 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Note: Because of methodological differences, total U.S. real GDP by state differs slightly from headline national GDP figures

** A list of sources used to compile the Virginia economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

*** Note: state-level data changes may not be statistically significant due to sampling variation. Individual monthly readings should be interpreted with caution and in the context of longer-term trends and other data that become available.

**** For additional Virginia-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Virginia office: <http://www.vawc.virginia.gov/analyzer/default.asp>

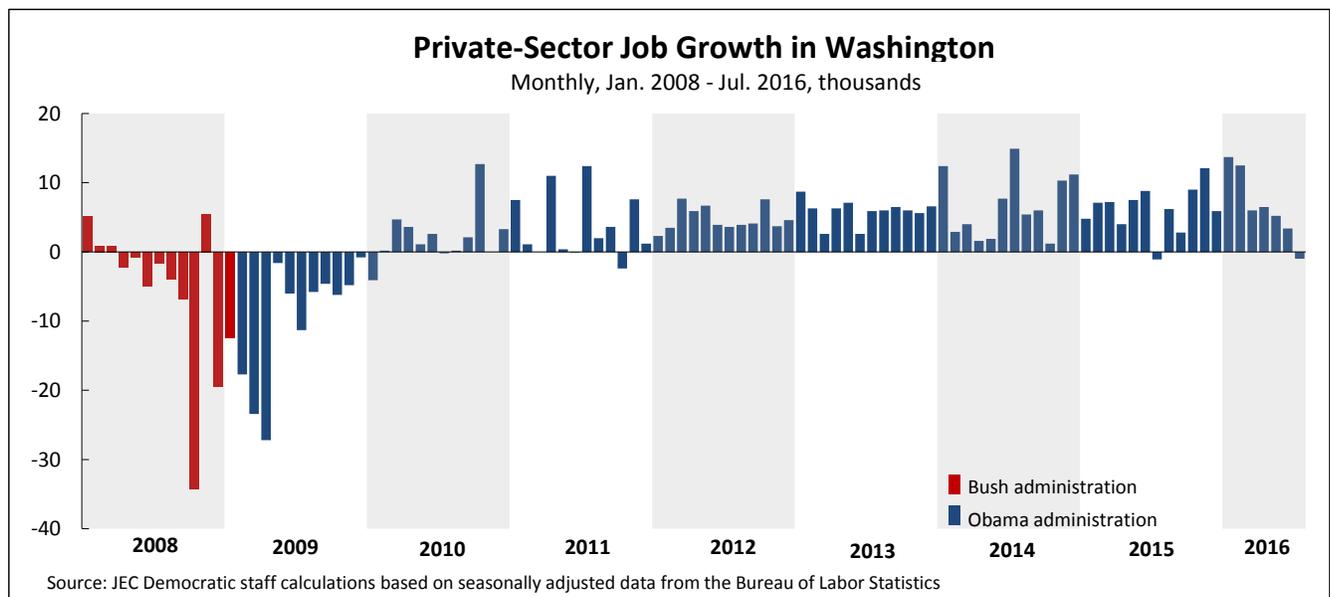


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: WASHINGTON

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through July 2016**
Last updated on August 19th; August data will be released on September 20th*

JOBS

- In July, private-sector employment in Washington fell by 1,000 jobs. Over the past year, Washington businesses have added 82,300 jobs. This compares with an increase of 72,400 jobs over the 12 months through July 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Washington businesses have added 402,200 jobs (an increase of 17.7 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.0 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 28.5 percent (41,000 jobs), professional and business services at 25.6 percent (82,100 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 19.7 percent (52,000 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Washington was 5.8 percent in July 2016, holding constant from June. The rate was 0.9 percentage point above the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is up 0.2 percentage point from one year earlier but remains 4.6 percentage points below its recent peak of 10.4 percent in January 2010.
- There were 210,400 Washington residents unemployed in July 2016.

EARNINGS

- In July 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Washington were \$29.97. The average workweek was 34.6 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$1,036.96.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 2.1 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 1.9 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Washington	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	82,300	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	402,200	15.0 million
Unemployment Rate	July 2016	5.8%	4.9%
	July 2015	5.6%	5.3%
	Recession-Era Peak	10.4%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$59,100	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$66,300	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	12.0%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	10.2%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	3.8%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	4.1%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	9.2%	11.7%
	2013	14.0%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Washington grew by 3.7 percent over the four quarters through the first quarter of 2016, above the national average growth rate of 2.1 percent.*
- Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Washington GDP growth has averaged 2.1 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Washington increased by 10.9 percent from the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2016. They are up 41.3 percent since their recent low in the fourth quarter of 2011.
- In June 2016, builders in Washington broke ground on 49,190 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 37,273 units. That marks a decrease of 1.7 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Washington, goods exports totaled \$7.4 billion in June and \$81.4 billion over the past year, down 4.7 percent from the 12 months ending in June 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 52.8 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Note: Because of methodological differences, total U.S. real GDP by state differs slightly from headline national GDP figures

** A list of sources used to compile the Washington economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

*** Note: state-level data changes may not be statistically significant due to sampling variation. Individual monthly readings should be interpreted with caution and in the context of longer-term trends and other data that become available.

**** For additional Washington-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Washington office: <http://www.workforceexplorer.com/>

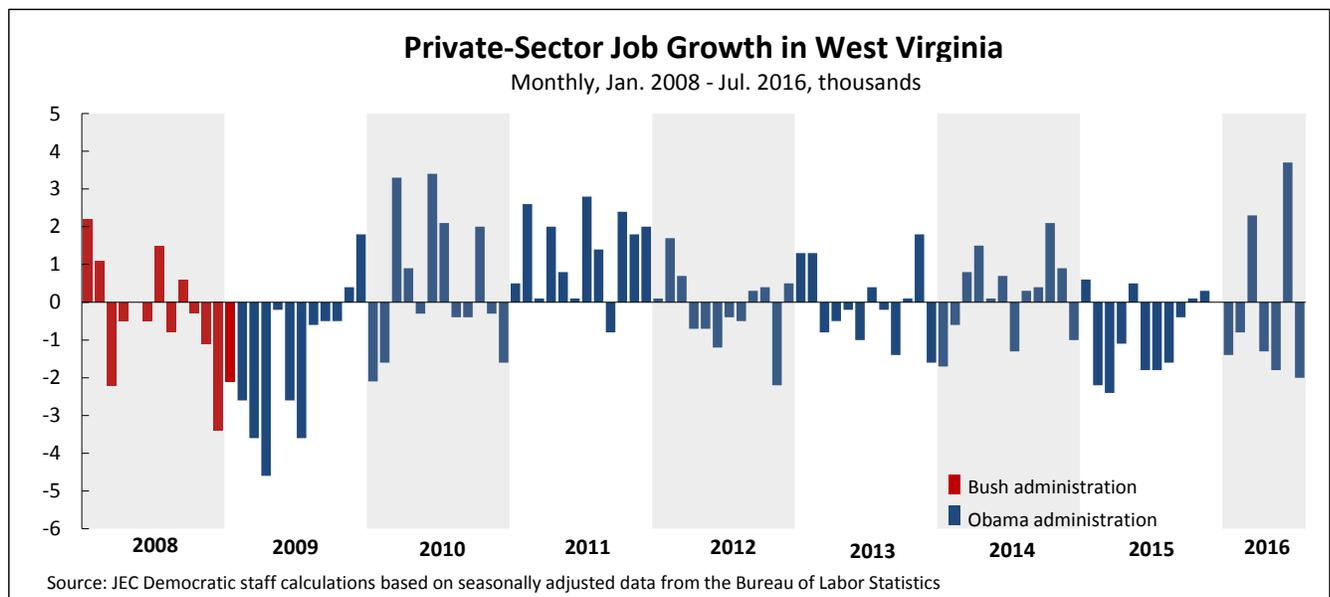


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: WEST VIRGINIA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through July 2016**
Last updated on August 19th; August data will be released on September 20th*

JOBS

- In July, private-sector employment in West Virginia fell by 2,000 jobs. Over the past year, West Virginia businesses have shed 2,900 jobs. This compares with a decrease of 5,500 jobs over the 12 months through July 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, West Virginia businesses have added 12,700 jobs (an increase of 2.1 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.0 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: education and health services at 10.3 percent (12,300 jobs), professional and business services at 9.3 percent (5,600 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 7.7 percent (5,500 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in West Virginia was 5.7 percent in July 2016, down 0.3 percentage point from June. The rate was 0.8 percentage point above the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.2 percentage points from one year earlier and is 3.1 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.8 percent in November 2010.
- There were 45,000 West Virginia residents unemployed in July 2016.

EARNINGS

- In July 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in West Virginia were \$20.79. The average workweek was 35.2 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$731.81.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have fallen by 0.1 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 1.9 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		West Virginia	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	-2,900	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	12,700	15.0 million
Unemployment Rate	July 2016	5.7%	4.9%
	July 2015	6.9%	5.3%
	Recession-Era Peak	8.8%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$39,600	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$48,100	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	20.6%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	14.8%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	5.1%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	5.7%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	8.6%	11.7%
	2013	14.0%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ❑ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in West Virginia fell by 1.5 percent over the four quarters through the first quarter of 2016, below the national average growth rate of 2.1 percent.*
- ❑ Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, West Virginia GDP growth has averaged 0.7 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in West Virginia increased by 3.3 percent from the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2016. They are up 14.1 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- ❑ In June 2016, builders in West Virginia broke ground on 2,940 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 2,670 units. That marks an increase of 5.3 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In West Virginia, goods exports totaled \$388 million in June and \$5.0 billion over the past year, down 20.5 percent from the 12 months ending in June 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 0.6 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Note: Because of methodological differences, total U.S. real GDP by state differs slightly from headline national GDP figures

** A list of sources used to compile the West Virginia economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

*** Note: state-level data changes may not be statistically significant due to sampling variation. Individual monthly readings should be interpreted with caution and in the context of longer-term trends and other data that become available.

**** For additional West Virginia-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the West Virginia office: <http://www.workforcewv.org/lmi/>

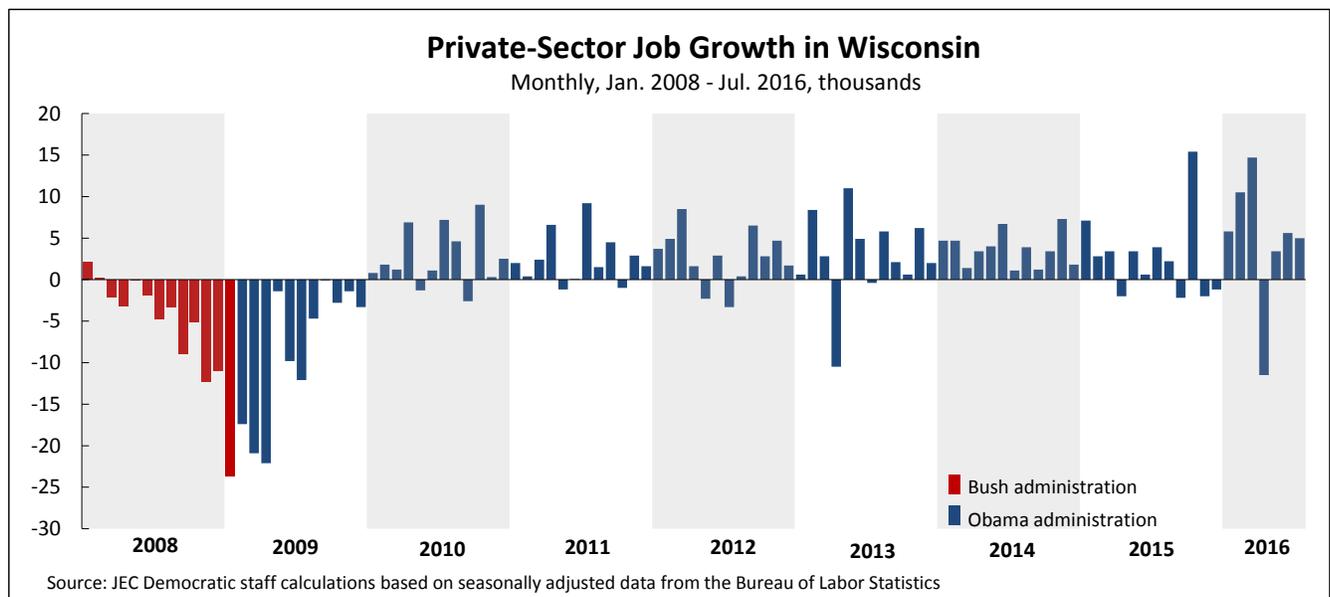


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: WISCONSIN

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through July 2016**
Last updated on August 19th; August data will be released on September 20th*

JOBS

- In July, private-sector employment in Wisconsin grew by 5,000 jobs. Over the past year, Wisconsin businesses have added 45,700 jobs. This compares with an increase of 36,800 jobs over the 12 months through July 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Wisconsin businesses have added 232,000 jobs (an increase of 10.1 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.0 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: mining and logging at 27.6 percent (800 jobs), construction at 22.3 percent (21,400 jobs) and professional and business services at 19.2 percent (51,400 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Wisconsin was 4.2 percent in July 2016, holding constant from June. The rate was 0.7 percentage point below the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.4 percentage point from one year earlier and is 5.0 percentage points below its recent peak of 9.2 percent in January 2010.
- There were 129,900 Wisconsin residents unemployed in July 2016.

EARNINGS

- In July 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Wisconsin were \$24.11. The average workweek was 33.6 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$810.10.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 3.5 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 1.9 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Wisconsin	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	45,700	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	232,000	15.0 million
Unemployment Rate	July 2016	4.2%	4.9%
	July 2015	4.6%	5.3%
	Recession-Era Peak	9.2%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$58,100	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$58,500	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	10.9%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	11.0%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	3.6%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	5.6%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	7.3%	11.7%
	2013	9.1%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Wisconsin grew by 2.4 percent over the four quarters through the first quarter of 2016, above the national average growth rate of 2.1 percent.*
- Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Wisconsin GDP growth has averaged 1.9 percent at an annual rate, matching the national average growth rate.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Wisconsin increased by 4.7 percent from the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2016. They are up 16.0 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In June 2016, builders in Wisconsin broke ground on 21,200 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 16,163 units. That marks an increase of 13.1 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Wisconsin, goods exports totaled \$1.9 billion in June and \$21.4 billion over the past year, down 1.8 percent from the 12 months ending in June 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 24.5 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Note: Because of methodological differences, total U.S. real GDP by state differs slightly from headline national GDP figures

** A list of sources used to compile the Wisconsin economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

*** Note: state-level data changes may not be statistically significant due to sampling variation. Individual monthly readings should be interpreted with caution and in the context of longer-term trends and other data that become available.

**** For additional Wisconsin-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Wisconsin office:

<http://worknet.wisconsin.gov/worknet/whatsnew.aspx>

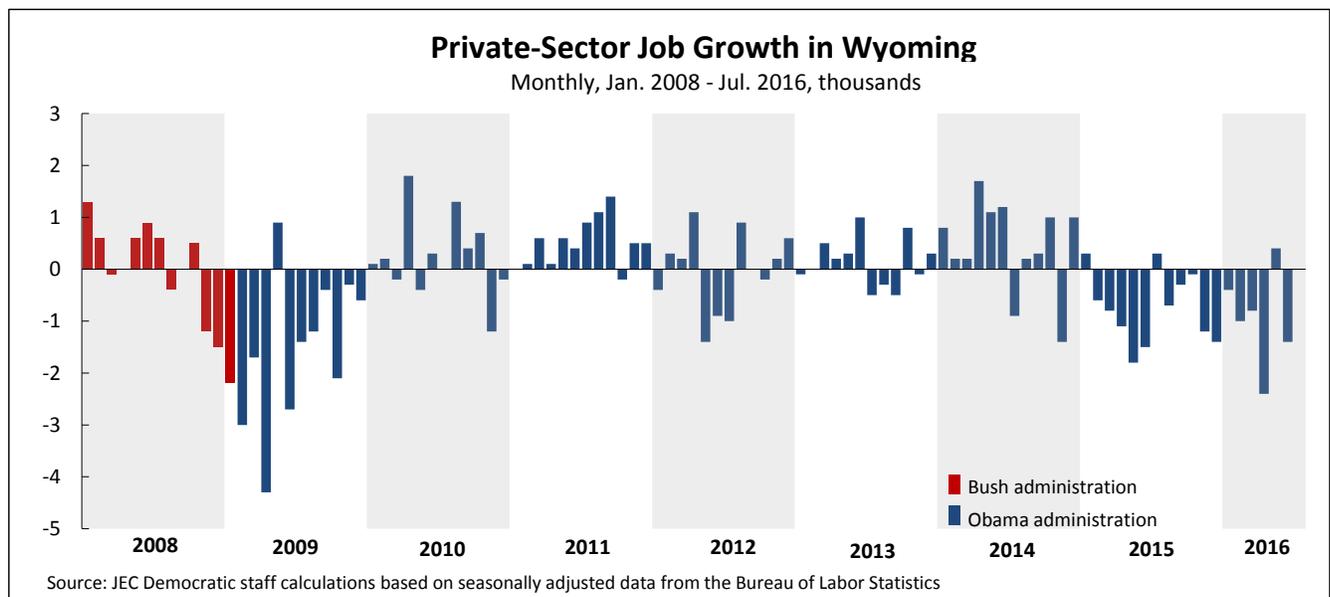


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: WYOMING

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through July 2016**
Last updated on August 19th; August data will be released on September 20th*

JOBS

- In July, private-sector employment in Wyoming was unchanged. Over the past year, Wyoming businesses have shed 9,300 jobs. This compares with a decrease of 4,100 jobs over the 12 months through July 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Wyoming businesses have added 400 jobs (an increase of 0.2 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.0 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: manufacturing at 14.0 percent (1,200 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 10.2 percent (3,300 jobs) and professional and business services at 8.9 percent (1,500 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Wyoming was 5.7 percent in July 2016, holding constant from June. The rate was 0.8 percentage point above the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is up 1.4 percentage points from one year earlier but remains 1.5 percentage points below its recent peak of 7.2 percent in January 2010.
- There were 16,900 Wyoming residents unemployed in July 2016.

EARNINGS

- In July 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Wyoming were \$22.84. The average workweek was 33.3 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$760.57.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have fallen by 0.4 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 1.9 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Wyoming	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	-9,300	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	400	15.0 million
Unemployment Rate	July 2016	5.7%	4.9%
	July 2015	4.3%	5.3%
	Recession-Era Peak	7.2%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$55,700	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$55,700	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	9.7%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	10.9%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	3.3%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	4.8%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	12.0%	11.7%
	2013	13.4%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ❑ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Wyoming fell by 3.3 percent over the four quarters through the first quarter of 2016, below the national average growth rate of 2.1 percent.*
- ❑ Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Wyoming GDP growth has averaged -1.2 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Wyoming increased by 1.7 percent from the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2016. They are up 17.9 percent since their recent low in the third quarter of 2010.
- ❑ In June 2016, builders in Wyoming broke ground on 1,900 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 1,608 units. That marks a decrease of 1.6 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Wyoming, goods exports totaled \$84 million in June and \$1.1 billion over the past year, down 27.1 percent from the 12 months ending in June 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 15.1 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Note: Because of methodological differences, total U.S. real GDP by state differs slightly from headline national GDP figures

** A list of sources used to compile the Wyoming economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

*** Note: state-level data changes may not be statistically significant due to sampling variation. Individual monthly readings should be interpreted with caution and in the context of longer-term trends and other data that become available.

**** For additional Wyoming-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Wyoming office: <http://wydoe.state.wy.us/lmi/bls.htm>

Veterans' Unemployment Rates by State 2015 Annual Averages

	All Veterans			Post-9/11 Veterans		
	Number in Labor Force	Number Unemployed	Unemployment Rate	Number in Labor Force	Number Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
UNITED STATES	10,757,000	495,000	4.6%	2,913,000	168,000	5.8%
Alabama	189,000	6,000	3.1%	71,000	3,000	4.6%
Alaska	46,000	2,000	4.3%	17,000	1,000	3.9%
Arizona	244,000	9,000	3.7%	59,000	2,000	4.0%
Arkansas	103,000	5,000	4.7%	26,000	2,000	6.4%
California	902,000	62,000	6.8%	253,000	27,000	10.6%
Colorado	225,000	8,000	3.5%	80,000	2,000	2.0%
Connecticut	97,000	4,000	4.6%	19,000	-	1.4%
Delaware	34,000	1,000	3.6%	8,000	-	1.1%
District of Columbia	15,000	1,000	7.7%	4,000	-	3.1%
Florida	784,000	43,000	5.4%	199,000	13,000	6.7%
Georgia	384,000	19,000	4.9%	83,000	7,000	7.8%
Hawaii	54,000	1,000	2.5%	17,000	-	2.5%
Idaho	63,000	2,000	4.0%	14,000	1,000	9.2%
Illinois	338,000	17,000	5.0%	79,000	5,000	5.8%
Indiana	238,000	6,000	2.4%	54,000	1,000	1.4%
Iowa	131,000	2,000	1.9%	33,000	-	1.1%
Kansas	99,000	6,000	6.1%	22,000	3,000	14.0%
Kentucky	137,000	8,000	5.6%	43,000	3,000	5.9%
Louisiana	171,000	8,000	4.6%	42,000	2,000	4.7%
Maine	61,000	3,000	4.5%	13,000	-	3.0%
Maryland	251,000	18,000	7.2%	83,000	8,000	9.7%
Massachusetts	160,000	9,000	5.3%	29,000	4,000	14.3%
Michigan	275,000	15,000	5.3%	49,000	1,000	2.2%
Minnesota	197,000	11,000	5.5%	42,000	4,000	10.5%
Mississippi	101,000	6,000	6.2%	26,000	1,000	4.7%
Missouri	244,000	12,000	4.8%	61,000	4,000	7.3%
Montana	52,000	3,000	5.2%	15,000	1,000	3.8%
Nebraska	76,000	3,000	3.4%	23,000	1,000	3.8%
Nevada	125,000	7,000	5.8%	39,000	3,000	7.7%
New Hampshire	65,000	2,000	3.7%	18,000	1,000	4.1%
New Jersey	182,000	10,000	5.4%	44,000	1,000	1.4%
New Mexico	96,000	5,000	5.5%	30,000	2,000	6.7%
New York	387,000	14,000	3.7%	86,000	4,000	5.2%
North Carolina	398,000	13,000	3.2%	98,000	8,000	8.0%
North Dakota	33,000	1,000	2.8%	11,000	1,000	4.7%
Ohio	398,000	13,000	3.3%	103,000	4,000	4.0%
Oklahoma	167,000	5,000	3.2%	50,000	1,000	3.0%
Oregon	158,000	9,000	5.6%	39,000	3,000	6.8%
Pennsylvania	413,000	19,000	4.7%	94,000	3,000	2.9%
Rhode Island	33,000	2,000	5.8%	8,000	1,000	9.5%
South Carolina	205,000	9,000	4.4%	58,000	5,000	8.7%
South Dakota	39,000	1,000	2.5%	10,000	-	1.4%
Tennessee	244,000	10,000	4.2%	68,000	3,000	3.8%
Texas	967,000	41,000	4.3%	314,000	16,000	5.0%
Utah	87,000	2,000	2.6%	28,000	1,000	2.2%
Vermont	22,000	1,000	3.9%	3,000	-	8.8%
Virginia	491,000	19,000	3.8%	200,000	9,000	4.5%
Washington	268,000	10,000	3.8%	73,000	3,000	4.1%
West Virginia	64,000	3,000	5.1%	16,000	1,000	5.7%
Wisconsin	214,000	8,000	3.6%	51,000	3,000	5.6%
Wyoming	30,000	1,000	3.3%	9,000	-	4.8%

Source: JEC Democratic staff using data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Notes: "-" indicates number rounds to 0 when rounded to the nearest thousand. Data are for civilians 18 years and over. State-by-state data for post-9/11 veterans are based on unpublished data from the Current Population Survey. These estimates are reported without margins of error, which may be large for post-9/11 veterans' data due to the small population of these veterans in many states. Caution should be used in comparing post-9/11 veterans' unemployment rates across states and over time.

Income, Poverty and Health Insurance Coverage by State

	Median Household Income (2014 dollars)		Poverty Rate		Percentage Without Health Insurance		Change in Number Without Coverage
	2007	2014	2007	2014	2013	2014	2013 to 2014
UNITED STATES	\$57,400	\$53,700	12.5%	14.8%	14.5%	11.7%	-8,510,000
Alabama	\$48,200	\$42,300	14.5%	17.8%	13.6%	12.1%	-66,000
Alaska	\$71,900	\$67,600	7.6%	11.9%	18.5%	17.2%	-10,000
Arizona	\$53,900	\$49,300	14.3%	21.2%	17.1%	13.6%	-215,000
Arkansas	\$46,600	\$44,900	13.8%	18.4%	16.0%	11.8%	-122,000
California	\$63,600	\$60,500	12.7%	15.8%	17.2%	12.4%	-1,733,000
Colorado	\$69,800	\$60,900	9.8%	12.3%	14.1%	10.3%	-187,000
Connecticut	\$73,200	\$70,200	8.9%	8.6%	9.4%	6.9%	-87,000
Delaware	\$62,300	\$57,500	9.3%	11.0%	9.1%	7.8%	-12,000
District of Columbia	\$58,000	\$68,300	18.0%	19.0%	6.7%	5.3%	-8,000
Florida	\$52,300	\$46,100	12.5%	16.7%	20.0%	16.6%	-608,000
Georgia	\$55,500	\$49,600	13.6%	16.8%	18.8%	15.8%	-278,000
Hawaii	\$73,100	\$71,200	7.5%	10.8%	6.7%	5.3%	-19,000
Idaho	\$56,200	\$53,400	9.9%	12.4%	16.2%	13.6%	-39,000
Illinois	\$60,000	\$54,900	10.0%	13.7%	12.7%	9.7%	-380,000
Indiana	\$54,200	\$48,100	11.8%	14.6%	14.0%	11.9%	-127,000
Iowa	\$55,800	\$57,800	8.9%	10.3%	8.1%	6.2%	-59,000
Kansas	\$55,400	\$53,400	11.7%	12.1%	12.3%	10.2%	-57,000
Kentucky	\$45,000	\$42,800	15.5%	20.0%	14.3%	8.5%	-250,000
Louisiana	\$47,200	\$42,400	16.1%	23.1%	16.6%	14.8%	-80,000
Maine	\$54,700	\$51,700	10.9%	14.6%	11.2%	10.1%	-13,000
Maryland	\$74,900	\$76,200	8.8%	9.9%	10.2%	7.9%	-130,000
Massachusetts	\$66,800	\$63,200	11.2%	13.6%	3.7%	3.3%	-28,000
Michigan	\$56,400	\$52,000	10.8%	14.8%	11.0%	8.5%	-235,000
Minnesota	\$66,300	\$67,200	9.3%	8.3%	8.2%	5.9%	-123,000
Mississippi	\$42,600	\$35,500	22.6%	22.1%	17.1%	14.5%	-76,000
Missouri	\$52,500	\$56,600	12.8%	10.4%	13.0%	11.7%	-79,000
Montana	\$49,800	\$51,100	13.0%	12.0%	16.5%	14.2%	-21,000
Nebraska	\$56,100	\$56,900	9.9%	11.8%	11.3%	9.7%	-29,000
Nevada	\$61,700	\$49,900	9.7%	17.0%	20.7%	15.2%	-143,000
New Hampshire	\$77,200	\$73,400	5.8%	7.2%	10.7%	9.2%	-20,000
New Jersey	\$69,100	\$65,200	8.7%	11.3%	13.2%	10.9%	-195,000
New Mexico	\$50,600	\$46,700	14.0%	20.0%	18.6%	14.5%	-85,000
New York	\$55,900	\$54,300	14.5%	14.0%	10.7%	8.7%	-373,000
North Carolina	\$49,700	\$46,800	15.5%	17.1%	15.6%	13.1%	-233,000
North Dakota	\$53,900	\$60,700	9.3%	9.7%	10.4%	7.9%	-16,000
Ohio	\$56,100	\$49,600	12.8%	15.6%	11.0%	8.4%	-302,000
Oklahoma	\$49,300	\$47,200	13.4%	17.3%	17.7%	15.4%	-82,000
Oregon	\$57,400	\$58,900	12.8%	14.4%	14.7%	9.7%	-188,000
Pennsylvania	\$55,300	\$55,200	10.4%	12.5%	9.7%	8.5%	-158,000
Rhode Island	\$61,900	\$58,600	9.5%	11.3%	11.6%	7.4%	-43,000
South Carolina	\$50,500	\$44,900	14.1%	16.5%	15.8%	13.6%	-97,000
South Dakota	\$53,000	\$53,100	9.4%	12.8%	11.3%	9.8%	-11,000
Tennessee	\$47,000	\$43,700	14.8%	17.3%	13.9%	12.0%	-110,000
Texas	\$52,600	\$53,900	16.5%	16.4%	22.1%	19.1%	-701,000
Utah	\$61,100	\$63,400	9.6%	10.2%	14.0%	12.5%	-37,000
Vermont	\$54,100	\$60,700	9.9%	9.3%	7.2%	5.0%	-14,000
Virginia	\$67,600	\$66,200	8.6%	10.2%	12.3%	10.9%	-107,000
Washington	\$66,300	\$59,100	10.2%	12.0%	14.0%	9.2%	-317,000
West Virginia	\$48,100	\$39,600	14.8%	20.6%	14.0%	8.6%	-99,000
Wisconsin	\$58,500	\$58,100	11.0%	10.9%	9.1%	7.3%	-100,000
Wyoming	\$55,700	\$55,700	10.9%	9.7%	13.4%	12.0%	-8,000

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC) (for income and poverty data) and American Community Survey (ACS) (for health insurance data).

Note: The CPS ASEC figures for the percentage of people without health insurance in the United States are 13.3 percent in 2013 and 10.4 percent in 2014, for a decline in the number without coverage of 8.8 million. CPS ASEC estimates are not available at the state level.

Sources: State Economic Snapshots

Includes data available as of August 19, 2016

Most of the data used to create the state snapshots were accessed through Haver Analytics.

Jobs

Bullet Points 1-3 and Figure	Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics, State and Metro Area Employment, seasonally adjusted.
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Unemployment

Bullet Points 1-3	Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, seasonally adjusted.
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Earnings

Bullet Point 1	Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics, State and Metro Area Employment, Hours & Earnings, Table D-6, not seasonally adjusted.
Bullet Point 2	Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics, State and Metro Area Employment, Hours & Earnings, Table D-6, not seasonally adjusted. Data are inflation-adjusted using the Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers (CPI-U), not seasonally adjusted, published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

State Quick Facts

Private-Sector Jobs	Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics, State and Metro Area Employment, seasonally adjusted.
Unemployment	Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, seasonally adjusted.
Household Income	U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement.
Poverty Rate	U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement.
Veterans Data	Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment Situation of Veterans - 2015. Post-9/11 veterans' unemployment rates are from unpublished data tables.
Health Insurance	U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.

State Gross Domestic Product

Bullet Points 1-2	Bureau of Economic Analysis, Real Gross Domestic Product by State.
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Housing

Bullet Point 1	Federal Housing and Finance Agency, Purchase-Only House Price Index, seasonally adjusted.
Bullet Point 2	U.S. Census Bureau and Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Housing Starts, seasonally adjusted at annual rates.

Exports

Bullet Points 1-2	U.S. Census Bureau, Origin of Movement Exports, Total Exports. Data are inflation-adjusted using the Export Price Index: All exports, published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.
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