



August 24, 2015

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 2015. [Individual state reports can be accessed here.](#)

Highlights

- Private-sector employment increased in 33 states and the District of Columbia in July.
- The unemployment rate fell in 24 states and the District of Columbia.
- Average hourly earnings, adjusted for inflation, have increased in 43 states over the past year.

Private-Sector Job Gains

Private-sector employment increased in 33 states and the District of Columbia in July. The largest private-sector gains were seen in California (81,800), Texas (22,500), New York (19,300), Florida (16,900) and Arizona (12,900). On a percentage basis, the largest gains were in Oklahoma, Montana, New Hampshire, California, Arizona and Maryland.

Over the past 12 months, 47 states and the District of Columbia gained private-sector jobs, with California (468,700), Florida (256,300), Texas (236,200), New York (163,500) and North Carolina (112,600) recording the largest increases. The largest percentage gains in private-sector employment during this period were in Utah (4.9 percent), Nevada (4.1 percent), Florida (3.8 percent), Washington (3.6 percent) and Oregon and California (3.5 percent each). Nationally, in the past year, nearly 2.9 million private-sector jobs were added, a 2.4 percent increase.

Unemployment

The unemployment rate declined in 24 states and the District of Columbia in July. The largest declines were in Connecticut and Hawaii (-0.3 percentage point each) and Florida, Indiana, Louisiana, Michigan, New Jersey, Ohio, South Carolina and the District of Columbia (-0.2 percentage point each). There was no change in 12 states.

Over the past 12 months, 41 states and the District of Columbia reported declines in the unemployment rate. The largest declines were in Rhode Island (-1.8 percentage points), Michigan (-1.7 percentage points), California and Georgia (-1.2 percentage points each) and Delaware, Indiana, Maine and Oregon (-1.1 percentage points each).

Nebraska had the lowest unemployment rate (2.7 percent) in July, followed by North Dakota (3.0 percent), Utah and Vermont (3.6 percent each) and New Hampshire and Hawaii (3.7 percent each). West Virginia (7.5 percent) had the highest unemployment rate, followed by Nevada and the District of Columbia (6.8 percent each), Alaska (6.7 percent) and Mississippi and New Mexico (6.5 percent each). The national unemployment rate was 5.3 percent in June, down from 6.2 percent a year prior.

Earnings

Average hourly earnings, adjusted for inflation, increased in 43 states over the past year. The largest earnings gains were posted in Nevada (5.2 percent), South Dakota (4.3 percent), Vermont and Alaska (4.2 percent each) and Delaware (3.8 percent). Earnings declined in 7 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 (\$37.93) had the highest average hourly earnings in July, followed by Massachusetts (\$29.85), Washington (\$29.05), Connecticut (\$28.71) and New York (\$28.43).

Key Employment Sectors

Manufacturing

Manufacturing employment expanded in 26 states during July. The largest increases were in California (4,700), New York (4,600), Florida (2,000), Michigan (1,800) and Wisconsin (1,700). On a percentage basis, the largest gains were in Alaska, Wyoming, Maine, New York and Idaho.

Over the past 12 months, 33 states added manufacturing positions. On a percentage basis, the biggest gains were in South Dakota (5.0 percent), Utah (4.9 percent), Oregon (4.5 percent), Michigan (3.8 percent) and Wyoming (3.1 percent). Across the country, 159,000 manufacturing positions have been added in the last 12 months, a 1.3 percent increase.

Construction

Construction employment increased in 28 states and the District of Columbia during July. The largest gains were reported in Florida (4,800), California and Oklahoma (3,000 each), Arizona (2,400) and Oregon (2,300). The largest percentage gains during the month were in New Mexico, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Oregon and Delaware.

In the past 12 months, 37 states and the District of Columbia added construction jobs. The greatest percentage gains over the past year were in Arkansas (14.9 percent), Idaho (13.7 percent), Nevada (10.7 percent), Washington (9.6 percent) and Michigan (8.7 percent). Nationally, over this period, construction employment increased by 231,000 positions, a 3.8 percent increase.

Professional and business services

Professional and business services employment increased in 27 states and the District of Columbia during July. The largest increases were posted in California (22,300), Maryland and Michigan (7,900 each), Indiana (6,100) and Florida (4,000). The largest percentage gains were in Rhode Island, Indiana, Maryland, New Hampshire and North Dakota.

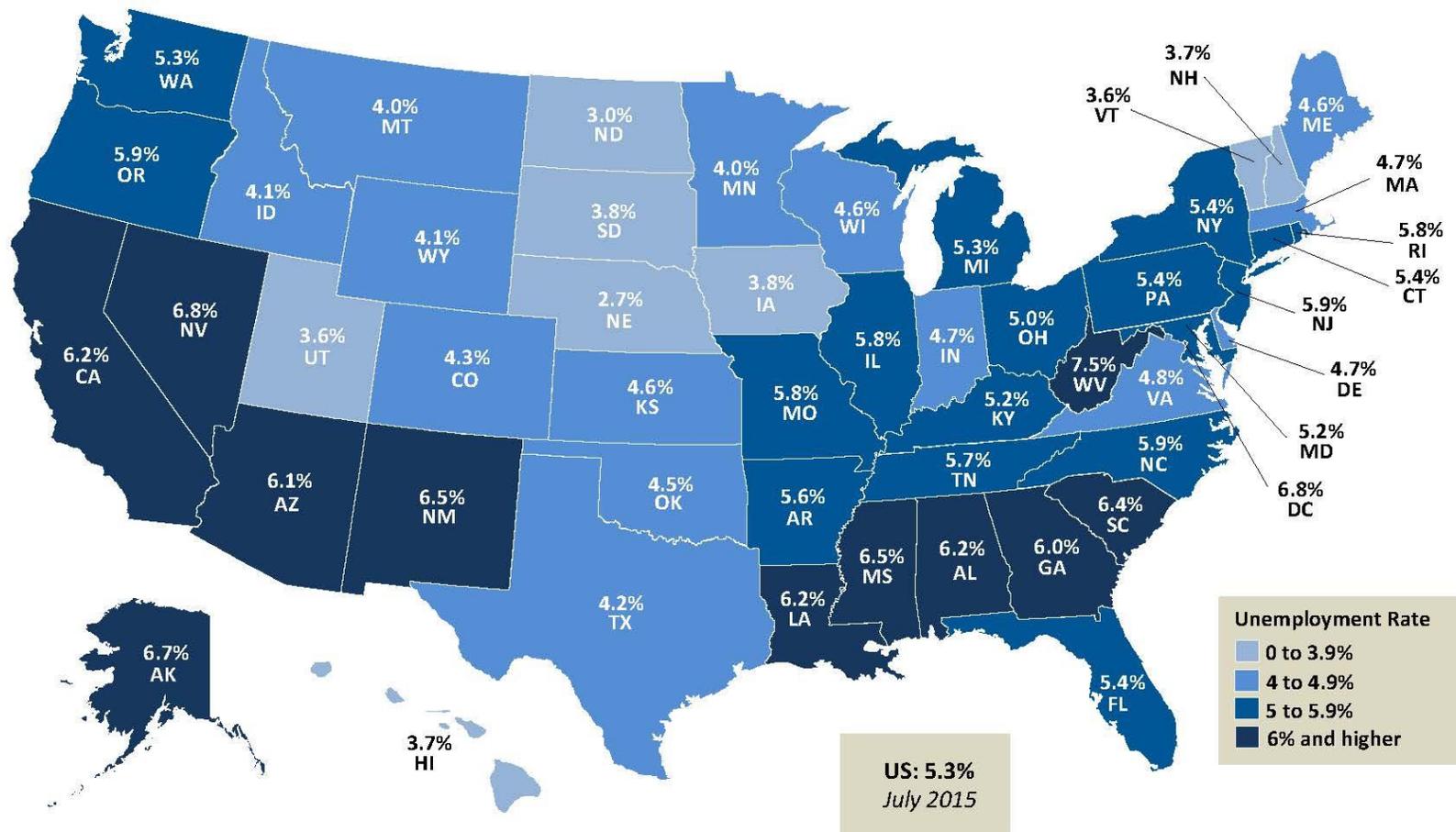
In the past year, 43 states and the District of Columbia added jobs in professional and business services. The largest percentage gains in Rhode Island (6.9 percent), California (6.4 percent), Arkansas (6.3 percent), Utah (6.2 percent) and Oregon (5.5 percent). The U.S. economy overall has added 666,000 professional and business services jobs during this time, a 3.5 percent increase.

Unemployment Rate (July 2015)	
Nebraska	2.7%
North Dakota	3.0%
Utah	3.6%
Vermont	3.6%
New Hampshire	3.7%
Hawaii	3.7%
Iowa	3.8%
South Dakota	3.8%
Minnesota	4.0%
Montana	4.0%
Idaho	4.1%
Wyoming	4.1%
Texas	4.2%
Colorado	4.3%
Oklahoma	4.5%
Kansas	4.6%
Wisconsin	4.6%
Maine	4.6%
Massachusetts	4.7%
Delaware	4.7%
Indiana	4.7%
Virginia	4.8%
Ohio	5.0%
Kentucky	5.2%
Maryland	5.2%
Washington	5.3%
UNITED STATES	5.3%
Michigan	5.3%
Pennsylvania	5.4%
Florida	5.4%
New York	5.4%
Connecticut	5.4%
Arkansas	5.6%
Tennessee	5.7%
Missouri	5.8%
Rhode Island	5.8%
Illinois	5.8%
Oregon	5.9%
North Carolina	5.9%
New Jersey	5.9%
Georgia	6.0%
Arizona	6.1%
Alabama	6.2%
California	6.2%
Louisiana	6.2%
South Carolina	6.4%
New Mexico	6.5%
Mississippi	6.5%
Alaska	6.7%
Nevada	6.8%
District of Columbia	6.8%
West Virginia	7.5%

Job Growth in America: Change in Private-Sector Jobs				
Data through July 2015	Since Before Recession (December 2007)		Under President Obama (January 2009)	
	Percentage	Net Jobs	Percentage	Net Jobs
UNITED STATES	3.6%	4,174,000	7.9%	8,750,000
Alabama	-4.0%	-65,400	1.6%	24,800
Alaska	8.2%	19,500	7.7%	18,300
Arizona	-1.4%	-32,600	6.3%	130,500
Arkansas	0.5%	4,600	3.2%	31,200
California	6.3%	808,400	11.7%	1,439,800
Colorado	6.6%	129,800	9.6%	184,800
Connecticut	0.2%	3,000	3.1%	44,300
Delaware	0.3%	1,200	4.7%	17,000
District of Columbia	13.5%	62,800	12.9%	60,400
Florida	3.2%	214,500	11.5%	721,100
Georgia	2.9%	99,800	8.6%	283,900
Hawaii	1.0%	5,200	6.9%	33,000
Idaho	2.8%	15,000	9.6%	48,600
Illinois	-0.8%	-42,100	3.0%	148,300
Indiana	2.1%	54,900	8.1%	195,400
Iowa	3.4%	43,900	5.6%	69,300
Kansas	1.7%	18,800	2.7%	29,900
Kentucky	1.1%	17,400	5.8%	85,300
Louisiana	6.0%	93,700	6.7%	104,100
Maine	-1.1%	-5,900	1.9%	9,500
Maryland	1.7%	37,200	5.0%	102,900
Massachusetts	5.3%	152,600	7.9%	221,700
Michigan	2.6%	95,100	11.8%	390,900
Minnesota	3.3%	77,000	6.1%	139,800
Mississippi	-3.1%	-28,100	1.7%	14,900
Missouri	-1.4%	-32,700	1.5%	33,600
Montana	3.0%	10,800	6.9%	23,900
Nebraska	2.3%	18,500	3.5%	27,500
Nevada	-2.4%	-26,800	6.7%	69,300
New Hampshire	2.1%	11,800	4.7%	25,300
New Jersey	-1.9%	-66,200	1.9%	62,400
New Mexico	-2.4%	-15,800	1.0%	6,500
New York	7.8%	565,700	9.6%	685,500
North Carolina	2.4%	84,300	8.3%	271,800
North Dakota	32.3%	92,600	30.8%	89,300
Ohio	-0.1%	-3,200	4.8%	212,100
Oklahoma	3.4%	42,700	4.5%	56,100
Oregon	2.3%	33,700	9.0%	122,000
Pennsylvania	1.8%	89,700	4.1%	203,600
Rhode Island	0.4%	1,700	5.0%	20,200
South Carolina	2.7%	43,800	9.1%	136,400
South Dakota	6.5%	21,500	6.6%	22,000
Tennessee	2.8%	67,600	8.4%	190,100
Texas	13.6%	1,196,700	14.3%	1,250,600
Utah	8.8%	93,100	14.4%	144,800
Vermont	1.6%	4,100	4.7%	11,600
Virginia	0.5%	16,700	3.4%	100,800
Washington	6.4%	158,200	9.7%	231,500
West Virginia	-2.6%	-15,900	-1.7%	-10,100
Wisconsin	0.5%	12,700	3.7%	87,600
Wyoming	-2.3%	-5,200	-1.9%	-4,300

Current Unemployment Rates Across States

July 2015 (Released August 21st)



Source: JEC Democratic staff based on data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (state data update next on September 18, 2015)



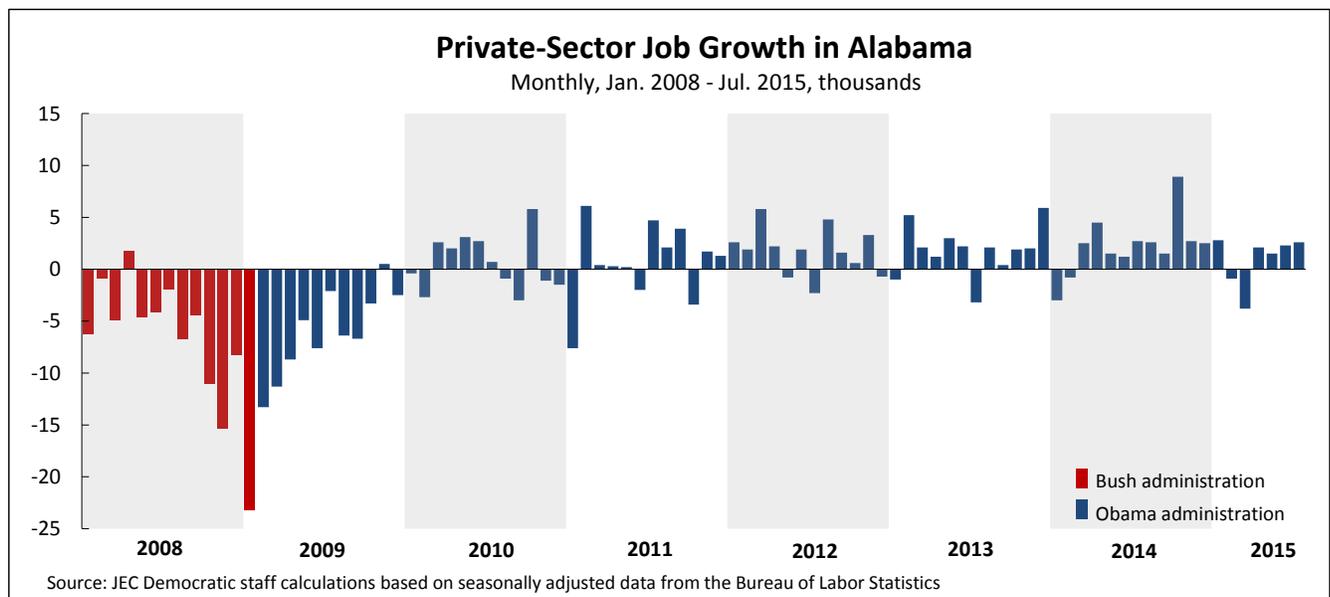


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: ALABAMA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through July 2015**
Last updated on August 21st; Data update next on September 18th*

JOBS

- In July, private-sector employment in Alabama grew by 2,600 jobs. Over the past year, Alabama businesses have added 24,800 jobs. This compares with an increase of 20,900 jobs over the 12 months through July 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Alabama businesses have added 94,200 jobs (an increase of 6.4 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.1 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 12.3 percent (25,100 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 12.2 percent (20,300 jobs) and education and health services at 9.8 percent (20,800 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Alabama was 6.2 percent in July 2015, up 0.1 percentage point from June. The rate was 0.9 percentage point above the national rate of 5.3 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.4 percentage point from one year earlier and is 5.7 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.9 percent in November 2009.
- There were 133,200 Alabama residents unemployed in July 2015.

EARNINGS

- In July 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Alabama were \$20.85. The average workweek was 35.5 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$740.18.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen 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

		Alabama	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	24,800	2.9 million
	Since Feb. 2010	94,200	13.0 million
Unemployment Rate	July 2015	6.2%	5.3%
	July 2014	6.6%	6.2%
	Recession-Era Peak	11.9%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$41,400	\$51,900
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$47,400	\$56,400
Poverty Rate	2013	16.7%	14.5%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	14.5%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	5.6%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	7.9%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	13.6%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Alabama grew by 0.7 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Alabama GDP growth has averaged 1.5 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Alabama increased by 1.8 percent from the first quarter of 2014 to the first quarter of 2015. They are up 10.9 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In June 2015, builders in Alabama broke ground on 13,230 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 12,629 units. That marks an increase of 11.0 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Alabama, goods exports totaled \$1.5 billion in June and \$18.8 billion over the past year, up 3.4 percent from the 12 months ending in June 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 42.8 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 Alabama economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

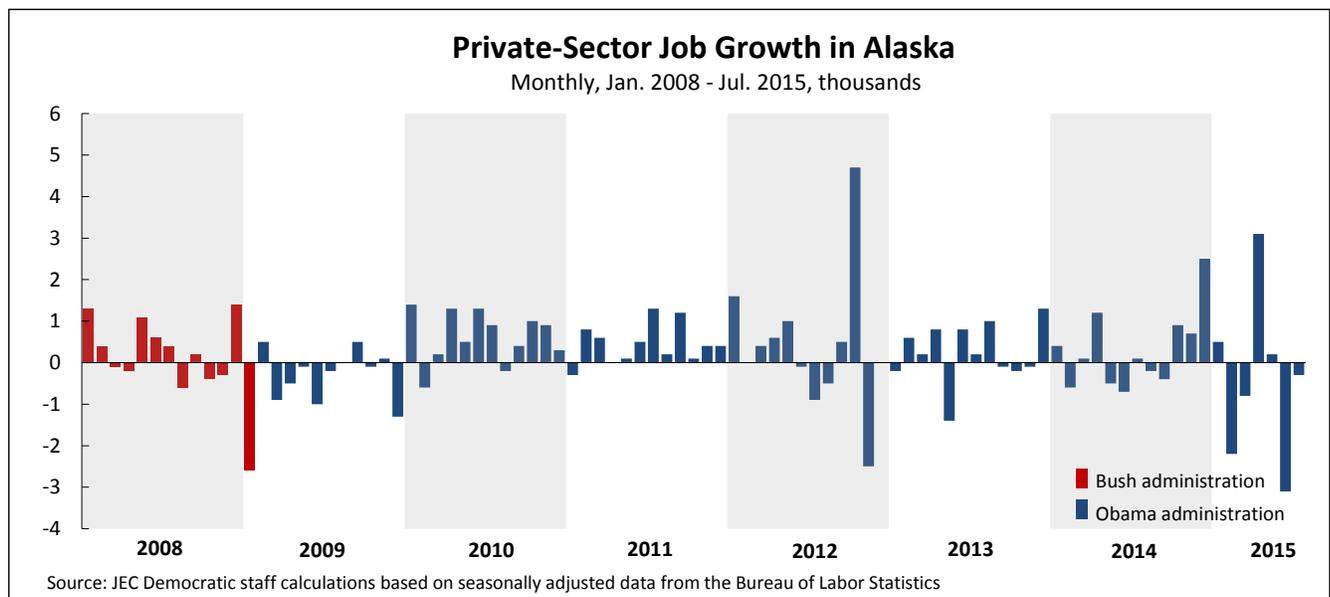


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: ALASKA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through July 2015**
Last updated on August 21st; Data update next on September 18th*

JOBS

- In July, private-sector employment in Alaska fell by 300 jobs. Over the past year, Alaska businesses have added 900 jobs. This compares with an increase of 1,900 jobs over the 12 months through July 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Alaska businesses have added 20,500 jobs (an increase of 8.7 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.1 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: mining and logging at 19.1 percent (2,800 jobs), construction at 15.8 percent (2,500 jobs) and education and health services at 14.8 percent (6,100 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Alaska was 6.7 percent in July 2015, down 0.1 percentage point from June. The rate was 1.4 percentage points above the national rate of 5.3 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.2 percentage point from one year earlier and is 1.3 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.0 percent in April 2010.
- There were 24,500 Alaska residents unemployed in July 2015.

EARNINGS

- In July 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Alaska were \$27.83. The average workweek was 35.8 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$996.31.
- 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

		Alaska	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	900	2.9 million
	Since Feb. 2010	20,500	13.0 million
Unemployment Rate	July 2015	6.7%	5.3%
	July 2014	6.9%	6.2%
	Recession-Era Peak	8.0%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$61,100	\$51,900
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$70,800	\$56,400
Poverty Rate	2013	10.9%	14.5%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	7.6%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	5.9%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	7.5%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	18.5%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ❑ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Alaska fell by 1.3 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- ❑ Since 2009, annual Alaska GDP growth has averaged -0.4 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Alaska increased by 6.5 percent from the first quarter of 2014 to the first quarter of 2015. They are up 14.7 percent since their recent low in the third quarter of 2009.
- ❑ In June 2015, builders in Alaska broke ground on 1,350 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 1,169 units. That marks an increase of 11.0 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Alaska, goods exports totaled \$201 million in June and \$5.0 billion over the past year, up 16.4 percent from the 12 months ending in June 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 44.7 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

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

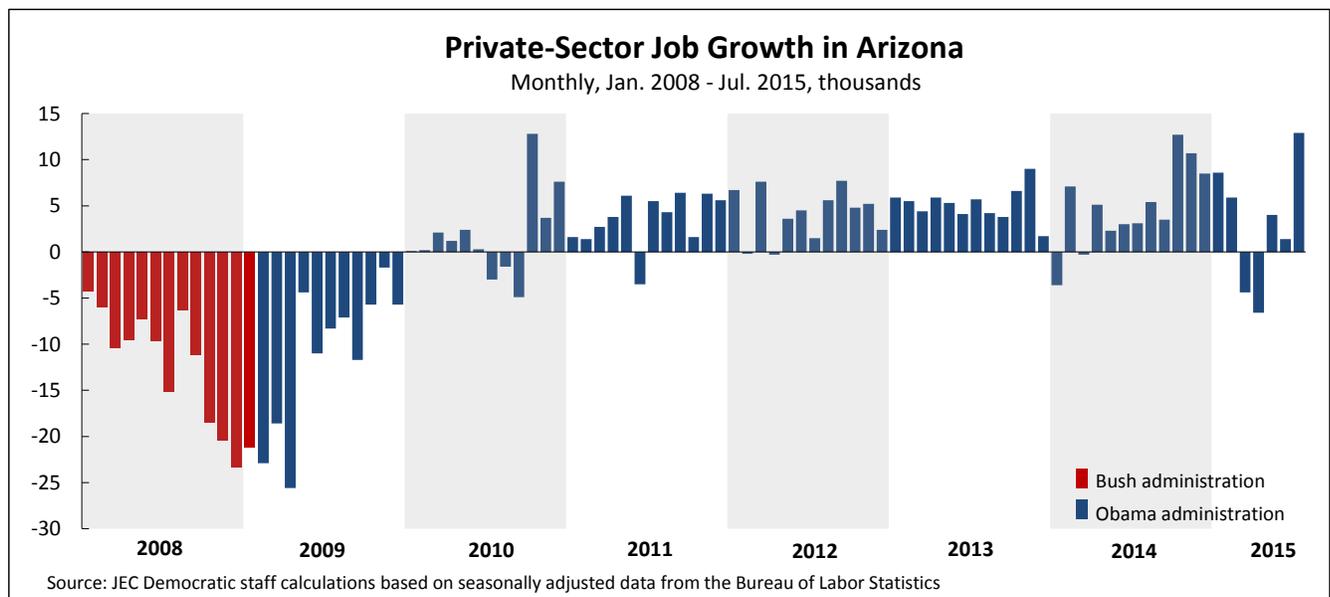


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: ARIZONA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through July 2015**
Last updated on August 21st; Data update next on September 18th*

JOBS

- In July, private-sector employment in Arizona grew by 12,900 jobs. Over the past year, Arizona businesses have added 62,600 jobs. This compares with an increase of 42,000 jobs over the 12 months through July 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Arizona businesses have added 252,900 jobs (an increase of 12.9 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.1 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: information services at 19.4 percent (7,100 jobs), professional and business services at 18.1 percent (61,100 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 17.5 percent (43,900 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Arizona was 6.1 percent in July 2015, up 0.2 percentage point from June. The rate was 0.8 percentage point above the national rate of 5.3 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.6 percentage point from one year earlier and is 5.1 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.2 percent in December 2009.
- There were 191,500 Arizona residents unemployed in July 2015.

EARNINGS

- In July 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Arizona were \$22.92. The average workweek was 34.6 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$793.03.
- 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

		Arizona	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	62,600	2.9 million
	Since Feb. 2010	252,900	13.0 million
Unemployment Rate	July 2015	6.1%	5.3%
	July 2014	6.7%	6.2%
	Recession-Era Peak	11.2%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$50,600	\$51,900
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$53,000	\$56,400
Poverty Rate	2013	20.2%	14.5%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	14.3%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	5.7%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	6.6%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	17.1%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Arizona grew by 1.4 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Arizona GDP growth has averaged 1.4 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Arizona increased by 6.0 percent from the first quarter of 2014 to the first quarter of 2015. They are up 52.7 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In June 2015, builders in Arizona broke ground on 26,230 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 27,603 units. That marks an increase of 10.3 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Arizona, goods exports totaled \$1.9 billion in June and \$22.0 billion over the past year, up 15.7 percent from the 12 months ending in June 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 46.7 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

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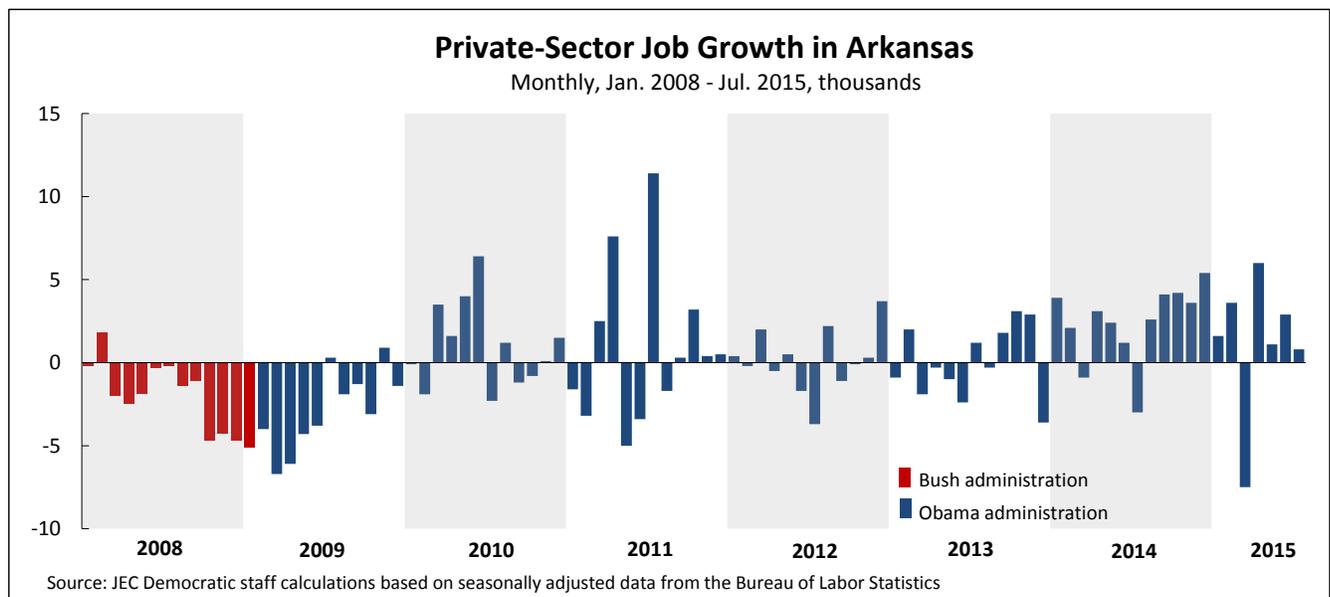


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: ARKANSAS

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through July 2015**
Last updated on August 21st; Data update next on September 18th*

JOBS

- In July, private-sector employment in Arkansas grew by 800 jobs. Over the past year, Arkansas businesses have added 28,400 jobs. This compares with an increase of 12,700 jobs over the 12 months through July 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Arkansas businesses have added 64,600 jobs (an increase of 6.9 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.1 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 20.1 percent (23,400 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 15.1 percent (14,700 jobs) and construction at 10.1 percent (4,800 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Arkansas was 5.6 percent in July 2015, down 0.1 percentage point from June. The rate was 0.3 percentage point above the national rate of 5.3 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.4 percentage point from one year earlier and is 2.8 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.4 percent in May 2011.
- There were 74,500 Arkansas residents unemployed in July 2015.

EARNINGS

- In July 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Arkansas were \$19.39. The average workweek was 34.5 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$668.96.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have fallen by 0.9 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	28,400	2.9 million
	Since Feb. 2010	64,600	13.0 million
Unemployment Rate	July 2015	5.6%	5.3%
	July 2014	6.0%	6.2%
	Recession-Era Peak	8.4%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$39,900	\$51,900
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$45,800	\$56,400
Poverty Rate	2013	17.1%	14.5%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	13.8%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	6.0%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	14.2%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	16.0%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Arkansas grew by 0.8 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Arkansas GDP growth has averaged 1.9 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Arkansas increased by 1.1 percent from the first quarter of 2014 to the first quarter of 2015. They are up 10.3 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In June 2015, builders in Arkansas broke ground on 8,800 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 7,522 units. That marks an increase of 16.5 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Arkansas, goods exports totaled \$538 million in June and \$6.3 billion over the past year, up 0.7 percent from the 12 months ending in June 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 12.4 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

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

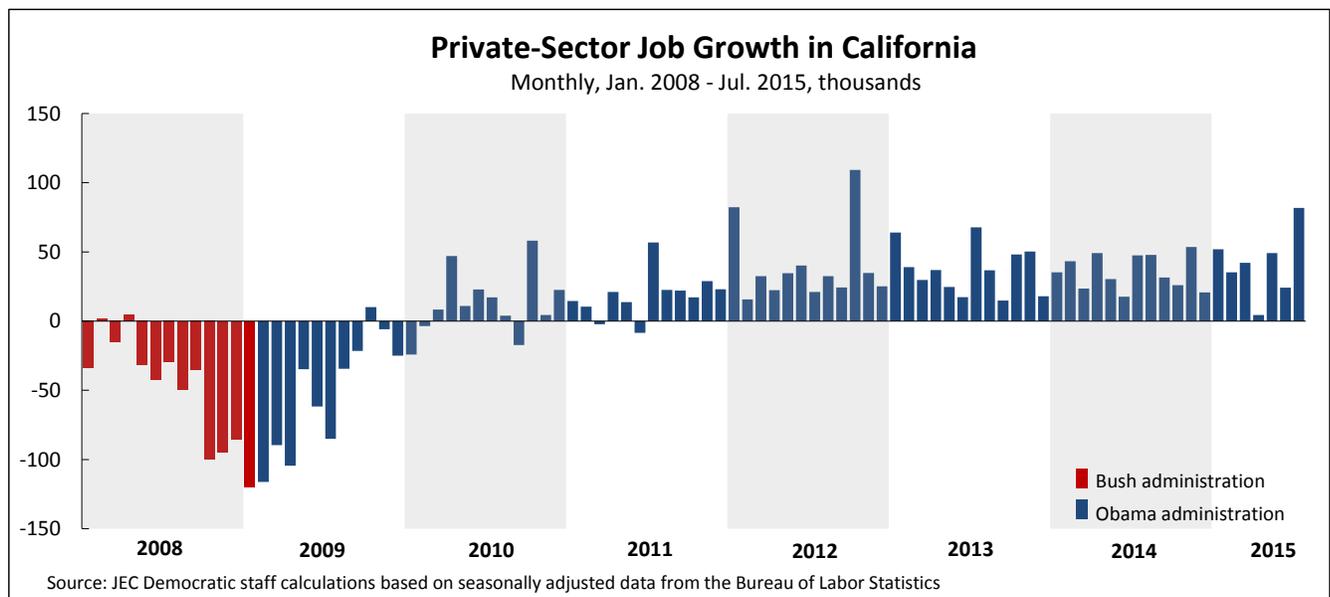


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: CALIFORNIA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through July 2015**
Last updated on August 21st; Data update next on September 18th*

JOBS

- In July, private-sector employment in California grew by 81,800 jobs. Over the past year, California businesses have added 468,700 jobs. This compares with an increase of 415,100 jobs over the 12 months through July 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, California businesses have added 2,035,700 jobs (an increase of 17.4 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.1 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 27.9 percent (157,400 jobs), professional and business services at 26.4 percent (541,200 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 23.4 percent (347,500 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in California was 6.2 percent in July 2015, down 0.1 percentage point from June. The rate was 0.9 percentage point above the national rate of 5.3 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.2 percentage points from one year earlier and is 6.0 percentage points below its recent peak of 12.2 percent in October 2010.
- There were 1,178,800 California residents unemployed in July 2015.

EARNINGS

- In July 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in California were \$27.92. The average workweek was 34.5 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$963.24.
- 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

		California	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	468,700	2.9 million
	Since Feb. 2010	2,035,700	13.0 million
Unemployment Rate	July 2015	6.2%	5.3%
	July 2014	7.4%	6.2%
	Recession-Era Peak	12.2%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$57,500	\$51,900
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$62,600	\$56,400
Poverty Rate	2013	14.9%	14.5%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	12.7%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	7.4%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	10.1%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	17.2%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in California grew by 2.8 percent in 2014, above the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual California GDP growth has averaged 2.0 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in California increased by 7.5 percent from the first quarter of 2014 to the first quarter of 2015. They are up 47.2 percent since their recent low in the third quarter of 2011.
- In June 2015, builders in California broke ground on 96,850 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 91,864 units. That marks an increase of 20.6 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In California, goods exports totaled \$15.1 billion in June and \$167.8 billion over the past year, up 2.6 percent from the 12 months ending in June 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 30.9 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 California economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

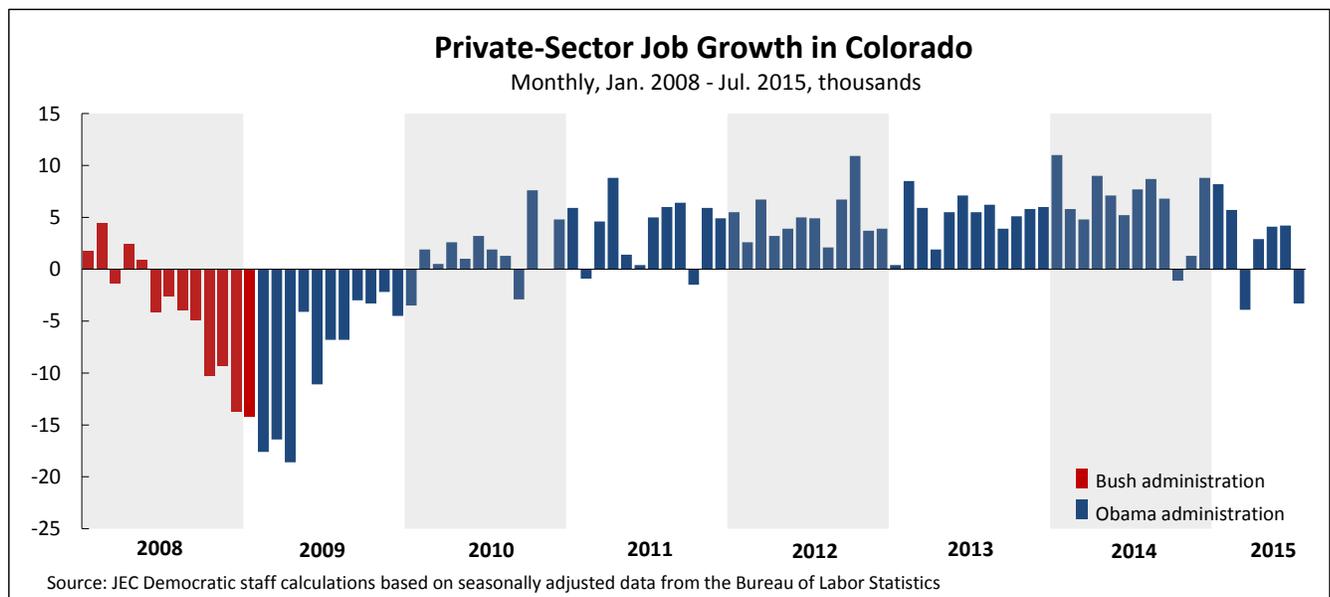


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: COLORADO

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through July 2015**
Last updated on August 21st; Data update next on September 18th*

JOBS

- In July, private-sector employment in Colorado fell by 3,300 jobs. Over the past year, Colorado businesses have added 42,400 jobs. This compares with an increase of 77,600 jobs over the 12 months through July 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Colorado businesses have added 280,800 jobs (an increase of 15.4 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.1 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: mining and logging at 49.8 percent (11,500 jobs), construction at 28.5 percent (33,600 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 22.0 percent (57,200 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Colorado was 4.3 percent in July 2015, down 0.1 percentage point from June. The rate was 1.0 percentage point below the national rate of 5.3 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.5 percentage point from one year earlier and is 4.6 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.9 percent in October 2010.
- There were 122,000 Colorado residents unemployed in July 2015.

EARNINGS

- In July 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Colorado were \$26.70. The average workweek was 34.1 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$910.47.
- 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

		Colorado	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	42,400	2.9 million
	Since Feb. 2010	280,800	13.0 million
Unemployment Rate	July 2015	4.3%	5.3%
	July 2014	4.8%	6.2%
	Recession-Era Peak	8.9%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$63,400	\$51,900
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$68,700	\$56,400
Poverty Rate	2013	10.6%	14.5%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	9.8%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	5.9%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	8.5%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	14.1%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Colorado grew by 4.7 percent in 2014, above the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Colorado GDP growth has averaged 2.2 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Colorado increased by 11.2 percent from the first quarter of 2014 to the first quarter of 2015. They are up 37.9 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In June 2015, builders in Colorado broke ground on 27,370 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 28,907 units. That marks an increase of 8.5 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Colorado, goods exports totaled \$722 million in June and \$8.3 billion over the past year, up 2.9 percent from the 12 months ending in June 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 34.4 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 Colorado economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

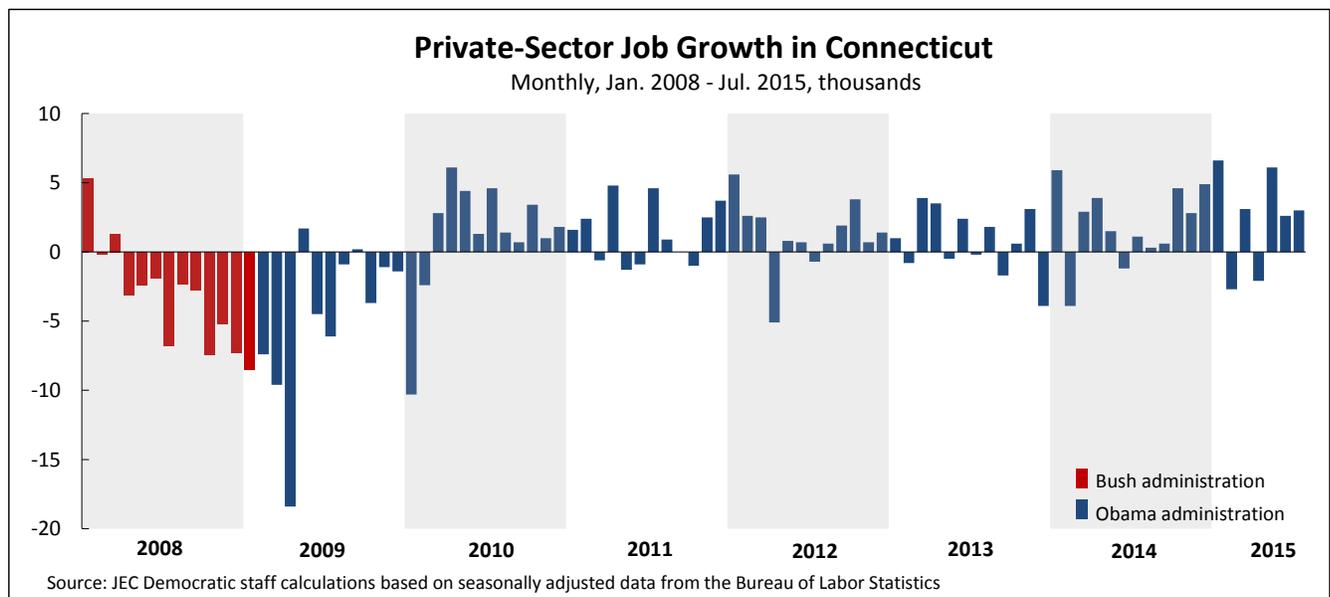


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: CONNECTICUT

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through July 2015**
Last updated on August 21st; Data update next on September 18th*

JOBS

- In July, private-sector employment in Connecticut grew by 3,000 jobs. Over the past year, Connecticut businesses have added 29,800 jobs. This compares with an increase of 10,100 jobs over the 12 months through July 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Connecticut businesses have added 108,200 jobs (an increase of 8.0 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.1 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: leisure and hospitality at 19.5 percent (25,400 jobs), construction at 19.2 percent (9,400 jobs) and professional and business services at 15.9 percent (29,700 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Connecticut was 5.4 percent in July 2015, down 0.3 percentage point from June. The rate was 0.1 percentage point above the national rate of 5.3 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.0 percentage point from one year earlier and is 3.8 percentage points below its recent peak of 9.2 percent in February 2011.
- There were 103,700 Connecticut residents unemployed in July 2015.

EARNINGS

- In July 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Connecticut were \$28.71. The average workweek was 33.4 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$958.91.
- 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

		Connecticut	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	29,800	2.9 million
	Since Feb. 2010	108,200	13.0 million
Unemployment Rate	July 2015	5.4%	5.3%
	July 2014	6.4%	6.2%
	Recession-Era Peak	9.2%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$67,800	\$51,900
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$72,100	\$56,400
Poverty Rate	2013	11.3%	14.5%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	8.9%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	4.2%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	12.9%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	9.4%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Connecticut grew by 0.6 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Connecticut GDP growth has averaged 0.5 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Connecticut increased by 0.4 percent from the first quarter of 2014 to the first quarter of 2015. They are up 4.3 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2012.
- In June 2015, builders in Connecticut broke ground on 3,780 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 4,098 units. That marks a decrease of 24.7 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Connecticut, goods exports totaled \$1.4 billion in June and \$15.5 billion over the past year, up 2.5 percent from the 12 months ending in June 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 3.8 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 Connecticut economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

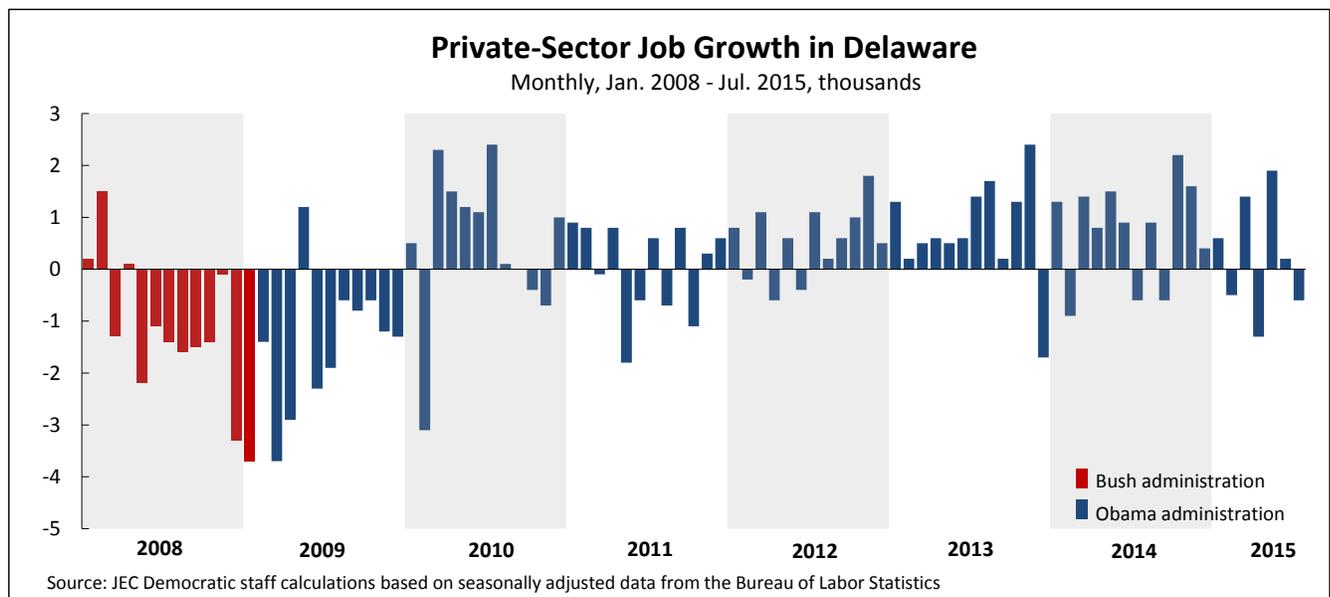


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: DELAWARE

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through July 2015**
Last updated on August 21st; Data update next on September 18th*

JOBS

- In July, private-sector employment in Delaware fell by 600 jobs. Over the past year, Delaware businesses have added 6,200 jobs. This compares with an increase of 8,300 jobs over the 12 months through July 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Delaware businesses have added 35,100 jobs (an increase of 10.2 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.1 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: logging, mining and construction at 18.8 percent (3,500 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 18.4 percent (7,600 jobs) and education and health services at 15.1 percent (9,600 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Delaware was 4.7 percent in July 2015, holding constant from June. The rate was 0.6 percentage point below the national rate of 5.3 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.1 percentage points from one year earlier and is 4.0 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.7 percent in February 2010.
- There were 22,000 Delaware residents unemployed in July 2015.

EARNINGS

- In July 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Delaware were \$22.23. The average workweek was 33.4 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$742.48.
- 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

		Delaware	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	6,200	2.9 million
	Since Feb. 2010	35,100	13.0 million
Unemployment Rate	July 2015	4.7%	5.3%
	July 2014	5.8%	6.2%
	Recession-Era Peak	8.7%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$52,200	\$51,900
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$61,300	\$56,400
Poverty Rate	2013	14.0%	14.5%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	9.3%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	6.1%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	9.8%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	9.1%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Delaware grew by 1.2 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Delaware GDP growth has averaged 0.1 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Delaware increased by 5.9 percent from the first quarter of 2014 to the first quarter of 2015. They are up 12.6 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2012.
- In June 2015, builders in Delaware broke ground on 4,550 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 4,990 units. That marks an increase of 11.7 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Delaware, goods exports totaled \$494 million in June and \$5.1 billion over the past year, up 4.2 percent from the 12 months ending in June 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 11.7 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 Delaware economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

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

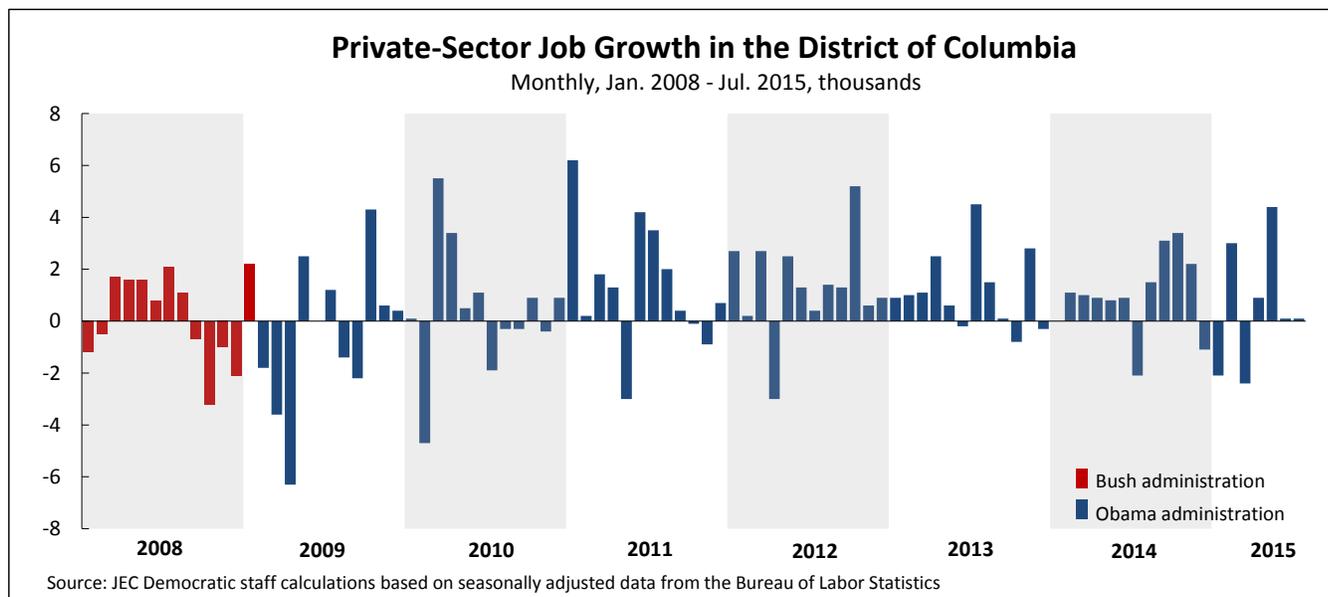


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through July 2015**
Last updated on August 21st; Data update next on September 18th*

JOBS

- In July, private-sector employment in the District of Columbia grew by 100 jobs. Over the past year, District of Columbia businesses have added 13,100 jobs. This compares with an increase of 5,900 jobs over the 12 months through July 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, District of Columbia businesses have added 71,300 jobs (an increase of 15.6 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.1 percent over this time.
- The DC sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: logging, mining and construction at 54.7 percent (5,200 jobs), education and health services at 22.1 percent (23,400 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 18.8 percent (11,000 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in the District of Columbia was 6.8 percent in July 2015, down 0.2 percentage point from June. The rate was 1.5 percentage points above the national rate of 5.3 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.0 percentage point from one year earlier and is 3.7 percentage points below its recent peak of 10.5 percent in July 2011.
- There were 26,200 District of Columbia residents unemployed in July 2015.

EARNINGS

- In July 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in the District of Columbia were \$37.93. The average workweek was 35.2 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$1335.14.
- Adjusting for inflation, DC 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).

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA QUICK FACTS

		District	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	13,100	2.9 million
	Since Feb. 2010	71,300	13.0 million
Unemployment Rate	July 2015	6.8%	5.3%
	July 2014	7.8%	6.2%
	Recession-Era Peak	10.5%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$60,700	\$51,900
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$57,100	\$56,400
Poverty Rate	2013	21.3%	14.5%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	18.0%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	7.5%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	4.1%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	6.7%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ▣ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in the District of Columbia grew by 1.6 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- ▣ Since 2009, annual District of Columbia GDP growth has averaged 1.1 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- ▣ Home prices in the District of Columbia decreased by 0.8 percent from the first quarter of 2014 to the first quarter of 2015. They are up 46.6 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2009.
- ▣ In June 2015, builders in the District of Columbia broke ground on 8,160 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 4,898 units. That marks an increase of 57.8 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ▣ In the District of Columbia, goods exports totaled \$38 million in June and \$577 million over the past year, down 61.8 percent from the 12 months ending in June 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- ▣ Exports over the past 12 months are down 50.7 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 District of Columbia economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

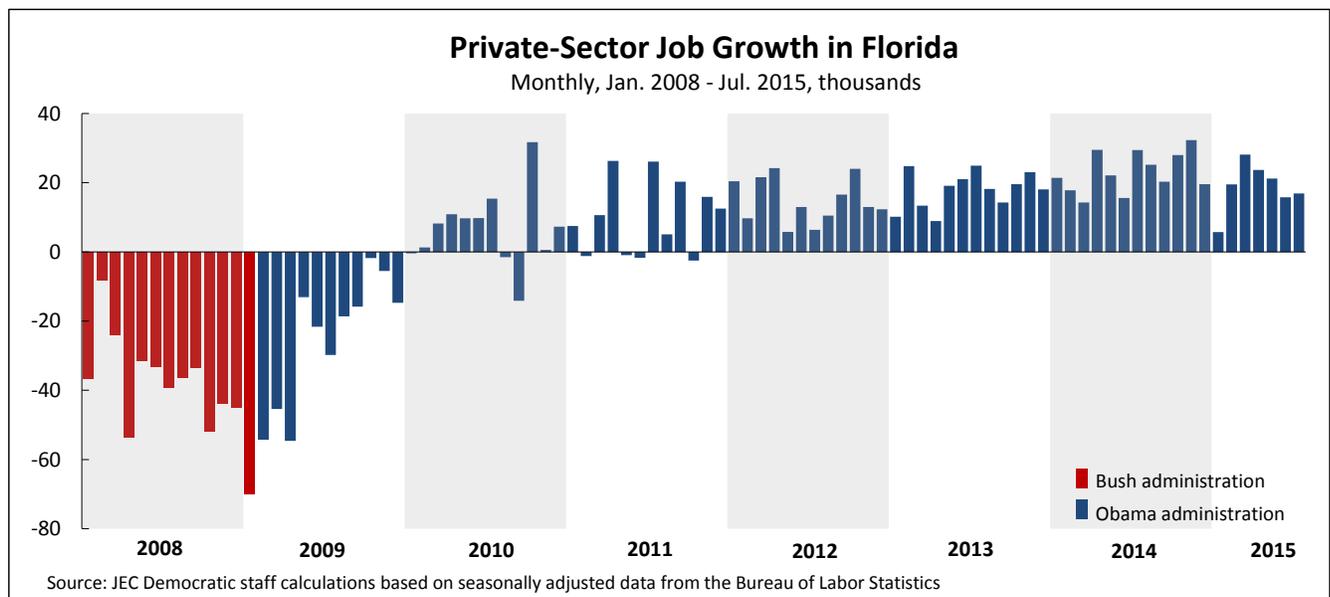


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: FLORIDA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through July 2015**
Last updated on August 21st; Data update next on September 18th*

JOBS

- In July, private-sector employment in Florida grew by 16,900 jobs. Over the past year, Florida businesses have added 256,300 jobs. This compares with an increase of 243,300 jobs over the 12 months through July 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Florida businesses have added 995,400 jobs (an increase of 16.5 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.1 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: leisure and hospitality at 23.9 percent (219,800 jobs), professional and business services at 22.2 percent (219,300 jobs) and construction at 19.6 percent (69,700 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Florida was 5.4 percent in July 2015, down 0.2 percentage point from June. The rate was 0.1 percentage point above the national rate of 5.3 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.6 percentage point from one year earlier and is 5.8 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.2 percent in January 2010.
- There were 516,600 Florida residents unemployed in July 2015.

EARNINGS

- In July 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Florida were \$22.51. The average workweek was 34.1 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$767.59.
- 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

		Florida	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	256,300	2.9 million
	Since Feb. 2010	995,400	13.0 million
Unemployment Rate	July 2015	5.4%	5.3%
	July 2014	6.0%	6.2%
	Recession-Era Peak	11.2%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$47,900	\$51,900
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$51,400	\$56,400
Poverty Rate	2013	14.9%	14.5%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	12.5%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	5.0%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	4.8%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	20.0%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ▣ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Florida grew by 2.7 percent in 2014, above the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- ▣ Since 2009, annual Florida GDP growth has averaged 1.3 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- ▣ Home prices in Florida increased by 8.7 percent from the first quarter of 2014 to the first quarter of 2015. They are up 38.1 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- ▣ In June 2015, builders in Florida broke ground on 103,310 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 90,953 units. That marks an increase of 12.2 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ▣ In Florida, goods exports totaled \$4.6 billion in June and \$56.5 billion over the past year, up 2.9 percent from the 12 months ending in June 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- ▣ Exports over the past 12 months are up 12.9 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 Florida economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

*** 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>

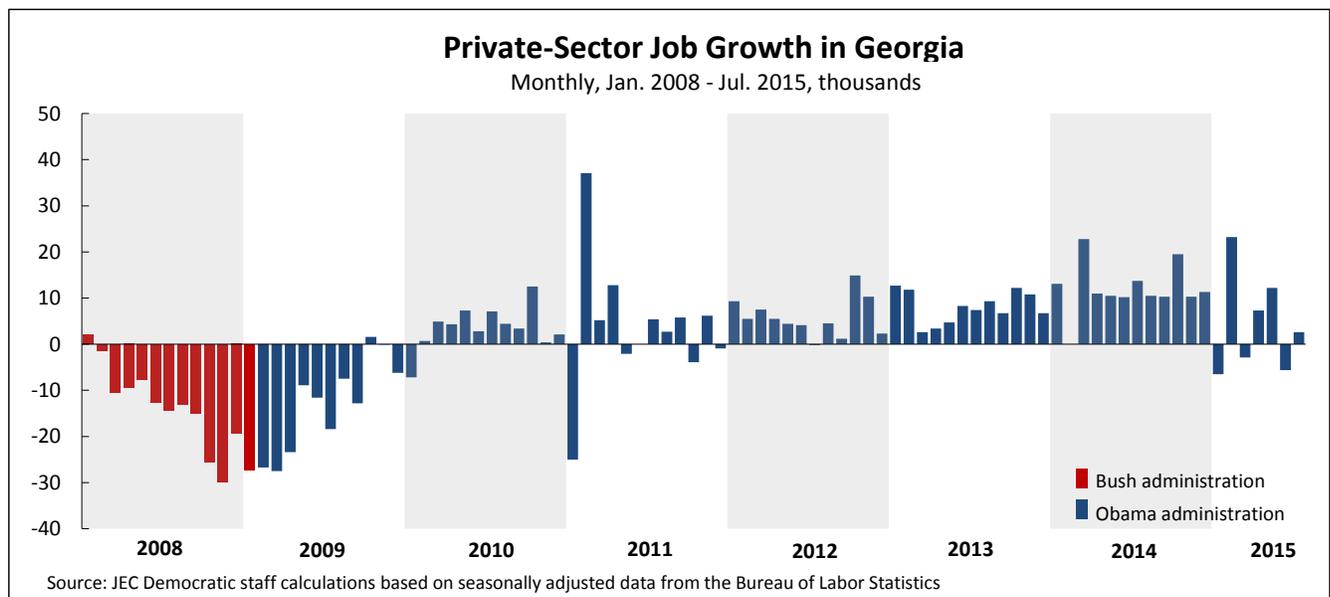


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: GEORGIA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through July 2015**
Last updated on August 21st; Data update next on September 18th*

JOBS

- In July, private-sector employment in Georgia grew by 2,600 jobs. Over the past year, Georgia businesses have added 92,200 jobs. This compares with an increase of 127,000 jobs over the 12 months through July 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Georgia businesses have added 431,900 jobs (an increase of 13.8 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.1 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 (127,800 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 21.3 percent (79,000 jobs) and education and health services at 14.5 percent (68,200 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Georgia was 6.0 percent in July 2015, down 0.1 percentage point from June. The rate was 0.7 percentage point above the national rate of 5.3 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.2 percentage points from one year earlier and is 4.5 percentage points below its recent peak of 10.5 percent in December 2010.
- There were 284,100 Georgia residents unemployed in July 2015.

EARNINGS

- In July 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Georgia were \$23.58. The average workweek was 35.1 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$827.66.
- 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

		Georgia	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	92,200	2.9 million
	Since Feb. 2010	431,900	13.0 million
Unemployment Rate	July 2015	6.0%	5.3%
	July 2014	7.2%	6.2%
	Recession-Era Peak	10.5%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$47,400	\$51,900
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$54,600	\$56,400
Poverty Rate	2013	16.3%	14.5%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	13.6%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	7.6%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	10.4%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	18.8%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Georgia grew by 2.3 percent in 2014, above the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Georgia GDP growth has averaged 1.4 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Georgia increased by 4.5 percent from the first quarter of 2014 to the first quarter of 2015. They are up 30.3 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In June 2015, builders in Georgia broke ground on 50,330 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 38,712 units. That marks an increase of 16.6 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Georgia, goods exports totaled \$3.3 billion in June and \$38.1 billion over the past year, up 4.1 percent from the 12 months ending in June 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 49.5 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 Georgia economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

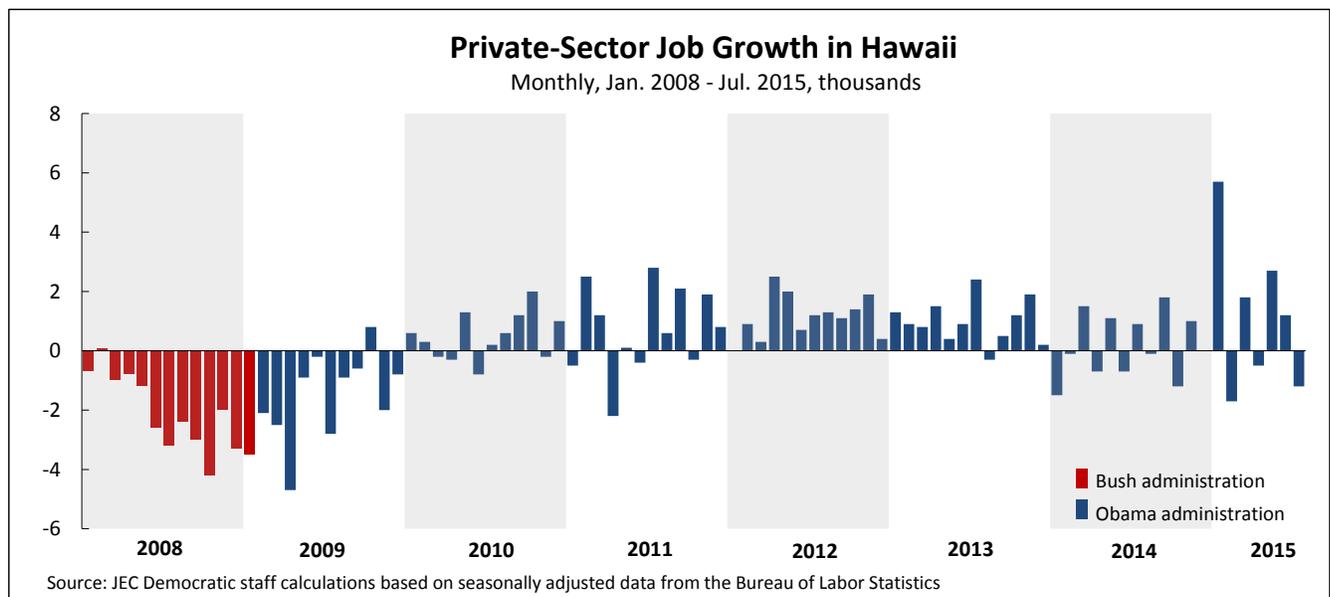


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: HAWAII

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through July 2015**
Last updated on August 21st; Data update next on September 18th*

JOBS

- In July, private-sector employment in Hawaii fell by 1,200 jobs. Over the past year, Hawaii businesses have added 9,500 jobs. This compares with an increase of 4,000 jobs over the 12 months through July 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Hawaii businesses have added 48,800 jobs (an increase of 10.6 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.1 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 16.0 percent (11,300 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 14.9 percent (14,900 jobs) and logging, mining and construction at 14.7 percent (4,300 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Hawaii was 3.7 percent in July 2015, down 0.3 percentage point from June. The rate was 1.6 percentage points below the national rate of 5.3 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.6 percentage point from one year earlier and is 3.6 percentage points below its recent peak of 7.3 percent in October 2009.
- There were 24,700 Hawaii residents unemployed in July 2015.

EARNINGS

- In July 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Hawaii were \$24.34. The average workweek was 33.2 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$808.09.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have fallen by 0.5 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	9,500	2.9 million
	Since Feb. 2010	48,800	13.0 million
Unemployment Rate	July 2015	3.7%	5.3%
	July 2014	4.3%	6.2%
	Recession-Era Peak	7.3%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$61,400	\$51,900
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$71,900	\$56,400
Poverty Rate	2013	11.1%	14.5%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	7.5%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	5.1%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	12.7%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	6.7%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Hawaii grew by 0.8 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Hawaii GDP growth has averaged 1.6 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Hawaii increased by 1.5 percent from the first quarter of 2014 to the first quarter of 2015. They are up 35.2 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- In June 2015, builders in Hawaii broke ground on 3,190 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 4,816 units. That marks an increase of 44.7 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Hawaii, goods exports totaled \$89 million in June and \$1.6 billion over the past year, up 80.8 percent from the 12 months ending in June 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 160.6 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>

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

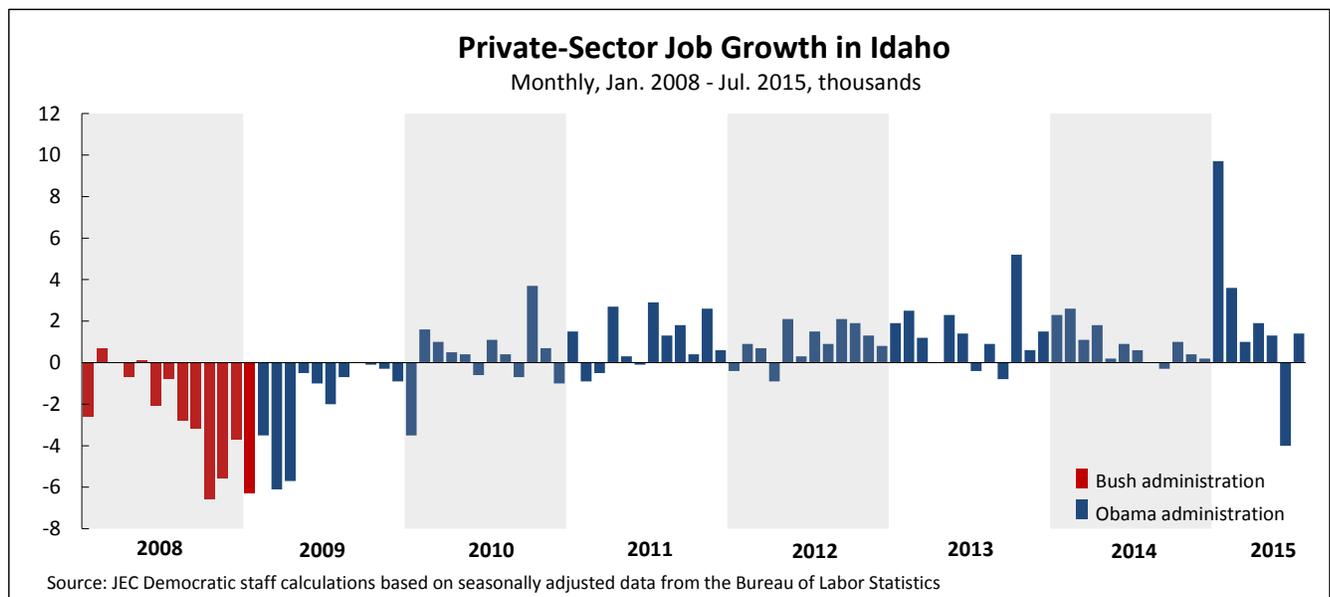


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: IDAHO

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through July 2015**
Last updated on August 21st; Data update next on September 18th*

JOBS

- In July, private-sector employment in Idaho grew by 1,400 jobs. Over the past year, Idaho businesses have added 16,200 jobs. This compares with an increase of 16,900 jobs over the 12 months through July 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Idaho businesses have added 71,300 jobs (an increase of 14.8 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.1 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 26.8 percent (8,600 jobs), financial activities at 21.0 percent (6,100 jobs) and manufacturing at 17.4 percent (9,200 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Idaho was 4.1 percent in July 2015, up 0.1 percentage point from June. The rate was 1.2 percentage points below the national rate of 5.3 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.8 percentage point from one year earlier and is 5.6 percentage points below its recent peak of 9.7 percent in July 2009.
- There were 33,000 Idaho residents unemployed in July 2015.

EARNINGS

- In July 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Idaho were \$21.90. The average workweek was 33.9 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$742.41.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 3.2 percent 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	16,200	2.9 million
	Since Feb. 2010	71,300	13.0 million
Unemployment Rate	July 2015	4.1%	5.3%
	July 2014	4.9%	6.2%
	Recession-Era Peak	9.7%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$51,800	\$51,900
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$55,300	\$56,400
Poverty Rate	2013	12.9%	14.5%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	9.9%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	2.3%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	4.0%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	16.2%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Idaho grew by 2.7 percent in 2014, above the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Idaho GDP growth has averaged 1.2 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Idaho increased by 4.3 percent from the first quarter of 2014 to the first quarter of 2015. They are up 31.1 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In June 2015, builders in Idaho broke ground on 7,140 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 8,849 units. That marks an increase of 2.8 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Idaho, goods exports totaled \$349 million in June and \$4.4 billion over the past year, down 19.3 percent from the 12 months ending in June 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 6.4 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 Idaho economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

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

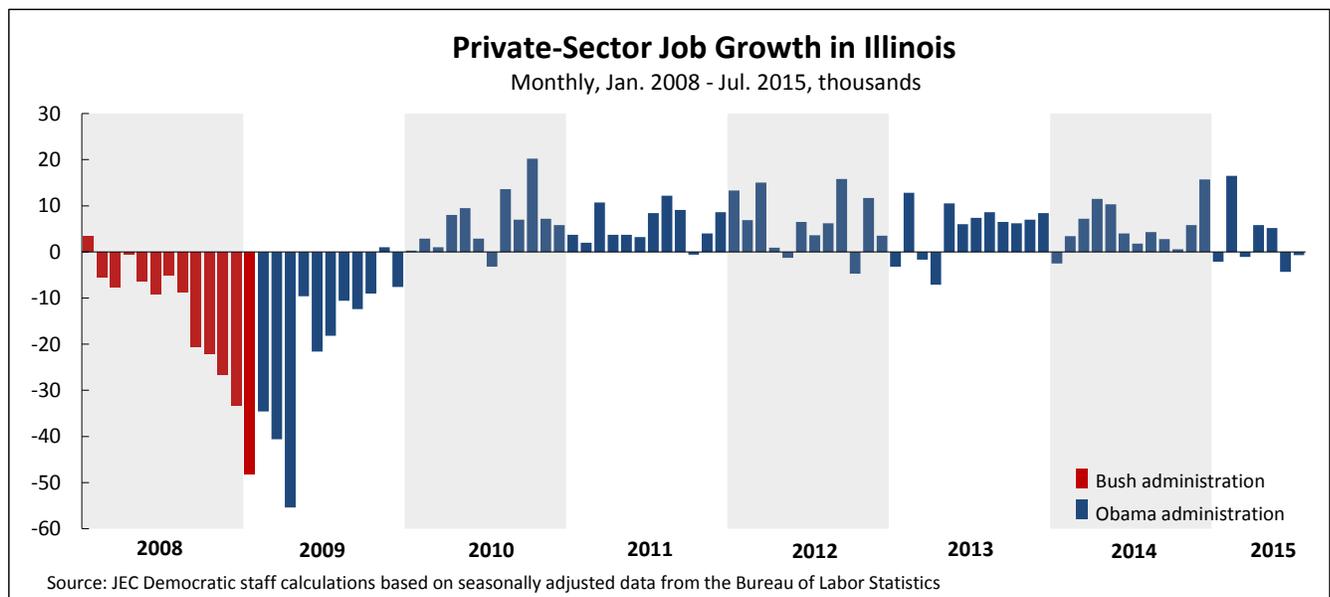


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: ILLINOIS

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through July 2015**
Last updated on August 21st; Data update next on September 18th*

JOBS

- In July, private-sector employment in Illinois fell by 700 jobs. Over the past year, Illinois businesses have added 48,500 jobs. This compares with an increase of 72,400 jobs over the 12 months through July 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Illinois businesses have added 363,700 jobs (an increase of 7.7 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.1 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 18.2 percent (143,300 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 9.7 percent (49,800 jobs) and education and health services at 9.0 percent (74,400 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Illinois was 5.8 percent in July 2015, down 0.1 percentage point from June. The rate was 0.5 percentage point above the national rate of 5.3 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.9 percentage point from one year earlier and is 5.4 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.2 percent in January 2010.
- There were 373,600 Illinois residents unemployed in July 2015.

EARNINGS

- In July 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Illinois were \$25.75. The average workweek was 34.2 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$880.65.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen 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

		Illinois	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	48,500	2.9 million
	Since Feb. 2010	363,700	13.0 million
Unemployment Rate	July 2015	5.8%	5.3%
	July 2014	6.7%	6.2%
	Recession-Era Peak	11.2%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$57,200	\$51,900
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$59,000	\$56,400
Poverty Rate	2013	13.3%	14.5%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	10.0%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	7.0%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	8.3%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	12.7%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Illinois grew by 1.2 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Illinois GDP growth has averaged 1.2 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Illinois increased by 3.4 percent from the first quarter of 2014 to the first quarter of 2015. They are up 10.9 percent since their recent low in the fourth quarter of 2011.
- In June 2015, builders in Illinois broke ground on 19,070 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 18,658 units. That marks a decrease of 2.8 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Illinois, goods exports totaled \$5.4 billion in June and \$64.3 billion over the past year, down 0.5 percent from the 12 months ending in June 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 45.1 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 Illinois economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

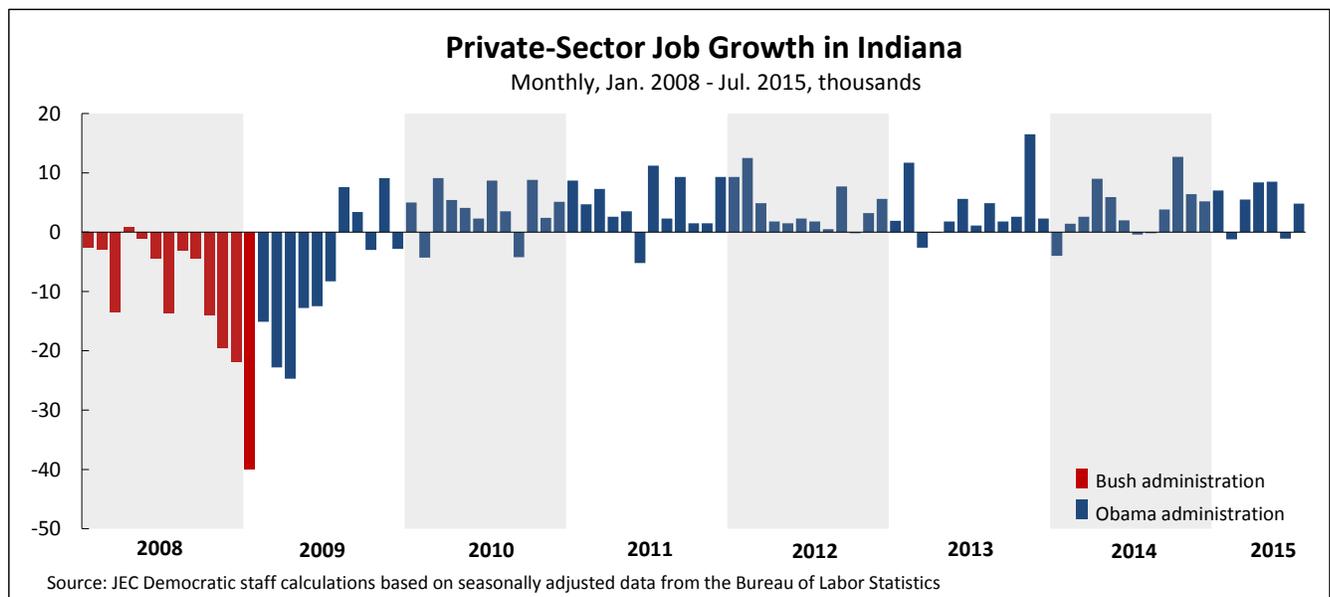


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: INDIANA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through July 2015**
Last updated on August 21st; Data update next on September 18th*

JOBS

- In July, private-sector employment in Indiana grew by 4,800 jobs. Over the past year, Indiana businesses have added 59,800 jobs. This compares with an increase of 44,600 jobs over the 12 months through July 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Indiana businesses have added 276,600 jobs (an increase of 11.8 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.1 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 23.5 percent (62,800 jobs), manufacturing at 18.3 percent (80,200 jobs) and other services at 11.8 percent (13,400 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Indiana was 4.7 percent in July 2015, down 0.2 percentage point from June. The rate was 0.6 percentage point below the national rate of 5.3 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.1 percentage points from one year earlier and is 6.2 percentage points below its recent peak of 10.9 percent in February 2010.
- There were 154,000 Indiana residents unemployed in July 2015.

EARNINGS

- In July 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Indiana were \$22.68. The average workweek was 34.8 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$789.26.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 0.5 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	59,800	2.9 million
	Since Feb. 2010	276,600	13.0 million
Unemployment Rate	July 2015	4.7%	5.3%
	July 2014	5.8%	6.2%
	Recession-Era Peak	10.9%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$50,600	\$51,900
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$53,300	\$56,400
Poverty Rate	2013	11.6%	14.5%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	11.8%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	5.6%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	10.0%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	14.0%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ❑ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Indiana grew by 0.4 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- ❑ Since 2009, annual Indiana GDP growth has averaged 1.9 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Indiana increased by 4.2 percent from the first quarter of 2014 to the first quarter of 2015. They are up 13.1 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- ❑ In June 2015, builders in Indiana broke ground on 14,180 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 16,586 units. That marks a decrease of 7.9 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Indiana, goods exports totaled \$2.8 billion in June and \$34.1 billion over the past year, up 5.3 percent from the 12 months ending in June 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 39.8 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 Indiana economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

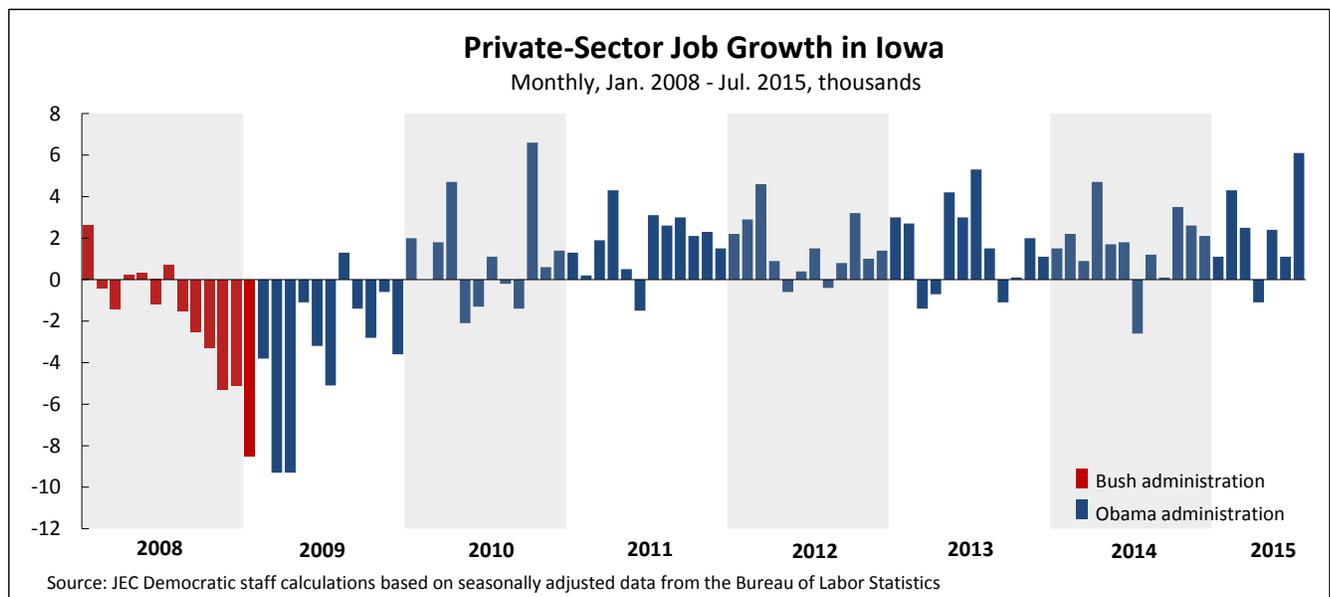


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: IOWA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through July 2015**
Last updated on August 21st; Data update next on September 18th*

JOBS

- In July, private-sector employment in Iowa grew by 6,100 jobs. Over the past year, Iowa businesses have added 25,900 jobs. This compares with an increase of 13,800 jobs over the 12 months through July 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Iowa businesses have added 106,200 jobs (an increase of 8.8 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.1 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 29.4 percent (18,100 jobs), professional and business services at 15.8 percent (18,900 jobs) and manufacturing at 9.5 percent (18,800 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Iowa was 3.8 percent in July 2015, up 0.1 percentage point from June. The rate was 1.5 percentage points below the national rate of 5.3 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.5 percentage point from one year earlier and is 2.8 percentage points below its recent peak of 6.6 percent in August 2009.
- There were 63,900 Iowa residents unemployed in July 2015.

EARNINGS

- In July 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Iowa were \$22.40. The average workweek was 35.0 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$784.00.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 2.8 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	25,900	2.9 million
	Since Feb. 2010	106,200	13.0 million
Unemployment Rate	July 2015	3.8%	5.3%
	July 2014	4.3%	6.2%
	Recession-Era Peak	6.6%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$54,900	\$51,900
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$54,900	\$56,400
Poverty Rate	2013	10.8%	14.5%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	8.9%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	4.2%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	4.2%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	8.1%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ❑ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Iowa grew by 0.4 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- ❑ Since 2009, annual Iowa GDP growth has averaged 2.1 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Iowa increased by 2.4 percent from the first quarter of 2014 to the first quarter of 2015. They are up 12.8 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- ❑ In June 2015, builders in Iowa broke ground on 9,220 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 9,814 units. That marks a decrease of 10.4 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Iowa, goods exports totaled \$1.1 billion in June and \$13.6 billion over the past year, down 2.4 percent from the 12 months ending in June 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 41.0 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 Iowa economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

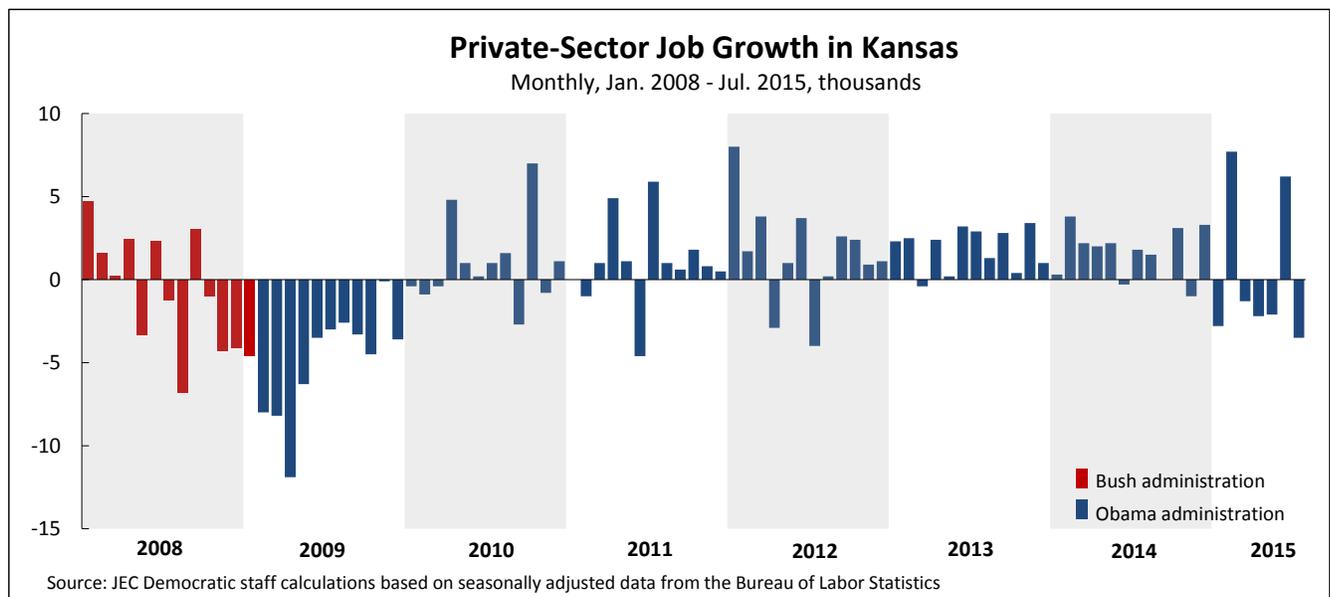


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: KANSAS

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through July 2015**
Last updated on August 21st; Data update next on September 18th*

JOBS

- In July, private-sector employment in Kansas fell by 3,500 jobs. Over the past year, Kansas businesses have added 8,900 jobs. This compares with an increase of 20,900 jobs over the 12 months through July 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Kansas businesses have added 86,200 jobs (an increase of 8.1 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.1 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 22.4 percent (11,700 jobs), professional and business services at 20.0 percent (28,600 jobs) and mining and logging at 18.3 percent (1,500 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Kansas was 4.6 percent in July 2015, up 0.1 percentage point from June. The rate was 0.7 percentage point below the national rate of 5.3 percent.
- Unemployment is up 0.2 percentage point from one year earlier but remains 2.7 percentage points below its recent peak of 7.3 percent in September 2009.
- There were 68,100 Kansas residents unemployed in July 2015.

EARNINGS

- In July 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Kansas were \$22.41. The average workweek was 34.4 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$770.90.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 1.9 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	8,900	2.9 million
	Since Feb. 2010	86,200	13.0 million
Unemployment Rate	July 2015	4.6%	5.3%
	July 2014	4.4%	6.2%
	Recession-Era Peak	7.3%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$51,500	\$51,900
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$54,500	\$56,400
Poverty Rate	2013	13.2%	14.5%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	11.7%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	6.8%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	12.2%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	12.3%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Kansas grew by 1.8 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Kansas GDP growth has averaged 1.7 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Kansas increased by 2.7 percent from the first quarter of 2014 to the first quarter of 2015. They are up 13.0 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- In June 2015, builders in Kansas broke ground on 5,690 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 8,307 units. That marks an increase of 26.8 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Kansas, goods exports totaled \$885 million in June and \$11.3 billion over the past year, down 4.0 percent from the 12 months ending in June 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 18.7 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 Kansas economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

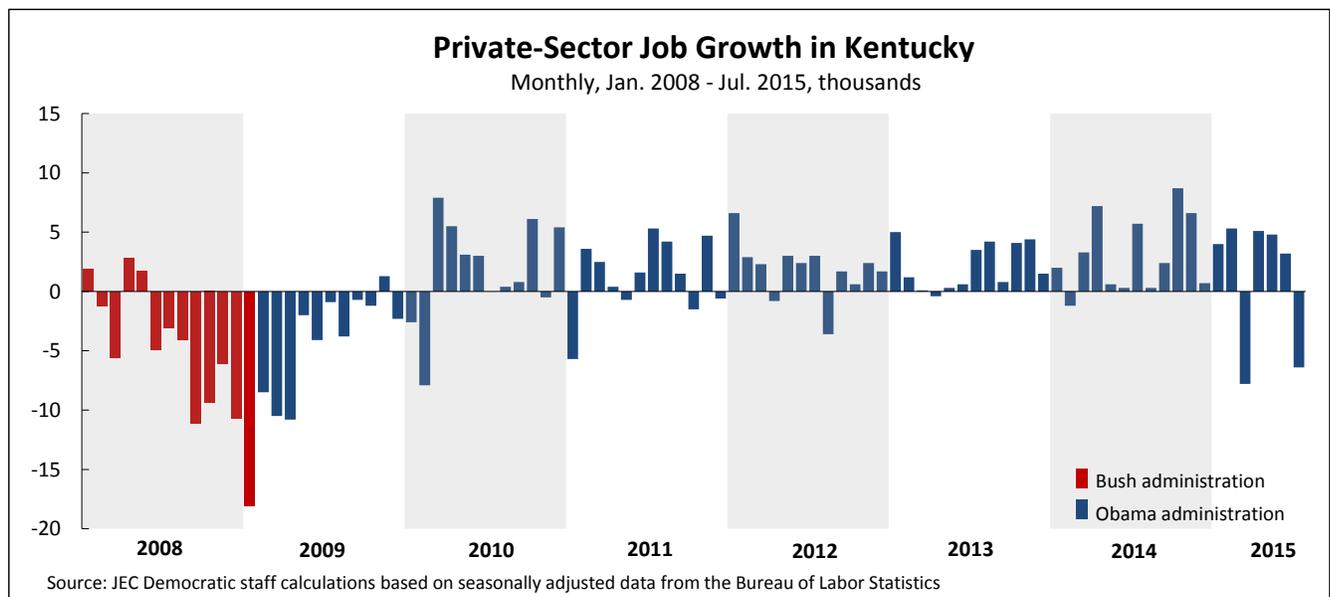


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: KENTUCKY

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through July 2015**
Last updated on August 21st; Data update next on September 18th*

JOBS

- In July, private-sector employment in Kentucky fell by 6,400 jobs. Over the past year, Kentucky businesses have added 26,900 jobs. This compares with an increase of 32,900 jobs over the 12 months through July 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Kentucky businesses have added 139,300 jobs (an increase of 9.8 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.1 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 25.1 percent (43,800 jobs), manufacturing at 17.4 percent (35,500 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 12.9 percent (21,300 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Kentucky was 5.2 percent in July 2015, up 0.1 percentage point from June. The rate was 0.1 percentage point below the national rate of 5.3 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.0 percentage point from one year earlier and is 5.7 percentage points below its recent peak of 10.9 percent in June 2009.
- There were 102,500 Kentucky residents unemployed in July 2015.

EARNINGS

- In July 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Kentucky were \$21.16. The average workweek was 35.4 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$749.06.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 3.2 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	26,900	2.9 million
	Since Feb. 2010	139,300	13.0 million
Unemployment Rate	July 2015	5.2%	5.3%
	July 2014	6.2%	6.2%
	Recession-Era Peak	10.9%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$42,200	\$51,900
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$44,300	\$56,400
Poverty Rate	2013	20.0%	14.5%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	15.5%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	4.6%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	10.8%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	14.3%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Kentucky grew by 1.0 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Kentucky GDP growth has averaged 1.9 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Kentucky increased by 4.8 percent from the first quarter of 2014 to the first quarter of 2015. They are up 11.9 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In June 2015, builders in Kentucky broke ground on 10,680 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 8,582 units. That marks a decrease of 6.6 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Kentucky, goods exports totaled \$2.5 billion in June and \$28.1 billion over the past year, up 12.4 percent from the 12 months ending in June 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 49.6 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 Kentucky economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

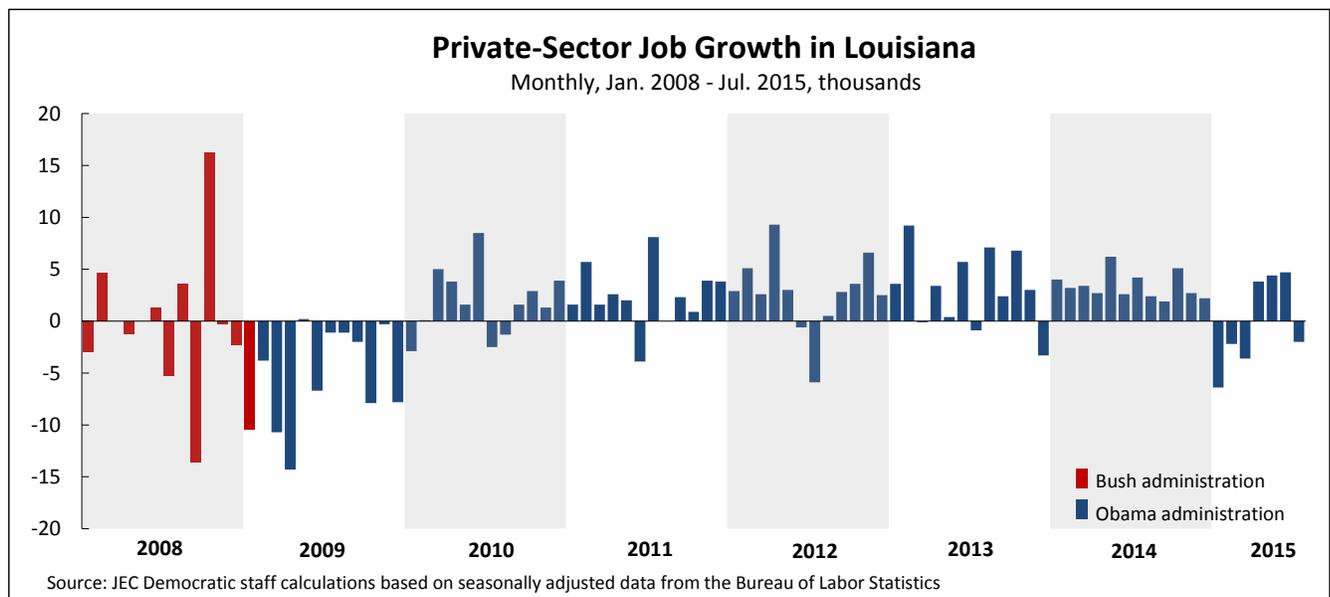


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: LOUISIANA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through July 2015**
Last updated on August 21st; Data update next on September 18th*

JOBS

- In July, private-sector employment in Louisiana fell by 2,000 jobs. Over the past year, Louisiana businesses have added 13,000 jobs. This compares with an increase of 42,300 jobs over the 12 months through July 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Louisiana businesses have added 162,400 jobs (an increase of 10.8 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.1 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: leisure and hospitality at 16.4 percent (31,500 jobs), construction at 15.1 percent (18,300 jobs) and education and health services at 14.3 percent (38,500 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Louisiana was 6.2 percent in July 2015, down 0.2 percentage point from June. The rate was 0.9 percentage point above the national rate of 5.3 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.2 percentage point from one year earlier and is 2.1 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.3 percent in December 2010.
- There were 136,600 Louisiana residents unemployed in July 2015.

EARNINGS

- In July 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Louisiana were \$21.95. The average workweek was 35.9 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$788.01.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have fallen 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

		Louisiana	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	13,000	2.9 million
	Since Feb. 2010	162,400	13.0 million
Unemployment Rate	July 2015	6.2%	5.3%
	July 2014	6.4%	6.2%
	Recession-Era Peak	8.3%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$39,600	\$51,900
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$46,400	\$56,400
Poverty Rate	2013	19.2%	14.5%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	16.1%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	3.1%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	6.0%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	16.6%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ▣ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Louisiana grew by 1.9 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- ▣ Since 2009, annual Louisiana GDP growth has averaged 0.5 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- ▣ Home prices in Louisiana increased by 4.4 percent from the first quarter of 2014 to the first quarter of 2015. They are up 13.7 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- ▣ In June 2015, builders in Louisiana broke ground on 13,620 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 14,832 units. That marks an increase of 7.3 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ▣ In Louisiana, goods exports totaled \$3.9 billion in June and \$55.9 billion over the past year, down 10.4 percent from the 12 months ending in June 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- ▣ Exports over the past 12 months are up 60.4 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 Louisiana economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

*** For additional Louisiana-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Louisiana office:
http://www.laworks.net/LaborMarketInfo/LMI_MainMenu.asp

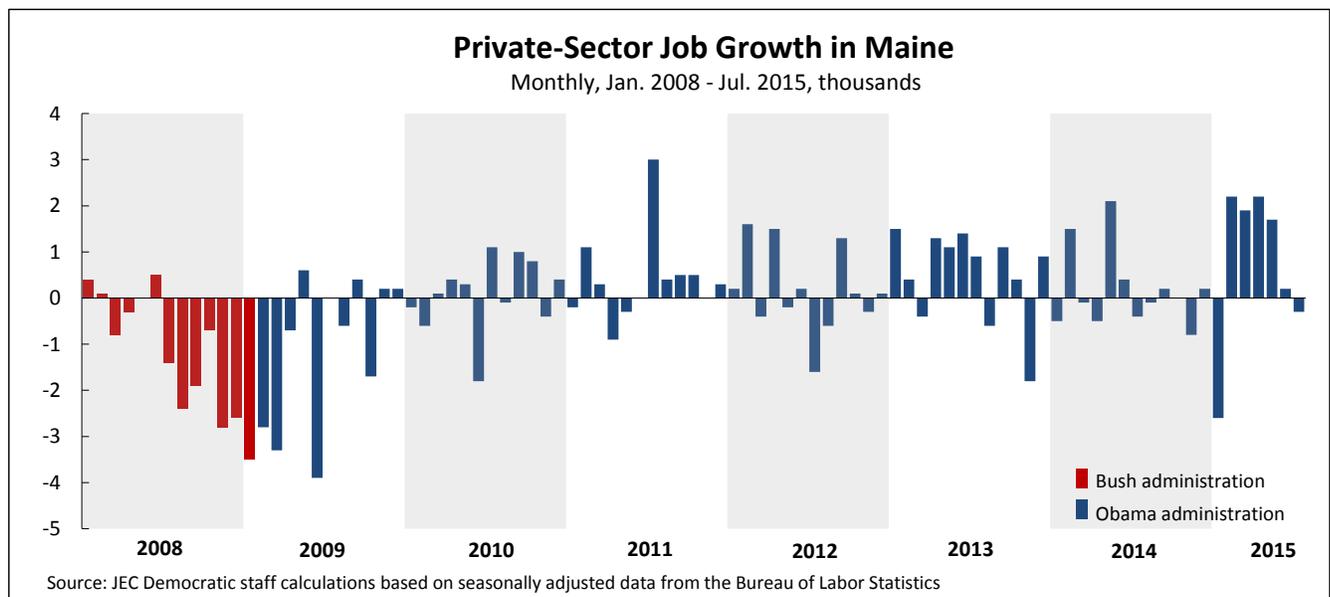


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: MAINE

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through July 2015**
Last updated on August 21st; Data update next on September 18th*

JOBS

- In July, private-sector employment in Maine fell by 300 jobs. Over the past year, Maine businesses have added 4,800 jobs. This compares with an increase of 2,500 jobs over the 12 months through July 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Maine businesses have added 21,900 jobs (an increase of 4.5 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.1 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 17.3 percent (9,800 jobs), other services at 8.6 percent (1,700 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 5.6 percent (3,300 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Maine was 4.6 percent in July 2015, down 0.1 percentage point from June. The rate was 0.7 percentage point below the national rate of 5.3 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.1 percentage points from one year earlier and is 3.7 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.3 percent in July 2009.
- There were 32,000 Maine residents unemployed in July 2015.

EARNINGS

- In July 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Maine were \$21.43. The average workweek was 34.6 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$741.48.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 2.4 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	4,800	2.9 million
	Since Feb. 2010	21,900	13.0 million
Unemployment Rate	July 2015	4.6%	5.3%
	July 2014	5.7%	6.2%
	Recession-Era Peak	8.3%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$50,100	\$51,900
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$53,800	\$56,400
Poverty Rate	2013	12.3%	14.5%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	10.9%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	5.0%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	7.2%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	11.2%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Maine grew by 0.2 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Maine GDP growth has averaged 0.2 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Maine increased by 1.1 percent from the first quarter of 2014 to the first quarter of 2015. They are up 7.1 percent since their recent low in the third quarter of 2012.
- In June 2015, builders in Maine broke ground on 3,260 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 2,906 units. That marks a decrease of 0.9 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Maine, goods exports totaled \$180 million in June and \$2.6 billion over the past year, up 7.5 percent from the 12 months ending in June 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 8.1 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 Maine economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

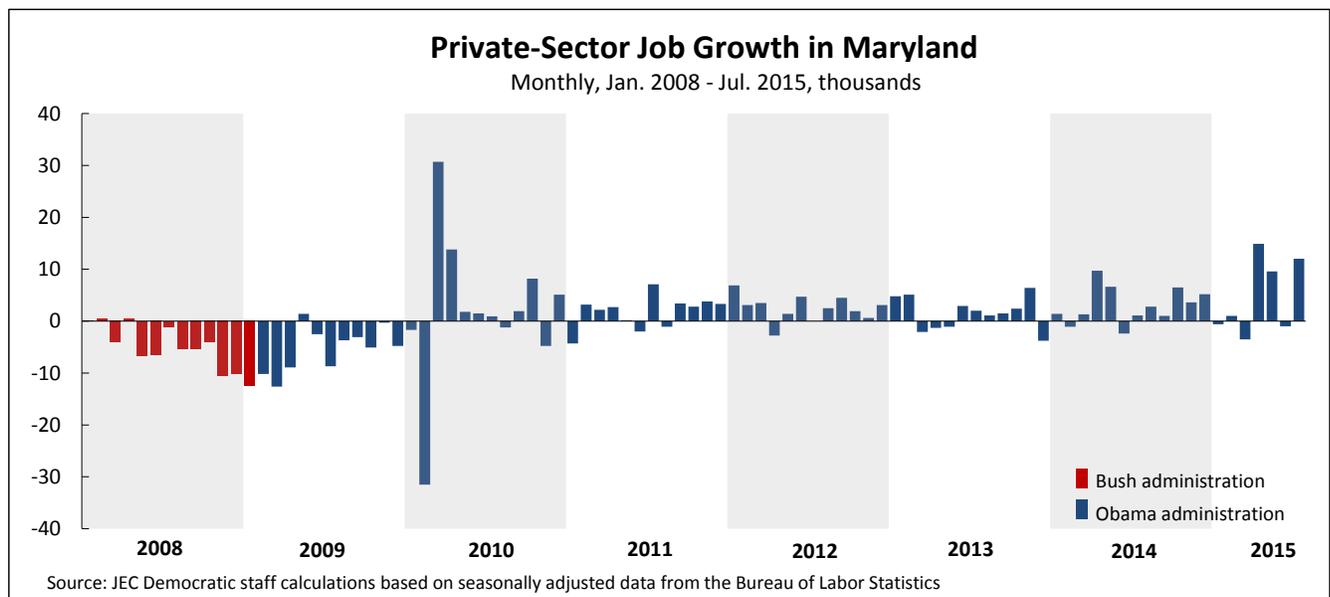


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: MARYLAND

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through July 2015**
Last updated on August 21st; Data update next on September 18th*

JOBS

- In July, private-sector employment in Maryland grew by 12,000 jobs. Over the past year, Maryland businesses have added 51,500 jobs. This compares with an increase of 24,200 jobs over the 12 months through July 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Maryland businesses have added 194,600 jobs (an increase of 9.9 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.1 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: leisure and hospitality at 21.7 percent (48,400 jobs), professional and business services at 16.0 percent (60,600 jobs) and logging, mining and construction at 15.5 percent (21,300 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Maryland was 5.2 percent in July 2015, holding constant from June. The rate was 0.1 percentage point below the national rate of 5.3 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.6 percentage point from one year earlier and is 2.6 percentage points below its recent peak of 7.8 percent in February 2010.
- There were 163,800 Maryland residents unemployed in July 2015.

EARNINGS

- In July 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Maryland were \$26.73. The average workweek was 34.3 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$916.84.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have fallen 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

		Maryland	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	51,500	2.9 million
	Since Feb. 2010	194,600	13.0 million
Unemployment Rate	July 2015	5.2%	5.3%
	July 2014	5.8%	6.2%
	Recession-Era Peak	7.8%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$65,300	\$51,900
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$73,700	\$56,400
Poverty Rate	2013	10.3%	14.5%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	8.8%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	8.5%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	11.9%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	10.2%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ❑ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Maryland grew by 0.8 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- ❑ Since 2009, annual Maryland GDP growth has averaged 1.1 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Maryland decreased by 0.4 percent from the first quarter of 2014 to the first quarter of 2015. They are up 12.1 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2012.
- ❑ In June 2015, builders in Maryland broke ground on 20,480 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 16,537 units. That marks an increase of 1.8 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Maryland, goods exports totaled \$941 million in June and \$10.9 billion over the past year, down 3.4 percent from the 12 months ending in June 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 10.4 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 Maryland economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

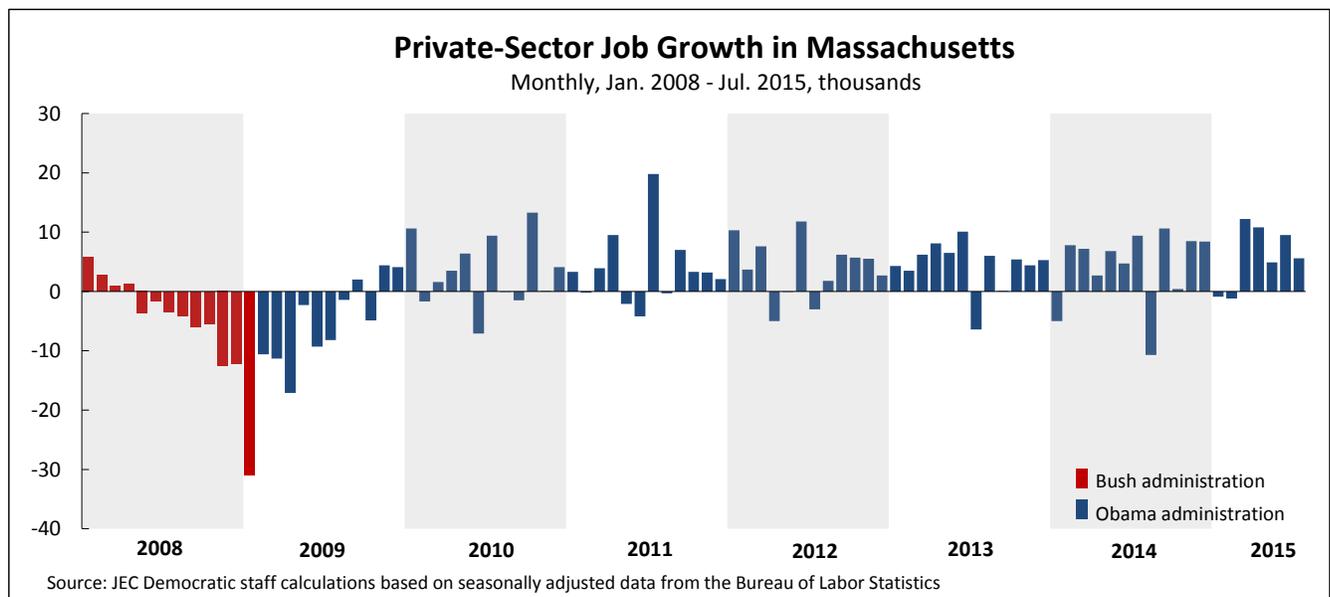


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: MASSACHUSETTS

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through July 2015**
Last updated on August 21st; Data update next on September 18th*

JOBS

- In July, private-sector employment in Massachusetts grew by 5,600 jobs. Over the past year, Massachusetts businesses have added 58,100 jobs. This compares with an increase of 54,800 jobs over the 12 months through July 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Massachusetts businesses have added 267,400 jobs (an increase of 9.7 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.1 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 23.5 percent (25,000 jobs), professional and business services at 17.5 percent (80,400 jobs) and other services at 15.6 percent (18,500 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Massachusetts was 4.7 percent in July 2015, holding constant from June. The rate was 0.6 percentage point below the national rate of 5.3 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.0 percentage point from one year earlier and is 4.1 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.8 percent in January 2010.
- There were 170,000 Massachusetts residents unemployed in July 2015.

EARNINGS

- In July 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Massachusetts were \$29.85. The average workweek was 33.5 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$999.98.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 2.8 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	58,100	2.9 million
	Since Feb. 2010	267,400	13.0 million
Unemployment Rate	July 2015	4.7%	5.3%
	July 2014	5.7%	6.2%
	Recession-Era Peak	8.8%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$63,000	\$51,900
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$65,700	\$56,400
Poverty Rate	2013	11.9%	14.5%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	11.2%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	4.7%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	11.9%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	3.7%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Massachusetts grew by 2.3 percent in 2014, above the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Massachusetts GDP growth has averaged 2.2 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Massachusetts increased by 5.4 percent from the first quarter of 2014 to the first quarter of 2015. They are up 14.6 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2012.
- In June 2015, builders in Massachusetts broke ground on 10,930 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 13,694 units. That marks an increase of 4.4 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Massachusetts, goods exports totaled \$2.1 billion in June and \$24.8 billion over the past year, down 5.3 percent from the 12 months ending in June 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are down 1.5 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 Massachusetts economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

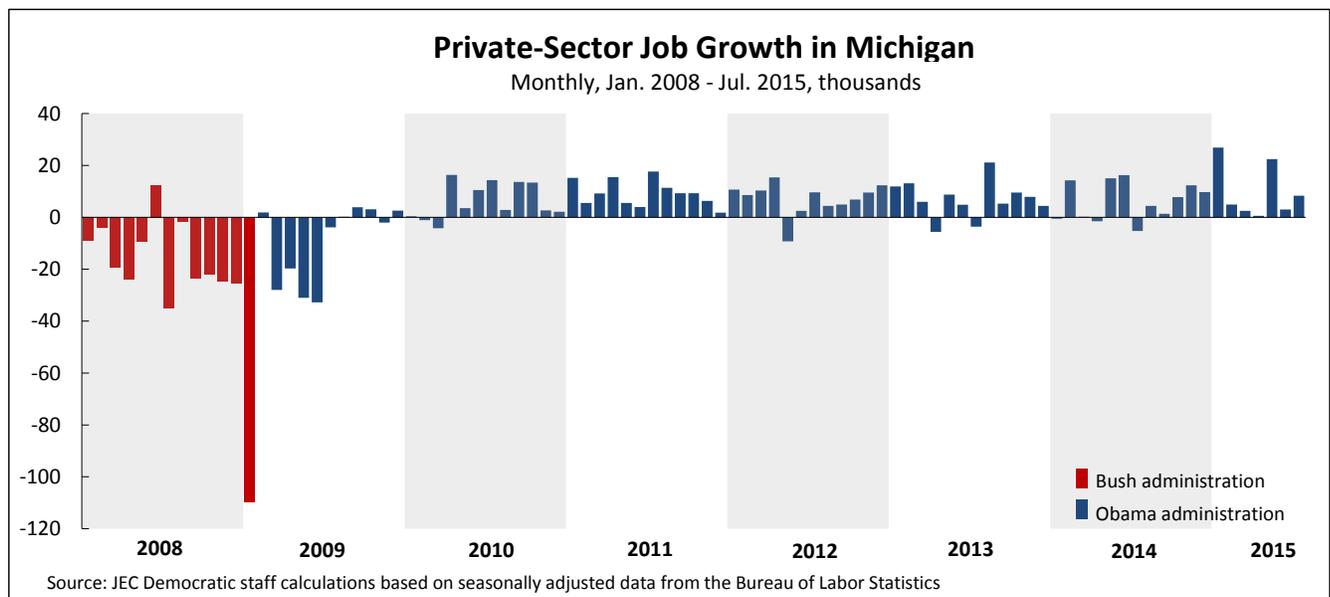


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: MICHIGAN

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through July 2015**
Last updated on August 21st; Data update next on September 18th*

JOBS

- In July, private-sector employment in Michigan grew by 8,300 jobs. Over the past year, Michigan businesses have added 104,200 jobs. This compares with an increase of 86,400 jobs over the 12 months through July 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Michigan businesses have added 497,300 jobs (an increase of 15.6 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.1 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 30.1 percent (35,800 jobs), manufacturing at 29.3 percent (135,500 jobs) and professional and business services at 29.2 percent (147,200 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Michigan was 5.3 percent in July 2015, down 0.2 percentage point from June. The rate was the same as the national rate of 5.3 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.7 percentage points from one year earlier and is 9.6 percentage points below its recent peak of 14.9 percent in June 2009.
- There were 249,200 Michigan residents unemployed in July 2015.

EARNINGS

- In July 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Michigan were \$23.76. The average workweek was 34.4 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$817.34.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen 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

		Michigan	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	104,200	2.9 million
	Since Feb. 2010	497,300	13.0 million
Unemployment Rate	July 2015	5.3%	5.3%
	July 2014	7.0%	6.2%
	Recession-Era Peak	14.9%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$48,800	\$51,900
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$55,500	\$56,400
Poverty Rate	2013	14.5%	14.5%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	10.8%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	6.3%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	6.8%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	11.0%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Michigan grew by 1.9 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Michigan GDP growth has averaged 2.6 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Michigan increased by 6.4 percent from the first quarter of 2014 to the first quarter of 2015. They are up 32.1 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In June 2015, builders in Michigan broke ground on 20,910 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 16,468 units. That marks an increase of 9.3 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Michigan, goods exports totaled \$4.7 billion in June and \$52.5 billion over the past year, down 4.3 percent from the 12 months ending in June 2014 (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 Michigan economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

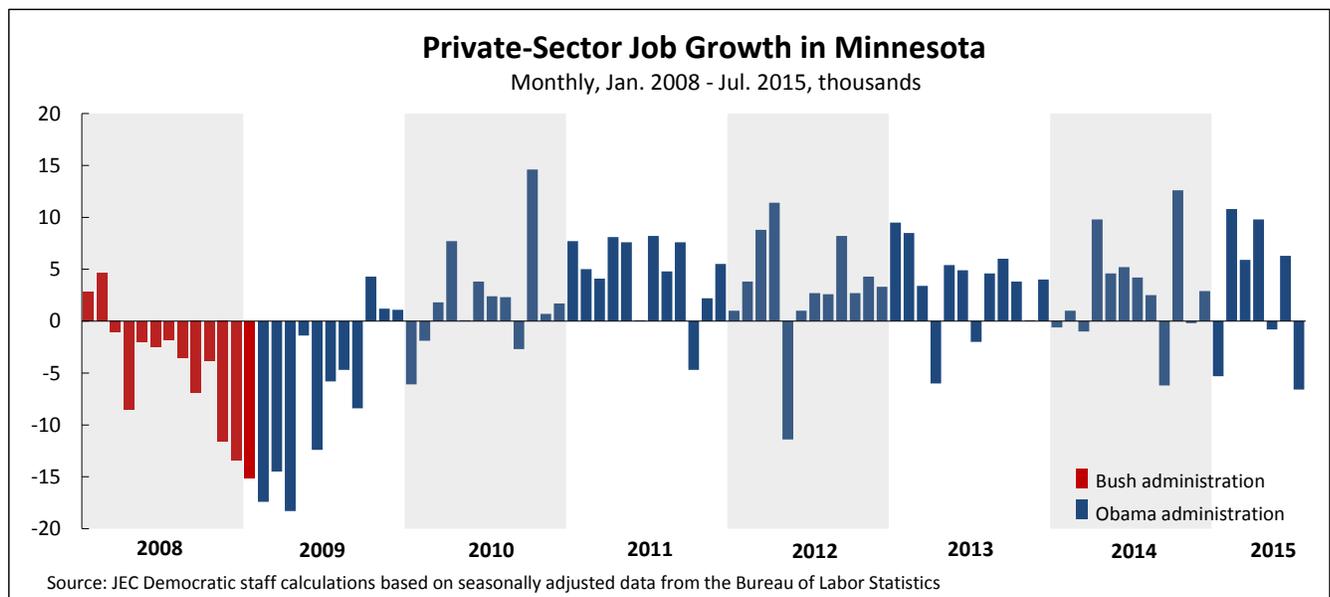


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: MINNESOTA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through July 2015**
Last updated on August 21st; Data update next on September 18th*

JOBS

- In July, private-sector employment in Minnesota fell by 6,600 jobs. Over the past year, Minnesota businesses have added 31,700 jobs. This compares with an increase of 41,700 jobs over the 12 months through July 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Minnesota businesses have added 224,100 jobs (an increase of 10.2 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.1 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 24.2 percent (21,100 jobs), professional and business services at 15.8 percent (49,000 jobs) and mining and logging at 14.0 percent (800 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Minnesota was 4.0 percent in July 2015, up 0.1 percentage point from June. The rate was 1.3 percentage points below the national rate of 5.3 percent.
- Unemployment is up 0.2 percentage point from one year earlier but remains 4.1 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.1 percent in June 2009.
- There were 120,000 Minnesota residents unemployed in July 2015.

EARNINGS

- In July 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Minnesota were \$25.82. The average workweek was 34.2 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$883.04.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen 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

		Minnesota	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	31,700	2.9 million
	Since Feb. 2010	224,100	13.0 million
Unemployment Rate	July 2015	4.0%	5.3%
	July 2014	3.8%	6.2%
	Recession-Era Peak	8.1%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$60,900	\$51,900
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$65,200	\$56,400
Poverty Rate	2013	12.0%	14.5%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	9.3%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	4.9%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	11.1%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	8.2%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Minnesota grew by 1.4 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Minnesota GDP growth has averaged 2.1 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Minnesota increased by 3.3 percent from the first quarter of 2014 to the first quarter of 2015. They are up 20.2 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In June 2015, builders in Minnesota broke ground on 19,060 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 17,752 units. That marks an increase of 4.6 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Minnesota, goods exports totaled \$1.7 billion in June and \$20.5 billion over the past year, up 3.5 percent from the 12 months ending in June 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 24.1 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 Minnesota economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

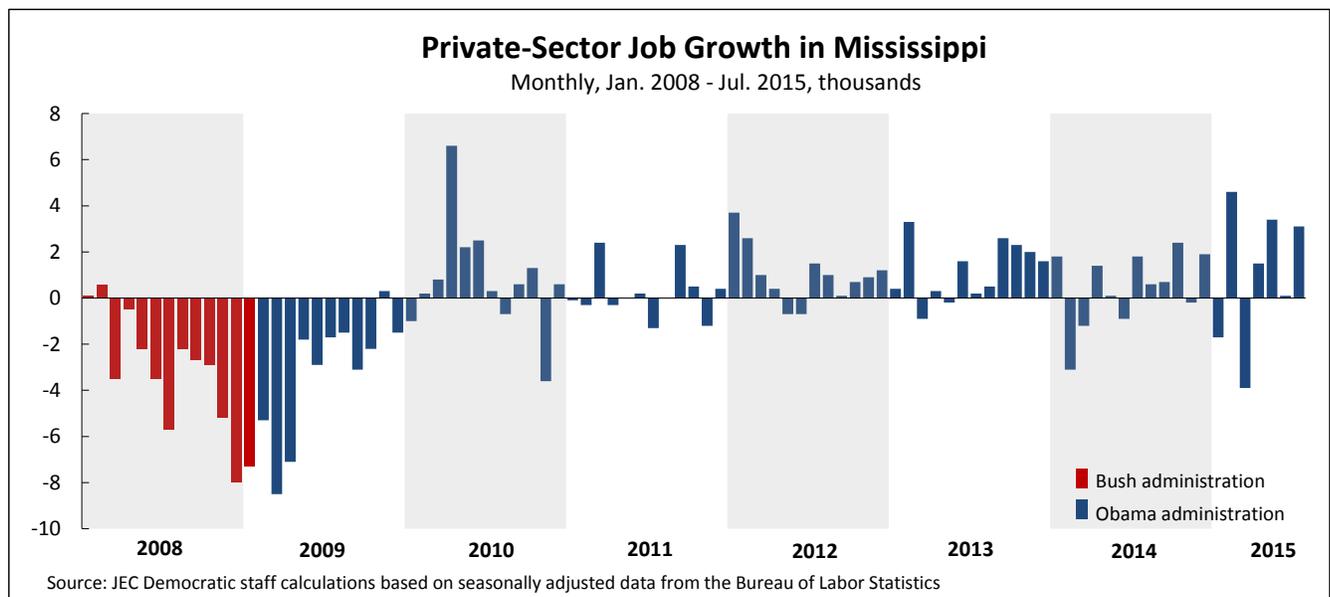


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: MISSISSIPPI

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through July 2015**
Last updated on August 21st; Data update next on September 18th*

JOBS

- In July, private-sector employment in Mississippi grew by 3,100 jobs. Over the past year, Mississippi businesses have added 12,500 jobs. This compares with an increase of 8,900 jobs over the 12 months through July 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Mississippi businesses have added 51,000 jobs (an increase of 6.1 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.1 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 16.8 percent (14,700 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 9.5 percent (11,200 jobs) and information services at 9.0 percent (1,100 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Mississippi was 6.5 percent in July 2015, down 0.1 percentage point from June. The rate was 1.2 percentage points above the national rate of 5.3 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.0 percentage point from one year earlier and is 4.3 percentage points below its recent peak of 10.8 percent in March 2010.
- There were 81,800 Mississippi residents unemployed in July 2015.

EARNINGS

- In July 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Mississippi were \$19.67. The average workweek was 34.9 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$686.48.
- 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

		Mississippi	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	12,500	2.9 million
	Since Feb. 2010	51,000	13.0 million
Unemployment Rate	July 2015	6.5%	5.3%
	July 2014	7.5%	6.2%
	Recession-Era Peak	10.8%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$40,900	\$51,900
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$41,900	\$56,400
Poverty Rate	2013	22.5%	14.5%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	22.6%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	3.9%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	6.0%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	17.1%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Mississippi fell by 1.2 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Mississippi GDP growth has averaged 0.4 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Mississippi increased by 1.1 percent from the first quarter of 2014 to the first quarter of 2015. They are up 8.6 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- In June 2015, builders in Mississippi broke ground on 6,790 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 6,159 units. That marks an increase of 16.0 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Mississippi, goods exports totaled \$970 million in June and \$11.0 billion over the past year, down 2.5 percent from the 12 months ending in June 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 62.9 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 Mississippi economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

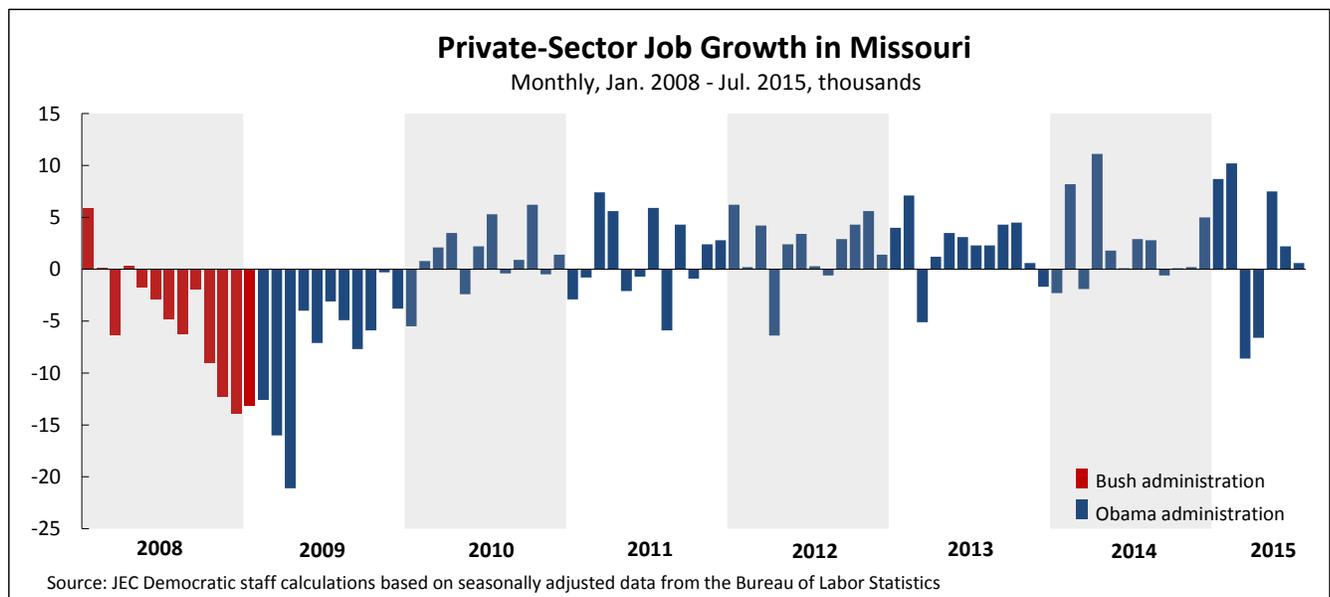


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: MISSOURI

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through July 2015**
Last updated on August 21st; Data update next on September 18th*

JOBS

- In July, private-sector employment in Missouri grew by 600 jobs. Over the past year, Missouri businesses have added 21,500 jobs. This compares with an increase of 29,900 jobs over the 12 months through July 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Missouri businesses have added 124,800 jobs (an increase of 5.7 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.1 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 13.7 percent (43,000 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 7.8 percent (21,200 jobs) and education and health services at 7.5 percent (30,900 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Missouri was 5.8 percent in July 2015, holding constant from June. The rate was 0.5 percentage point above the national rate of 5.3 percent.
- Unemployment held constant from one year earlier and is 4.0 percentage points below its recent peak of 9.8 percent in February 2010.
- There were 179,100 Missouri residents unemployed in July 2015.

EARNINGS

- In July 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Missouri were \$21.98. The average workweek was 33.8 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$742.92.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 0.9 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	21,500	2.9 million
	Since Feb. 2010	124,800	13.0 million
Unemployment Rate	July 2015	5.8%	5.3%
	July 2014	5.8%	6.2%
	Recession-Era Peak	9.8%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$50,300	\$51,900
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$51,700	\$56,400
Poverty Rate	2013	13.7%	14.5%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	12.8%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	5.7%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	2.2%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	13.0%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Missouri grew by 0.9 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Missouri GDP growth has averaged 0.8 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Missouri increased by 3.3 percent from the first quarter of 2014 to the first quarter of 2015. They are up 13.6 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In June 2015, builders in Missouri broke ground on 15,210 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 14,463 units. That marks an increase of 2.9 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Missouri, goods exports totaled \$1.2 billion in June and \$14.0 billion over the past year, up 15.8 percent from the 12 months ending in June 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 38.0 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 Missouri economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

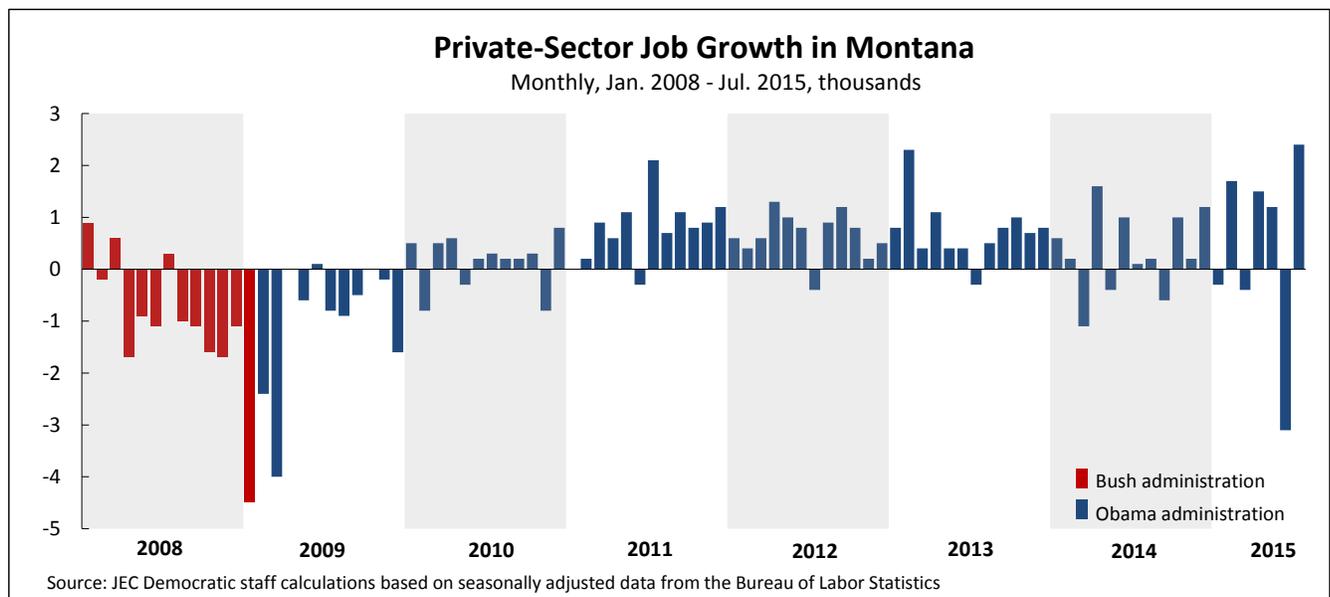


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: MONTANA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through July 2015**
Last updated on August 21st; Data update next on September 18th*

JOBS

- In July, private-sector employment in Montana grew by 2,400 jobs. Over the past year, Montana businesses have added 5,000 jobs. This compares with an increase of 5,800 jobs over the 12 months through July 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Montana businesses have added 35,100 jobs (an increase of 10.5 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.1 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: financial activities at 27.2 percent (5,800 jobs), mining and logging at 26.8 percent (1,900 jobs) and education and health services at 13.0 percent (8,200 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Montana was 4.0 percent in July 2015, up 0.1 percentage point from June. The rate was 1.3 percentage points below the national rate of 5.3 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.6 percentage point from one year earlier and is 3.4 percentage points below its recent peak of 7.4 percent in April 2010.
- There were 21,100 Montana residents unemployed in July 2015.

EARNINGS

- In July 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Montana were \$21.73. The average workweek was 32.9 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$714.92.
- 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

		Montana	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	5,000	2.9 million
	Since Feb. 2010	35,100	13.0 million
Unemployment Rate	July 2015	4.0%	5.3%
	July 2014	4.6%	6.2%
	Recession-Era Peak	7.4%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$44,100	\$51,900
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$49,000	\$56,400
Poverty Rate	2013	14.5%	14.5%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	13.0%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	5.8%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	3.8%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	16.5%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ❑ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Montana grew by 1.8 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- ❑ Since 2009, annual Montana GDP growth has averaged 2.2 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Montana increased by 3.9 percent from the first quarter of 2014 to the first quarter of 2015. They are up 19.2 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- ❑ In June 2015, builders in Montana broke ground on 2,660 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 3,604 units. That marks an increase of 7.2 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Montana, goods exports totaled \$107 million in June and \$1.4 billion over the past year, up 2.1 percent from the 12 months ending in June 2014 (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 Montana economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

<http://www.ourfactsyourfuture.org/cgi/databrowsing/?PAGEID=4&SUBID=190>

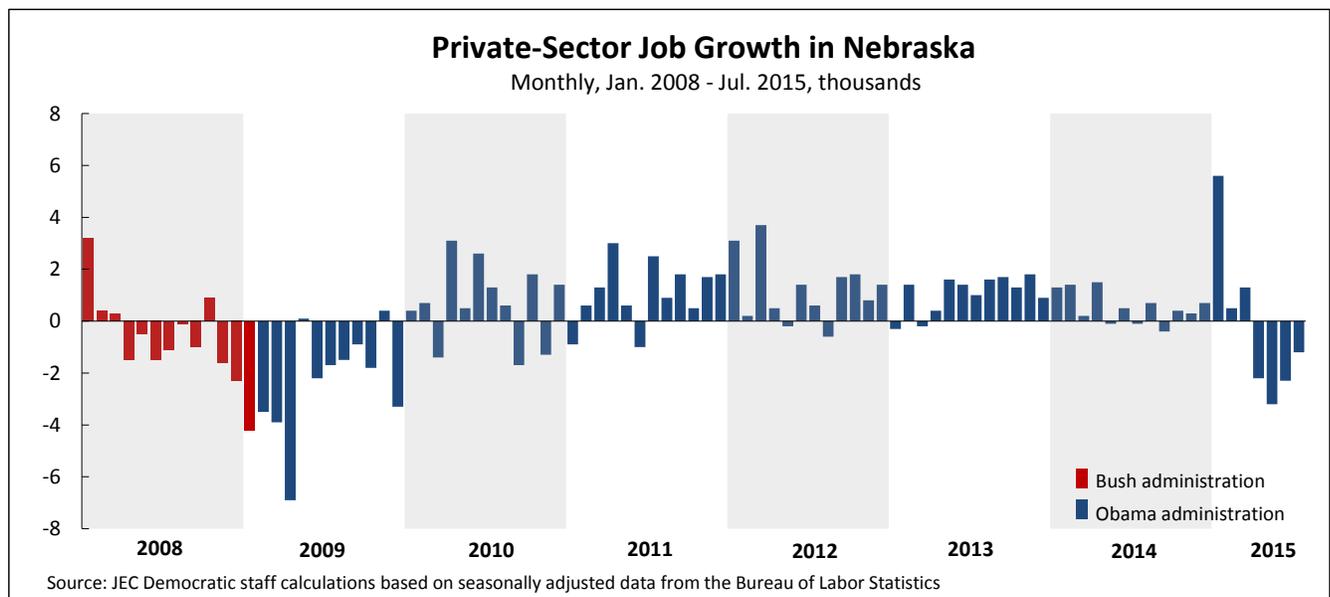


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: NEBRASKA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through July 2015**
Last updated on August 21st; Data update next on September 18th*

JOBS

- In July, private-sector employment in Nebraska fell by 1,200 jobs. Over the past year, Nebraska businesses have added 200 jobs. This compares with an increase of 12,000 jobs over the 12 months through July 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Nebraska businesses have added 51,600 jobs (an increase of 6.7 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.1 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 11.5 percent (11,400 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 9.9 percent (7,900 jobs) and education and health services at 8.5 percent (11,900 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Nebraska was 2.7 percent in July 2015, up 0.1 percentage point from June. The rate was 2.6 percentage points below the national rate of 5.3 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.6 percentage point from one year earlier and is 2.1 percentage points below its recent peak of 4.8 percent in March 2010.
- There were 27,600 Nebraska residents unemployed in July 2015.

EARNINGS

- In July 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Nebraska were \$21.93. The average workweek was 34.3 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$752.20.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 3.1 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	200	2.9 million
	Since Feb. 2010	51,600	13.0 million
Unemployment Rate	July 2015	2.7%	5.3%
	July 2014	3.3%	6.2%
	Recession-Era Peak	4.8%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$53,800	\$51,900
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$55,200	\$56,400
Poverty Rate	2013	11.0%	14.5%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	9.9%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	4.1%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	5.2%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	11.3%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Nebraska grew by 0.7 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Nebraska GDP growth has averaged 2.6 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Nebraska increased by 4.7 percent from the first quarter of 2014 to the first quarter of 2015. They are up 17.0 percent since their recent low in the fourth quarter of 2010.
- In June 2015, builders in Nebraska broke ground on 6,300 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 7,007 units. That marks a decrease of 3.7 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Nebraska, goods exports totaled \$523 million in June and \$7.0 billion over the past year, down 4.5 percent from the 12 months ending in June 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 35.2 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 Nebraska economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

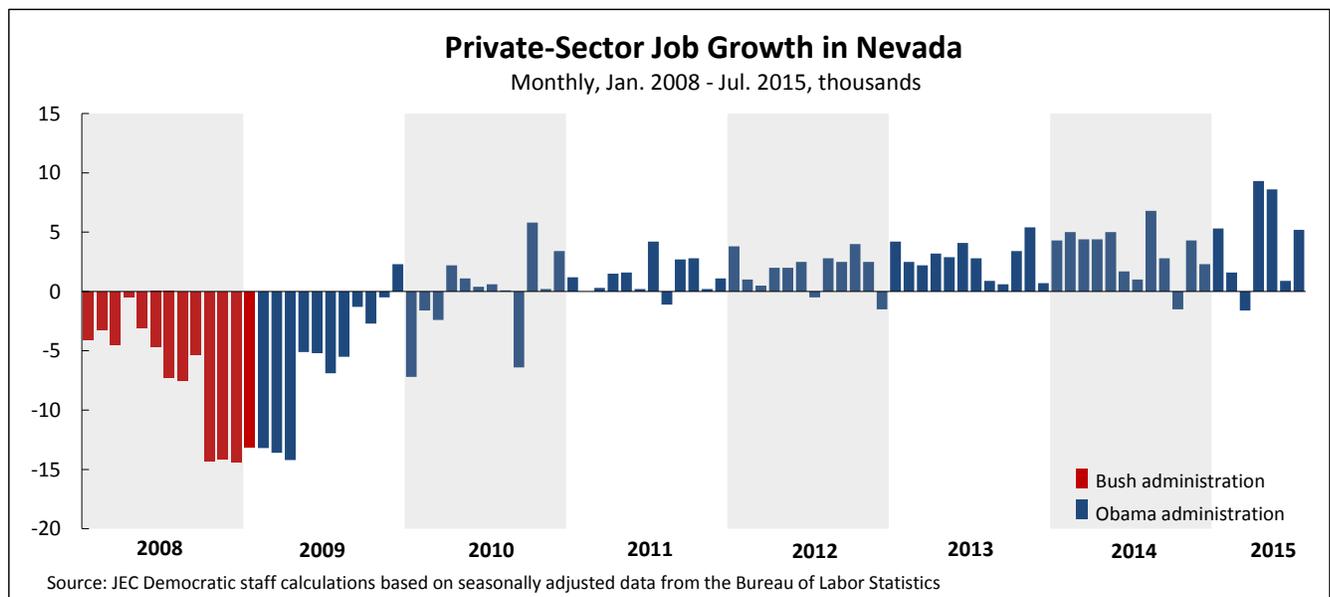


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: NEVADA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through July 2015**
Last updated on August 21st; Data update next on September 18th*

JOBS

- In July, private-sector employment in Nevada grew by 5,200 jobs. Over the past year, Nevada businesses have added 44,000 jobs. This compares with an increase of 36,800 jobs over the 12 months through July 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Nevada businesses have added 144,000 jobs (an increase of 15.0 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.1 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: education and health services at 23.9 percent (23,900 jobs), professional and business services at 19.3 percent (25,800 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 15.2 percent (46,900 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Nevada was 6.8 percent in July 2015, down 0.1 percentage point from June. The rate was 1.5 percentage points above the national rate of 5.3 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.8 percentage point from one year earlier and is 6.9 percentage points below its recent peak of 13.7 percent in November 2010.
- There were 96,800 Nevada residents unemployed in July 2015.

EARNINGS

- In July 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Nevada were \$21.84. The average workweek was 33.6 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$733.82.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 5.2 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	44,000	2.9 million
	Since Feb. 2010	144,000	13.0 million
Unemployment Rate	July 2015	6.8%	5.3%
	July 2014	7.6%	6.2%
	Recession-Era Peak	13.7%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$45,400	\$51,900
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$60,700	\$56,400
Poverty Rate	2013	17.4%	14.5%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	9.7%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	7.1%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	6.8%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	20.7%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ❑ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Nevada grew by 1.0 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- ❑ Since 2009, annual Nevada GDP growth has averaged 0.3 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Nevada increased by 10.1 percent from the first quarter of 2014 to the first quarter of 2015. They are up 64.8 percent since their recent low in the fourth quarter of 2011.
- ❑ In June 2015, builders in Nevada broke ground on 12,330 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 13,933 units. That marks an increase of 34.6 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Nevada, goods exports totaled \$1.1 billion in June and \$7.8 billion over the past year, up 2.7 percent from the 12 months ending in June 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 29.1 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>

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

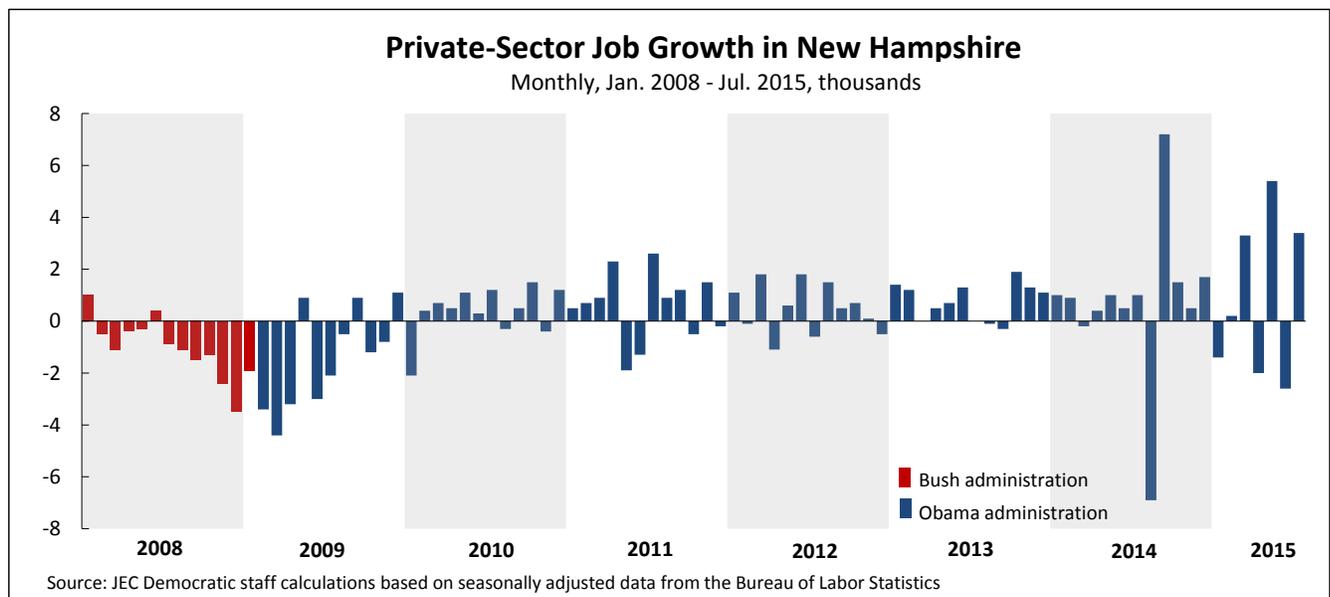


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: NEW HAMPSHIRE

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through July 2015**
Last updated on August 21st; Data update next on September 18th*

JOBS

- In July, private-sector employment in New Hampshire grew by 3,400 jobs. Over the past year, New Hampshire businesses have added 10,300 jobs. This compares with an increase of 8,500 jobs over the 12 months through July 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, New Hampshire businesses have added 42,700 jobs (an increase of 8.1 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.1 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 18.1 percent (11,400 jobs), other services at 17.3 percent (3,900 jobs) and construction at 11.8 percent (2,500 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in New Hampshire was 3.7 percent in July 2015, down 0.1 percentage point from June. The rate was 1.6 percentage points below the national rate of 5.3 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.6 percentage point from one year earlier and is 2.9 percentage points below its recent peak of 6.6 percent in July 2009.
- There were 27,900 New Hampshire residents unemployed in July 2015.

EARNINGS

- In July 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in New Hampshire were \$24.47. The average workweek was 33.9 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$829.53.
- 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

		New Hampshire	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	10,300	2.9 million
	Since Feb. 2010	42,700	13.0 million
Unemployment Rate	July 2015	3.7%	5.3%
	July 2014	4.3%	6.2%
	Recession-Era Peak	6.6%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$71,300	\$51,900
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$75,900	\$56,400
Poverty Rate	2013	9.0%	14.5%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	5.8%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	3.8%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	1.5%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	10.7%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in New Hampshire grew by 2.3 percent in 2014, above the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual New Hampshire GDP growth has averaged 1.8 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in New Hampshire increased by 3.4 percent from the first quarter of 2014 to the first quarter of 2015. They are up 12.7 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2012.
- In June 2015, builders in New Hampshire broke ground on 2,260 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 3,041 units. That marks an increase of 22.2 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In New Hampshire, goods exports totaled \$312 million in June and \$4.0 billion over the past year, down 4.8 percent from the 12 months ending in June 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 22.6 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 New Hampshire economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

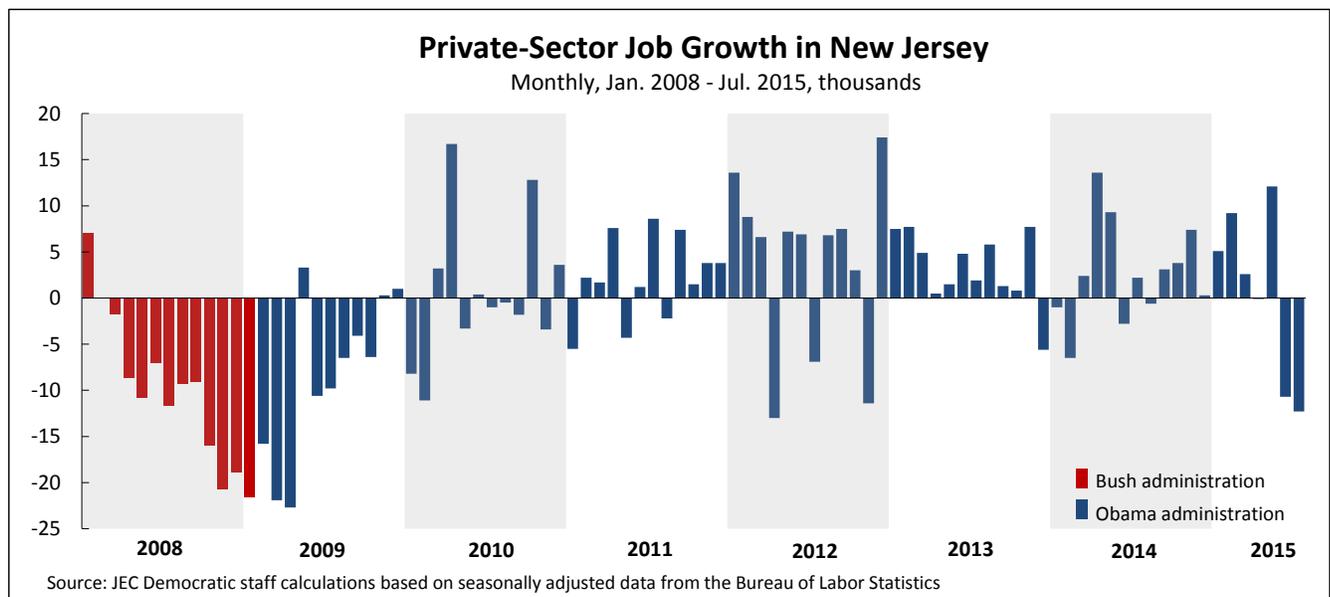


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: NEW JERSEY

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through July 2015**
Last updated on August 21st; Data update next on September 18th*

JOBS

- In July, private-sector employment in New Jersey fell by 12,300 jobs. Over the past year, New Jersey businesses have added 19,900 jobs. This compares with an increase of 27,200 jobs over the 12 months through July 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, New Jersey businesses have added 174,900 jobs (an increase of 5.5 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.1 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 13.3 percent (17,400 jobs), other services at 9.5 percent (15,100 jobs) and education and health services at 8.1 percent (48,600 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in New Jersey was 5.9 percent in July 2015, down 0.2 percentage point from June. The rate was 0.6 percentage point above the national rate of 5.3 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.6 percentage point from one year earlier and is 3.9 percentage points below its recent peak of 9.8 percent in January 2010.
- There were 267,200 New Jersey residents unemployed in July 2015.

EARNINGS

- In July 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in New Jersey were \$27.47. The average workweek was 33.8 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$928.49.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 3.0 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	19,900	2.9 million
	Since Feb. 2010	174,900	13.0 million
Unemployment Rate	July 2015	5.9%	5.3%
	July 2014	6.5%	6.2%
	Recession-Era Peak	9.8%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$61,800	\$51,900
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$68,000	\$56,400
Poverty Rate	2013	11.1%	14.5%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	8.7%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	7.9%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	12.0%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	13.2%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in New Jersey grew by 0.4 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual New Jersey GDP growth has averaged 0.8 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in New Jersey increased by 3.0 percent from the first quarter of 2014 to the first quarter of 2015. They are up 8.0 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2012.
- In June 2015, builders in New Jersey broke ground on 31,740 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 25,808 units. That marks an increase of 12.2 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In New Jersey, goods exports totaled \$2.8 billion in June and \$34.2 billion over the past year, up 1.7 percent from the 12 months ending in June 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 17.5 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>

*** For additional New Jersey-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the New Jersey office:
http://wd.dol.state.nj.us/labor/lpa/LMI_index.html

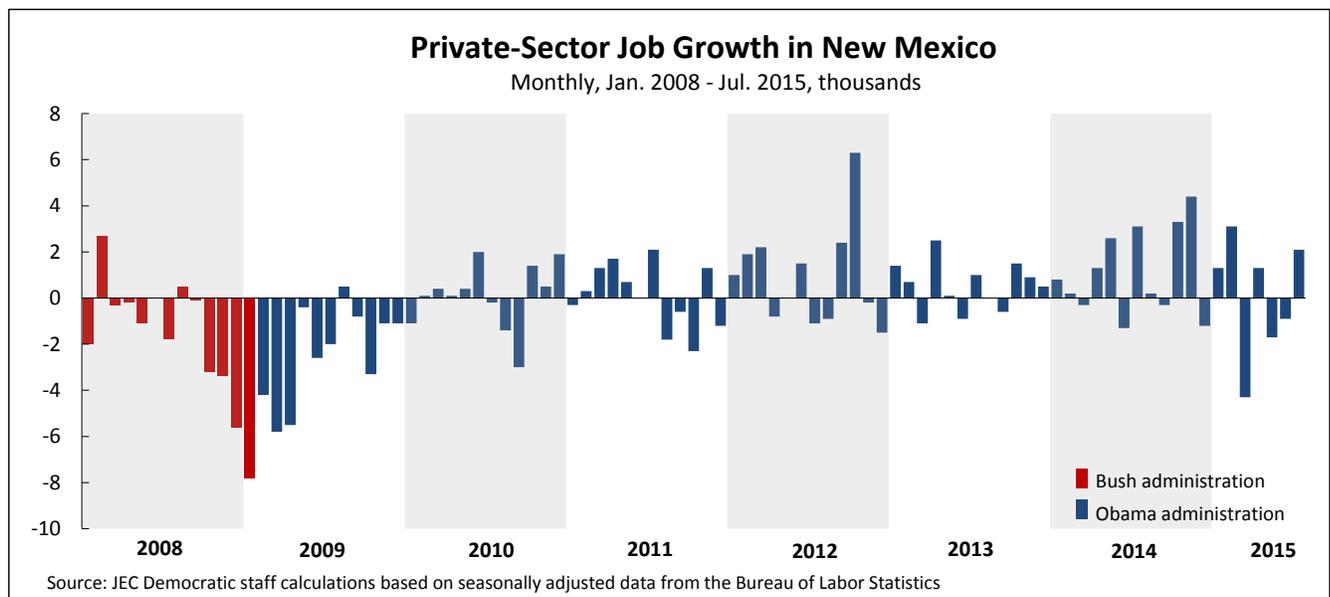


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: NEW MEXICO

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through July 2015**
Last updated on August 21st; Data update next on September 18th*

JOBS

- In July, private-sector employment in New Mexico grew by 2,100 jobs. Over the past year, New Mexico businesses have added 7,300 jobs. This compares with an increase of 8,700 jobs over the 12 months through July 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, New Mexico businesses have added 33,800 jobs (an increase of 5.6 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.1 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: mining and logging at 53.9 percent (9,600 jobs), education and health services at 11.3 percent (13,500 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 11.3 percent (9,400 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in New Mexico was 6.5 percent in July 2015, up 0.1 percentage point from June. The rate was 1.2 percentage points above the national rate of 5.3 percent.
- Unemployment held constant from one year earlier and is 1.8 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.3 percent in July 2010.
- There were 60,600 New Mexico residents unemployed in July 2015.

EARNINGS

- In July 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in New Mexico were \$20.16. The average workweek was 34.2 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$689.47.
- 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

		New Mexico	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	7,300	2.9 million
	Since Feb. 2010	33,800	13.0 million
Unemployment Rate	July 2015	6.5%	5.3%
	July 2014	6.5%	6.2%
	Recession-Era Peak	8.3%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$42,100	\$51,900
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$49,800	\$56,400
Poverty Rate	2013	21.7%	14.5%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	14.0%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	5.3%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	9.3%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	18.6%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ❑ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in New Mexico grew by 1.0 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- ❑ Since 2009, annual New Mexico GDP growth has averaged 0.6 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in New Mexico increased by 1.5 percent from the first quarter of 2014 to the first quarter of 2015. They are up 6.0 percent since their recent low in the fourth quarter of 2011.
- ❑ In June 2015, builders in New Mexico broke ground on 3,750 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 4,382 units. That marks a decrease of 3.1 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In New Mexico, goods exports totaled \$379 million in June and \$3.9 billion over the past year, up 31.1 percent from the 12 months ending in June 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 187.2 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 New Mexico economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

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

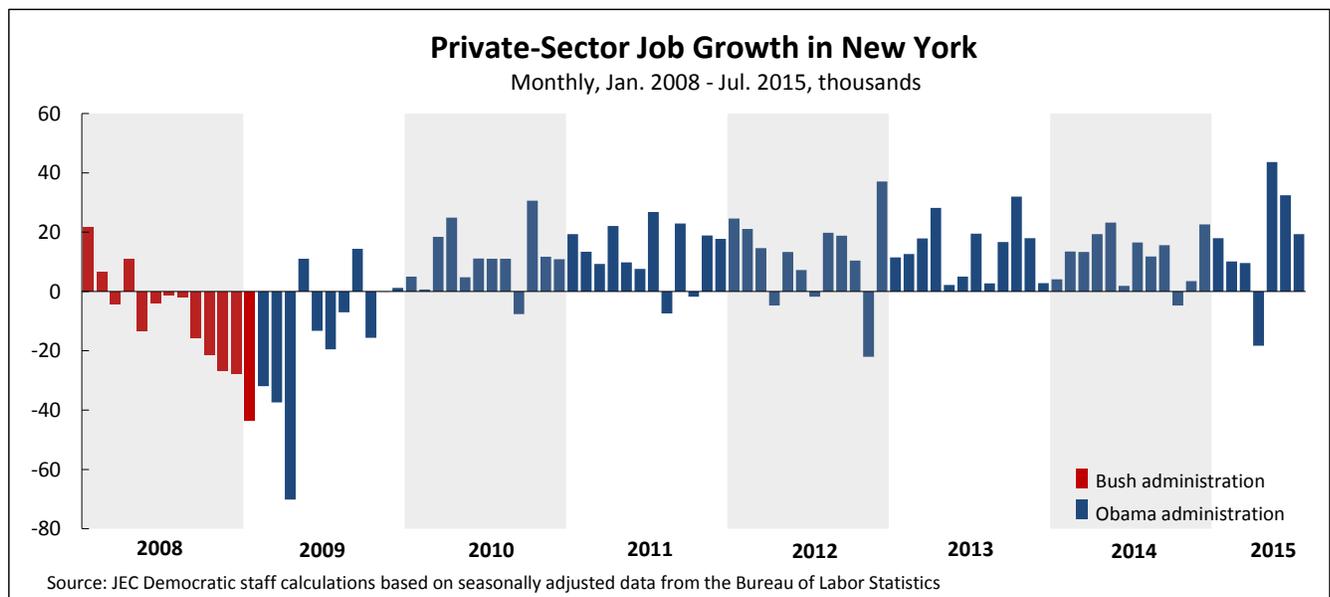


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: NEW YORK

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through July 2015**
Last updated on August 21st; Data update next on September 18th*

JOBS

- In July, private-sector employment in New York grew by 19,300 jobs. Over the past year, New York businesses have added 163,500 jobs. This compares with an increase of 164,000 jobs over the 12 months through July 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, New York businesses have added 848,200 jobs (an increase of 12.2 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.1 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: leisure and hospitality at 21.9 percent (157,800 jobs), professional and business services at 16.3 percent (177,200 jobs) and construction at 15.5 percent (47,300 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in New York was 5.4 percent in July 2015, down 0.1 percentage point from June. The rate was 0.1 percentage point above the national rate of 5.3 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.7 percentage point from one year earlier and is 3.5 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.9 percent in December 2009.
- There were 519,300 New York residents unemployed in July 2015.

EARNINGS

- In July 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in New York were \$28.43. The average workweek was 33.7 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$958.09.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen 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

		New York	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	163,500	2.9 million
	Since Feb. 2010	848,200	13.0 million
Unemployment Rate	July 2015	5.4%	5.3%
	July 2014	6.1%	6.2%
	Recession-Era Peak	8.9%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$53,800	\$51,900
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$55,000	\$56,400
Poverty Rate	2013	14.5%	14.5%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	14.5%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	5.8%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	8.1%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	10.7%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in New York grew by 2.5 percent in 2014, above the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual New York GDP growth has averaged 2.3 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in New York increased by 2.8 percent from the first quarter of 2014 to the first quarter of 2015. They are up 7.4 percent since their recent low in the fourth quarter of 2011.
- In June 2015, builders in New York broke ground on 134,750 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 52,263 units. That marks an increase of 57.5 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In New York, goods exports totaled \$8.0 billion in June and \$82.9 billion over the past year, up 8.1 percent from the 12 months ending in June 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 35.6 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 New York economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

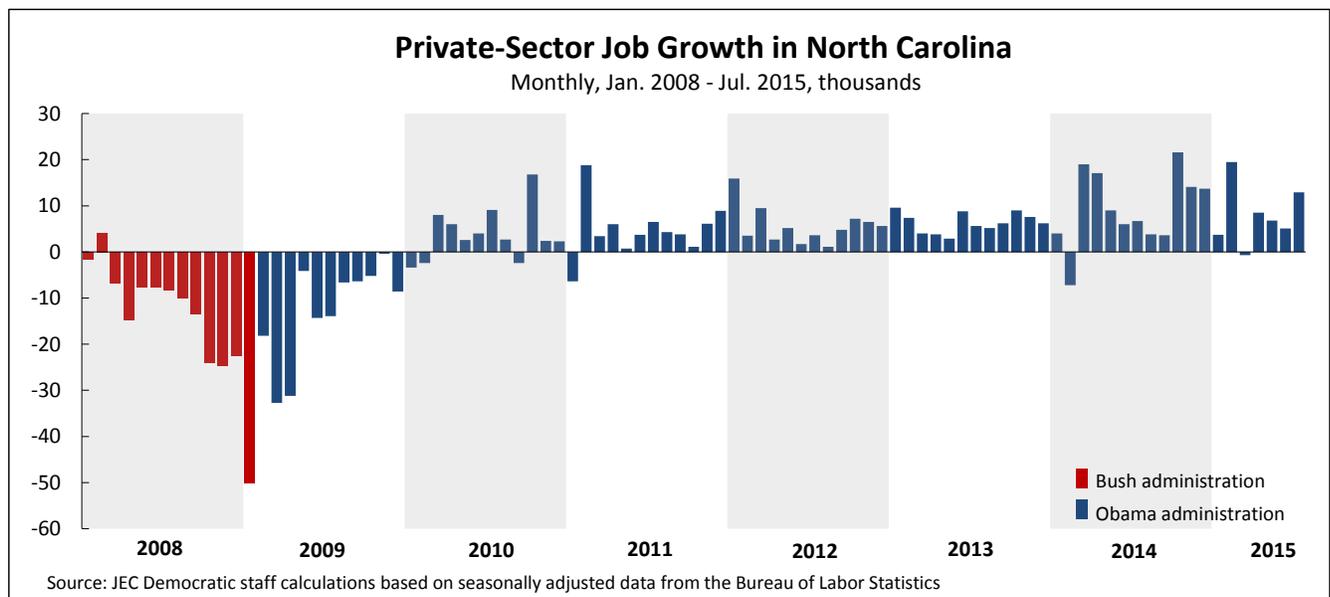


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: NORTH CAROLINA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through July 2015**
Last updated on August 21st; Data update next on September 18th*

JOBS

- In July, private-sector employment in North Carolina grew by 12,900 jobs. Over the past year, North Carolina businesses have added 112,600 jobs. This compares with an increase of 88,800 jobs over the 12 months through July 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, North Carolina businesses have added 419,200 jobs (an increase of 13.4 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.1 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 26.5 percent (125,100 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 18.2 percent (70,600 jobs) and other services at 14.8 percent (20,400 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in North Carolina was 5.9 percent in July 2015, up 0.1 percentage point from June. The rate was 0.6 percentage point above the national rate of 5.3 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.2 percentage point from one year earlier and is 5.4 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.3 percent in March 2010.
- There were 280,000 North Carolina residents unemployed in July 2015.

EARNINGS

- In July 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in North Carolina were \$22.13. The average workweek was 34.5 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$763.49.
- 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

		North Carolina	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	112,600	2.9 million
	Since Feb. 2010	419,200	13.0 million
Unemployment Rate	July 2015	5.9%	5.3%
	July 2014	6.1%	6.2%
	Recession-Era Peak	11.3%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$41,200	\$51,900
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$48,900	\$56,400
Poverty Rate	2013	18.6%	14.5%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	15.5%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	5.2%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	7.2%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	15.6%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ▣ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in North Carolina grew by 1.4 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- ▣ Since 2009, annual North Carolina GDP growth has averaged 1.4 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- ▣ Home prices in North Carolina increased by 5.7 percent from the first quarter of 2014 to the first quarter of 2015. They are up 14.3 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- ▣ In June 2015, builders in North Carolina broke ground on 48,160 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 51,103 units. That marks an increase of 10.2 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ▣ In North Carolina, goods exports totaled \$2.4 billion in June and \$30.4 billion over the past year, up 8.4 percent from the 12 months ending in June 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- ▣ Exports over the past 12 months are up 30.7 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 North Carolina economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

*** For additional North Carolina-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the North Carolina office:
<https://www.ndworkforceintelligence.com/gsipub/index.asp?docid=543>

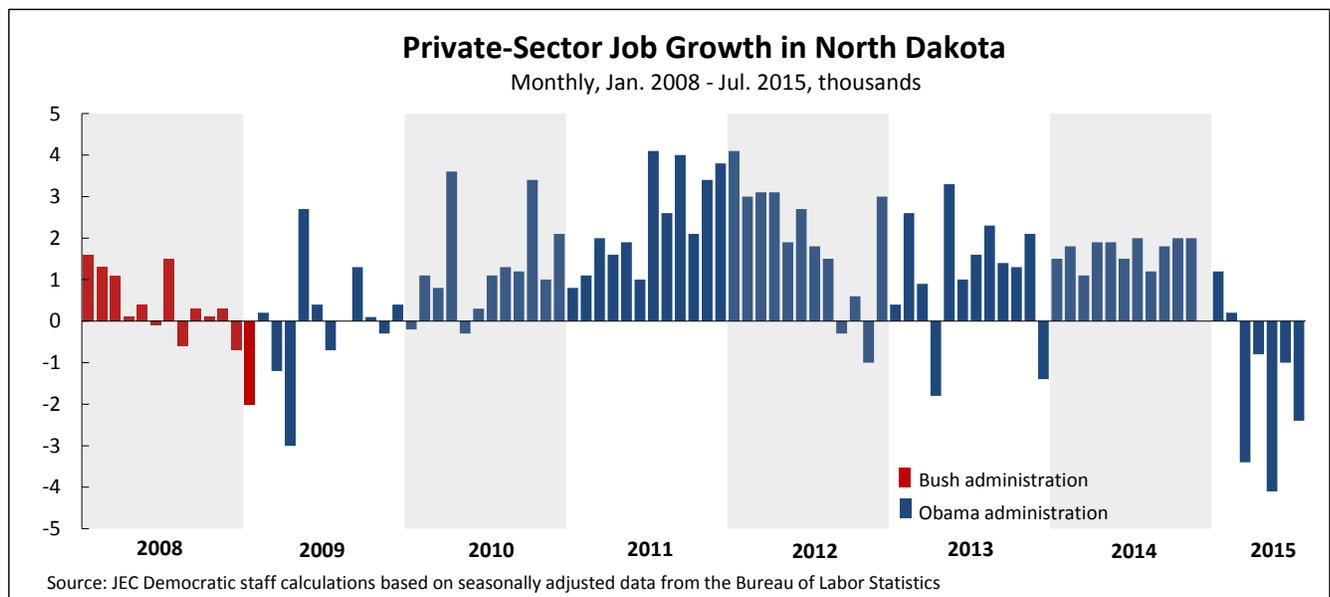


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: NORTH DAKOTA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through July 2015**
Last updated on August 21st; Data update next on September 18th*

JOBS

- In July, private-sector employment in North Dakota fell by 2,400 jobs. Over the past year, businesses have shed 3,300 jobs. This compares with an increase of 17,400 jobs over the 12 months through July 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, North Dakota businesses have added 88,500 jobs (an increase of 30.5 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.1 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: mining and logging at 220.0 percent (18,700 jobs), construction at 70.4 percent (15,000 jobs) and trade, transportation and utilities at 32.2 percent (25,400 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in North Dakota was 3.0 percent in July 2015, down 0.1 percentage point from June. The rate was 2.3 percentage points below the national rate of 5.3 percent.
- Unemployment is up 0.3 percentage point from one year earlier but remains 1.3 percentage points below its recent peak of 4.3 percent in May 2009.
- There were 12,300 North Dakota residents unemployed in July 2015.

EARNINGS

- In July 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in North Dakota were \$25.24. The average workweek was 35.5 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$896.02.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen 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

		North Dakota	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	-3,300	2.9 million
	Since Feb. 2010	88,500	13.0 million
Unemployment Rate	July 2015	3.0%	5.3%
	July 2014	2.7%	6.2%
	Recession-Era Peak	4.3%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$52,900	\$51,900
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$53,000	\$56,400
Poverty Rate	2013	9.9%	14.5%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	9.3%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	1.4%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	2.3%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	10.4%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in North Dakota grew by 6.3 percent in 2014, above the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual North Dakota GDP growth has averaged 8.6 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in North Dakota increased by 6.2 percent from the first quarter of 2014 to the first quarter of 2015. They are now 43.4 percent above their level in the fourth quarter of 2007.
- In June 2015, builders in North Dakota broke ground on 7,020 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 8,613 units. That marks a decrease of 14.9 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In North Dakota, goods exports totaled \$322 million in June and \$4.9 billion over the past year, up 24.4 percent from the 12 months ending in June 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 110.1 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 North Dakota economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

*** For additional North Dakota-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the North Dakota office:
<https://www.ndworkforceintelligence.com/analyzer/default.asp>

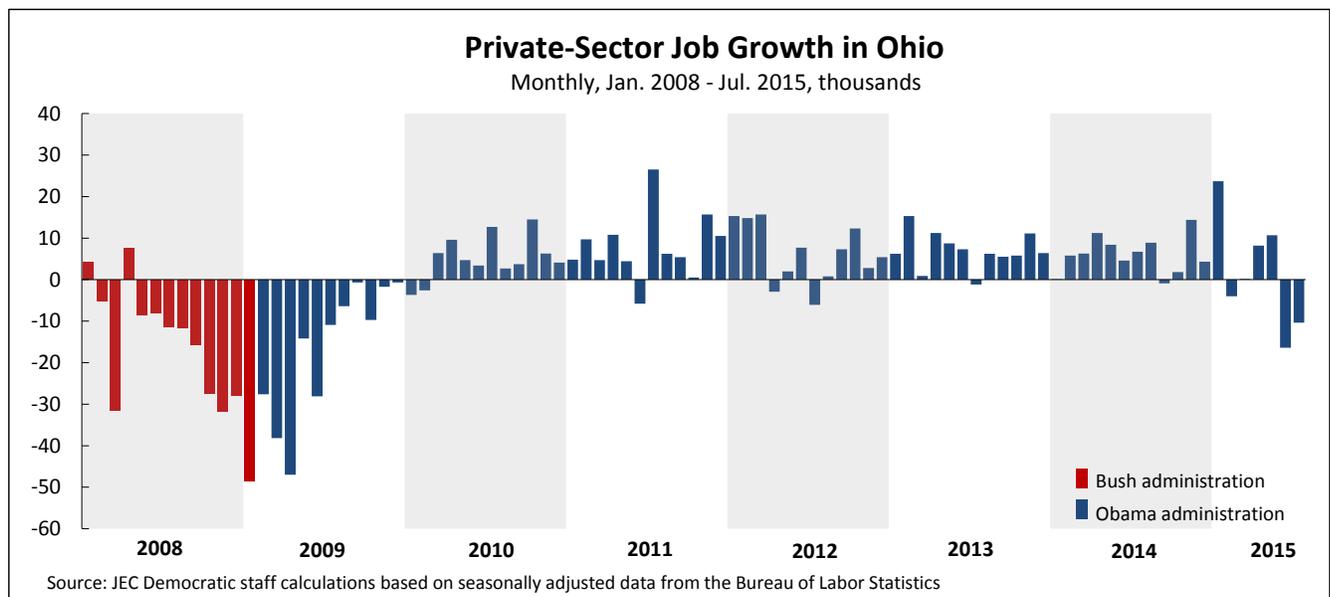


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: OHIO

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through July 2015**
Last updated on August 21st; Data update next on September 18th*

JOBS

- In July, private-sector employment in Ohio fell by 10,400 jobs. Over the past year, Ohio businesses have added 40,500 jobs. This compares with an increase of 78,100 jobs over the 12 months through July 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Ohio businesses have added 403,600 jobs (an increase of 9.6 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.1 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: mining and logging at 28.8 percent (3,200 jobs), professional and business services at 15.2 percent (92,800 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 14.6 percent (69,000 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Ohio was 5.0 percent in July 2015, down 0.2 percentage point from June. The rate was 0.3 percentage point below the national rate of 5.3 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.5 percentage point from one year earlier and is 6.0 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.0 percent in January 2010.
- There were 285,900 Ohio residents unemployed in July 2015.

EARNINGS

- In July 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Ohio were \$22.50. The average workweek was 34.1 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$767.25.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 3.1 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	40,500	2.9 million
	Since Feb. 2010	403,600	13.0 million
Unemployment Rate	July 2015	5.0%	5.3%
	July 2014	5.5%	6.2%
	Recession-Era Peak	11.0%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$46,400	\$51,900
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$55,200	\$56,400
Poverty Rate	2013	13.7%	14.5%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	12.8%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	3.1%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	4.6%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	11.0%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ❑ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Ohio grew by 2.1 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- ❑ Since 2009, annual Ohio GDP growth has averaged 2.2 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Ohio increased by 3.7 percent from the first quarter of 2014 to the first quarter of 2015. They are up 14.7 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- ❑ In June 2015, builders in Ohio broke ground on 12,320 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 18,912 units. That marks a decrease of 5.8 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Ohio, goods exports totaled \$4.4 billion in June and \$50.6 billion over the past year, up 6.4 percent from the 12 months ending in June 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 39.3 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 Ohio economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

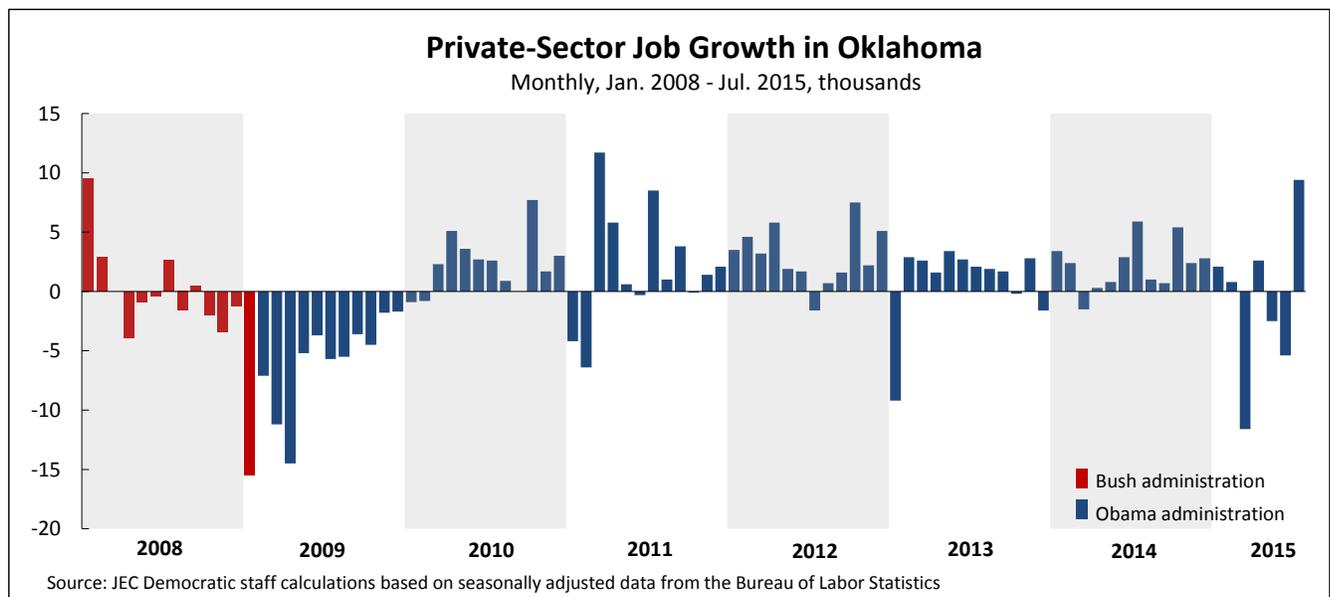


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: OKLAHOMA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through July 2015**
Last updated on August 21st; Data update next on September 18th*

JOBS

- In July, private-sector employment in Oklahoma grew by 9,400 jobs. Over the past year, Oklahoma businesses have added 7,700 jobs. This compares with an increase of 18,800 jobs over the 12 months through July 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Oklahoma businesses have added 122,300 jobs (an increase of 10.3 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.1 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: mining and logging at 32.0 percent (13,100 jobs), construction at 24.2 percent (15,700 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 14.2 percent (19,600 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Oklahoma was 4.5 percent in July 2015, holding constant from June. The rate was 0.8 percentage point below the national rate of 5.3 percent.
- Unemployment is up 0.1 percentage point from one year earlier but remains 2.6 percentage points below its recent peak of 7.1 percent in March 2010.
- There were 83,900 Oklahoma residents unemployed in July 2015.

EARNINGS

- In July 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Oklahoma were \$21.63. The average workweek was 34.4 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$744.07.
- 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

		Oklahoma	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	7,700	2.9 million
	Since Feb. 2010	122,300	13.0 million
Unemployment Rate	July 2015	4.5%	5.3%
	July 2014	4.4%	6.2%
	Recession-Era Peak	7.1%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$43,800	\$51,900
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$48,600	\$56,400
Poverty Rate	2013	14.0%	14.5%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	13.4%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	4.0%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	2.1%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	17.7%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ▣ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Oklahoma grew by 2.8 percent in 2014, above the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- ▣ Since 2009, annual Oklahoma GDP growth has averaged 2.5 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- ▣ Home prices in Oklahoma increased by 5.8 percent from the first quarter of 2014 to the first quarter of 2015. They are up 18.3 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- ▣ In June 2015, builders in Oklahoma broke ground on 9,540 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 12,023 units. That marks a decrease of 8.8 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ▣ In Oklahoma, goods exports totaled \$436 million in June and \$5.7 billion over the past year, down 8.2 percent from the 12 months ending in June 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- ▣ Exports over the past 12 months are up 21.6 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 Oklahoma economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

*** For additional Oklahoma-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Oklahoma office:
http://www.ok.gov/oesc_web/Services/Find_Labor_Market_Statistics/

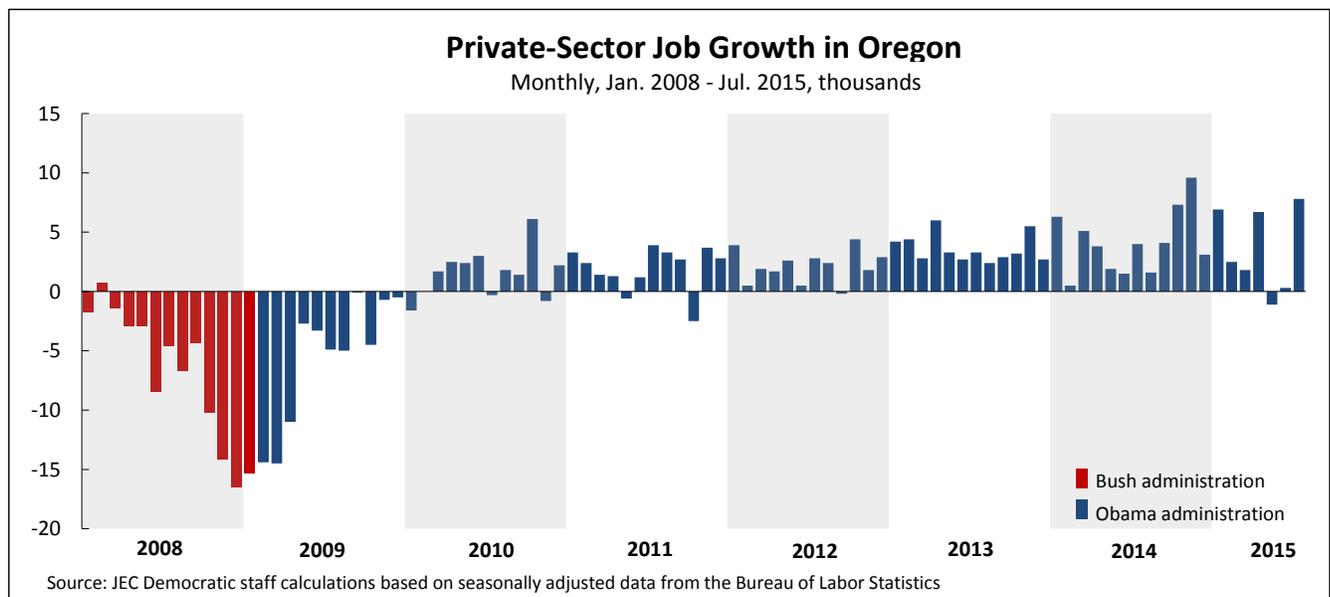


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: OREGON

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through July 2015**
Last updated on August 21st; Data update next on September 18th*

JOBS

- In July, private-sector employment in Oregon grew by 7,800 jobs. Over the past year, Oregon businesses have added 50,600 jobs. This compares with an increase of 39,800 jobs over the 12 months through July 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Oregon businesses have added 185,200 jobs (an increase of 14.3 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.1 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 25.1 percent (46,600 jobs), construction at 20.7 percent (14,100 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 16.5 percent (26,700 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Oregon was 5.9 percent in July 2015, up 0.4 percentage point from June. The rate was 0.6 percentage point above the national rate of 5.3 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.1 percentage points from one year earlier and is 6.0 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.9 percent in May 2009.
- There were 114,000 Oregon residents unemployed in July 2015.

EARNINGS

- In July 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Oregon were \$23.31. The average workweek was 34.1 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$794.87.
- 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

		Oregon	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	50,600	2.9 million
	Since Feb. 2010	185,200	13.0 million
Unemployment Rate	July 2015	5.9%	5.3%
	July 2014	7.0%	6.2%
	Recession-Era Peak	11.9%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$56,300	\$51,900
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$56,400	\$56,400
Poverty Rate	2013	15.1%	14.5%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	12.8%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	7.1%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	10.1%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	14.7%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Oregon grew by 3.6 percent in 2014, above the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Oregon GDP growth has averaged 2.4 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Oregon increased by 6.4 percent from the first quarter of 2014 to the first quarter of 2015. They are up 31.3 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In June 2015, builders in Oregon broke ground on 14,860 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 14,423 units. That marks an increase of 1.9 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Oregon, goods exports totaled \$1.7 billion in June and \$20.5 billion over the past year, up 10.0 percent from the 12 months ending in June 2014 (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 Oregon economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

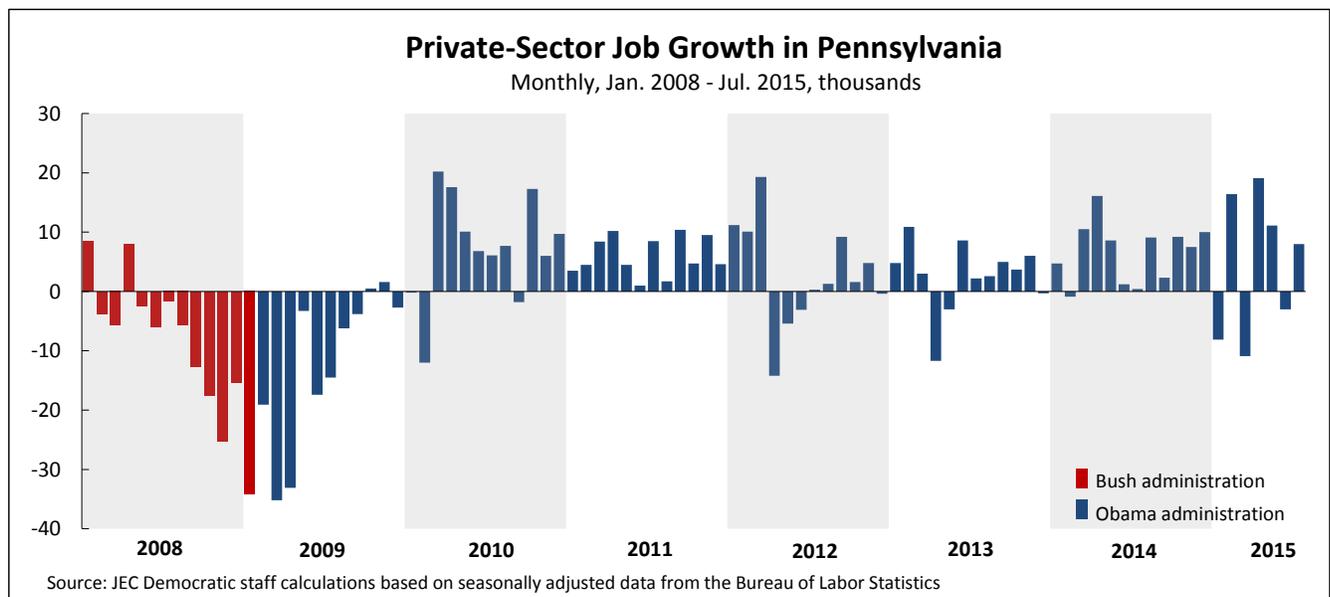


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: PENNSYLVANIA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through July 2015**
Last updated on August 21st; Data update next on September 18th*

JOBS

- In July, private-sector employment in Pennsylvania grew by 8,000 jobs. Over the past year, Pennsylvania businesses have added 70,700 jobs. This compares with an increase of 57,600 jobs over the 12 months through July 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Pennsylvania businesses have added 349,000 jobs (an increase of 7.3 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.1 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: mining and logging at 55.3 percent (13,000 jobs), construction at 14.5 percent (30,500 jobs) and professional and business services at 13.2 percent (89,500 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Pennsylvania was 5.4 percent in July 2015, holding constant from June. The rate was 0.1 percentage point above the national rate of 5.3 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.1 percentage point from one year earlier and is 3.3 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.7 percent in April 2010.
- There were 348,900 Pennsylvania residents unemployed in July 2015.

EARNINGS

- In July 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Pennsylvania were \$24.09. The average workweek was 34.0 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$819.06.
- 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

		Pennsylvania	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	70,700	2.9 million
	Since Feb. 2010	349,000	13.0 million
Unemployment Rate	July 2015	5.4%	5.3%
	July 2014	5.5%	6.2%
	Recession-Era Peak	8.7%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$54,000	\$51,900
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$54,400	\$56,400
Poverty Rate	2013	12.4%	14.5%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	10.4%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	4.7%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	7.8%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	9.7%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Pennsylvania grew by 1.8 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Pennsylvania GDP growth has averaged 1.5 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Pennsylvania increased by 2.7 percent from the first quarter of 2014 to the first quarter of 2015. They are up 8.9 percent since their recent low in the fourth quarter of 2011.
- In June 2015, builders in Pennsylvania broke ground on 17,350 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 19,364 units. That marks a decrease of 9.1 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Pennsylvania, goods exports totaled \$3.3 billion in June and \$39.7 billion over the past year, up 5.0 percent from the 12 months ending in June 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 31.8 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>

*** 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>

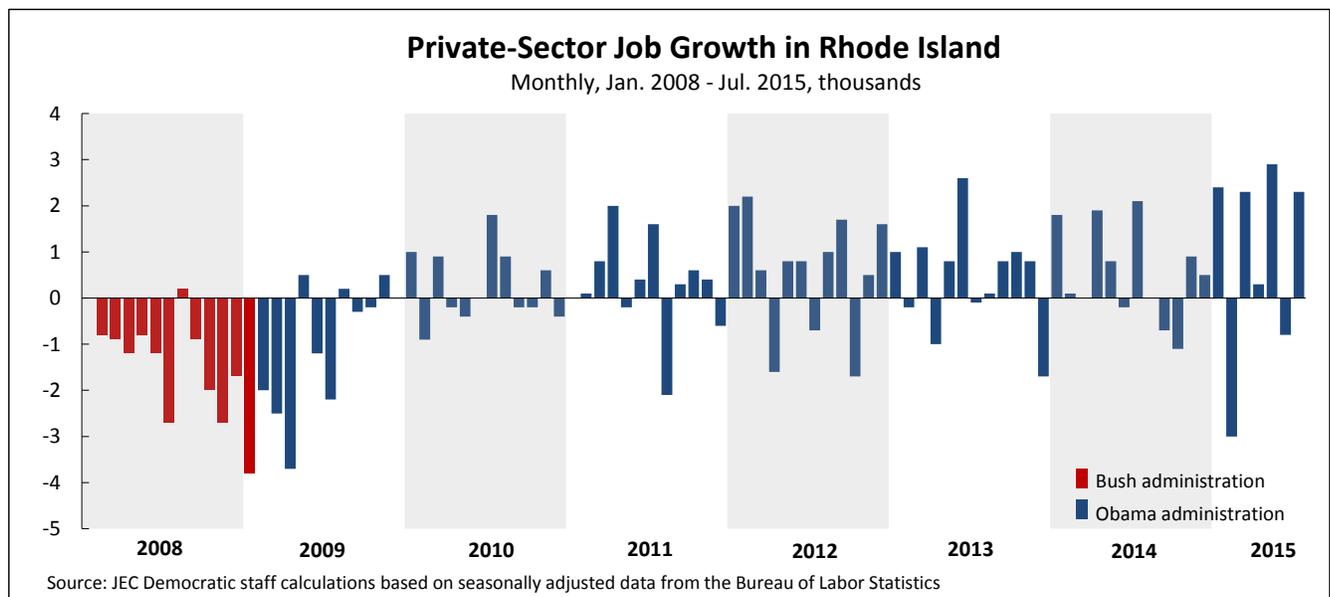


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: RHODE ISLAND

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through July 2015**
Last updated on August 21st; Data update next on September 18th*

JOBS

- In July, private-sector employment in Rhode Island grew by 2,300 jobs. Over the past year, Rhode Island businesses have added 6,000 jobs. This compares with an increase of 7,500 jobs over the 12 months through July 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Rhode Island businesses have added 31,000 jobs (an increase of 7.9 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.1 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 24.0 percent (12,600 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 13.3 percent (6,500 jobs) and other services at 8.1 percent (1,800 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Rhode Island was 5.8 percent in July 2015, down 0.1 percentage point from June. The rate was 0.5 percentage point above the national rate of 5.3 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.8 percentage points from one year earlier and is 5.5 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.3 percent in August 2009.
- There were 32,200 Rhode Island residents unemployed in July 2015.

EARNINGS

- In July 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Rhode Island were \$24.24. The average workweek was 33.6 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$814.46.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have fallen by 1.6 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	6,000	2.9 million
	Since Feb. 2010	31,000	13.0 million
Unemployment Rate	July 2015	5.8%	5.3%
	July 2014	7.6%	6.2%
	Recession-Era Peak	11.3%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$57,800	\$51,900
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$60,900	\$56,400
Poverty Rate	2013	13.5%	14.5%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	9.5%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	5.9%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	10.2%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	11.6%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ▣ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Rhode Island grew by 1.2 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- ▣ Since 2009, annual Rhode Island GDP growth has averaged 1.1 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- ▣ Home prices in Rhode Island increased by 2.9 percent from the first quarter of 2014 to the first quarter of 2015. They are up 10.7 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2013.
- ▣ In June 2015, builders in Rhode Island broke ground on 730 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 805 units. That marks a decrease of 2.2 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ▣ In Rhode Island, goods exports totaled \$166 million in June and \$2.3 billion over the past year, up 14.3 percent from the 12 months ending in June 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- ▣ Exports over the past 12 months are up 46.1 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 Rhode Island economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

*** For additional Rhode Island-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Rhode Island office:
<http://www.dlt.ri.gov/lmi/news/lfrelease.htm>

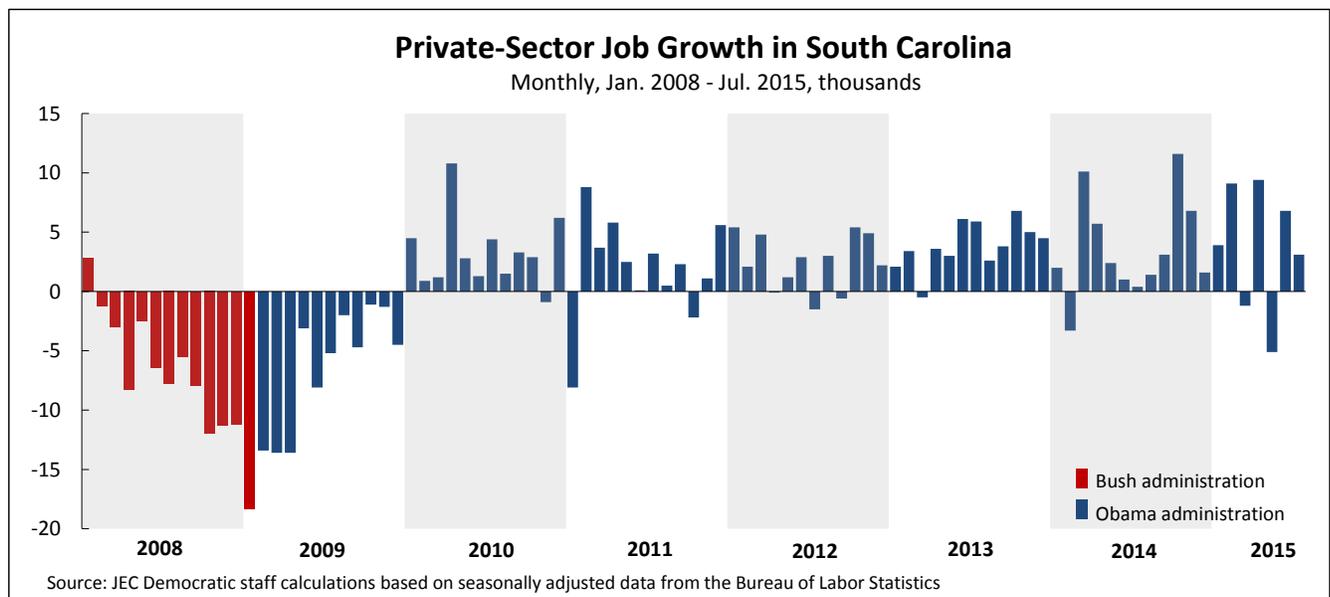


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: SOUTH CAROLINA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through July 2015**
Last updated on August 21st; Data update next on September 18th*

JOBS

- In July, private-sector employment in South Carolina grew by 3,100 jobs. Over the past year, South Carolina businesses have added 50,500 jobs. This compares with an increase of 41,000 jobs over the 12 months through July 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, South Carolina businesses have added 201,600 jobs (an increase of 14.0 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.1 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 29.1 percent (60,100 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 16.0 percent (33,000 jobs) and construction at 12.9 percent (10,200 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in South Carolina was 6.4 percent in July 2015, down 0.2 percentage point from June. The rate was 1.1 percentage points above the national rate of 5.3 percent.
- Unemployment held constant from one year earlier and is 5.3 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.7 percent in January 2010.
- There were 143,400 South Carolina residents unemployed in July 2015.

EARNINGS

- In July 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in South Carolina were \$21.26. The average workweek was 34.7 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$737.72.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 2.8 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	50,500	2.9 million
	Since Feb. 2010	201,600	13.0 million
Unemployment Rate	July 2015	6.4%	5.3%
	July 2014	6.4%	6.2%
	Recession-Era Peak	11.7%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$43,700	\$51,900
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$49,700	\$56,400
Poverty Rate	2013	15.9%	14.5%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	14.1%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	3.5%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	3.6%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	15.8%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in South Carolina grew by 2.2 percent in 2014, matching the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual South Carolina GDP growth has averaged 1.6 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in South Carolina increased by 6.5 percent from the first quarter of 2014 to the first quarter of 2015. They are up 18.9 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In June 2015, builders in South Carolina broke ground on 26,160 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 28,186 units. That marks an increase of 14.1 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In South Carolina, goods exports totaled \$2.6 billion in June and \$29.3 billion over the past year, up 12.3 percent from the 12 months ending in June 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 66.2 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 South Carolina economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

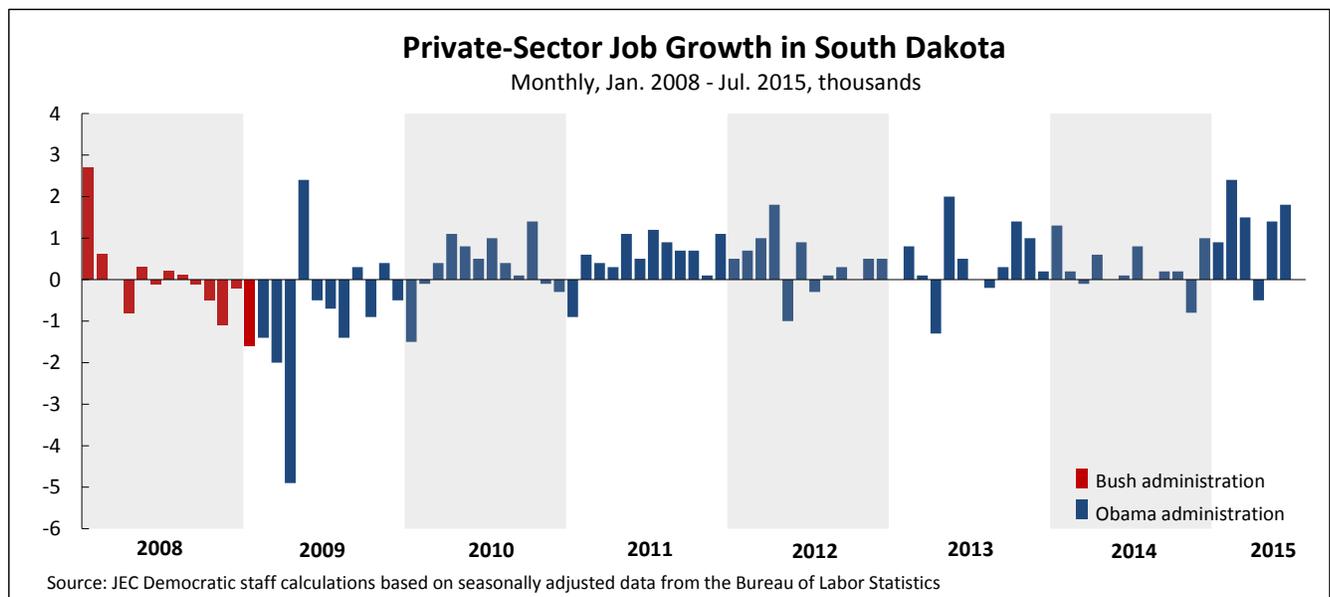


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: SOUTH DAKOTA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through July 2015**
Last updated on August 21st; Data update next on September 18th*

JOBS

- In July, private-sector employment in South Dakota was unchanged. Over the past year, South Dakota businesses have added 8,100 jobs. This compares with an increase of 5,600 jobs over the 12 months through July 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, South Dakota businesses have added 32,800 jobs (an increase of 10.2 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.1 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: manufacturing at 22.3 percent (8,100 jobs), logging, mining and construction at 15.8 percent (3,200 jobs) and professional and business services at 13.8 percent (3,700 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in South Dakota was 3.8 percent in July 2015, holding constant from June. The rate was 1.5 percentage points below the national rate of 5.3 percent.
- Unemployment is up 0.5 percentage point from one year earlier but remains 1.4 percentage points below its recent peak of 5.2 percent in January 2010.
- There were 17,300 South Dakota residents unemployed in July 2015.

EARNINGS

- In July 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in South Dakota were \$20.79. The average workweek was 34.4 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$715.18.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 4.3 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	8,100	2.9 million
	Since Feb. 2010	32,800	13.0 million
Unemployment Rate	July 2015	3.8%	5.3%
	July 2014	3.3%	6.2%
	Recession-Era Peak	5.2%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$54,500	\$51,900
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$52,200	\$56,400
Poverty Rate	2013	10.3%	14.5%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	9.4%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	3.7%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	3.9%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	11.3%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ▣ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in South Dakota grew by 0.6 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- ▣ Since 2009, annual South Dakota GDP growth has averaged 1.5 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- ▣ Home prices in South Dakota increased by 2.1 percent from the first quarter of 2014 to the first quarter of 2015. They are now 13.1 percent above their level in the fourth quarter of 2007.
- ▣ In June 2015, builders in South Dakota broke ground on 2,740 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 4,143 units. That marks a decrease of 16.7 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ▣ In South Dakota, goods exports totaled \$134 million in June and \$1.5 billion over the past year, up 0.7 percent from the 12 months ending in June 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- ▣ Exports over the past 12 months are up 37.9 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 South Dakota economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

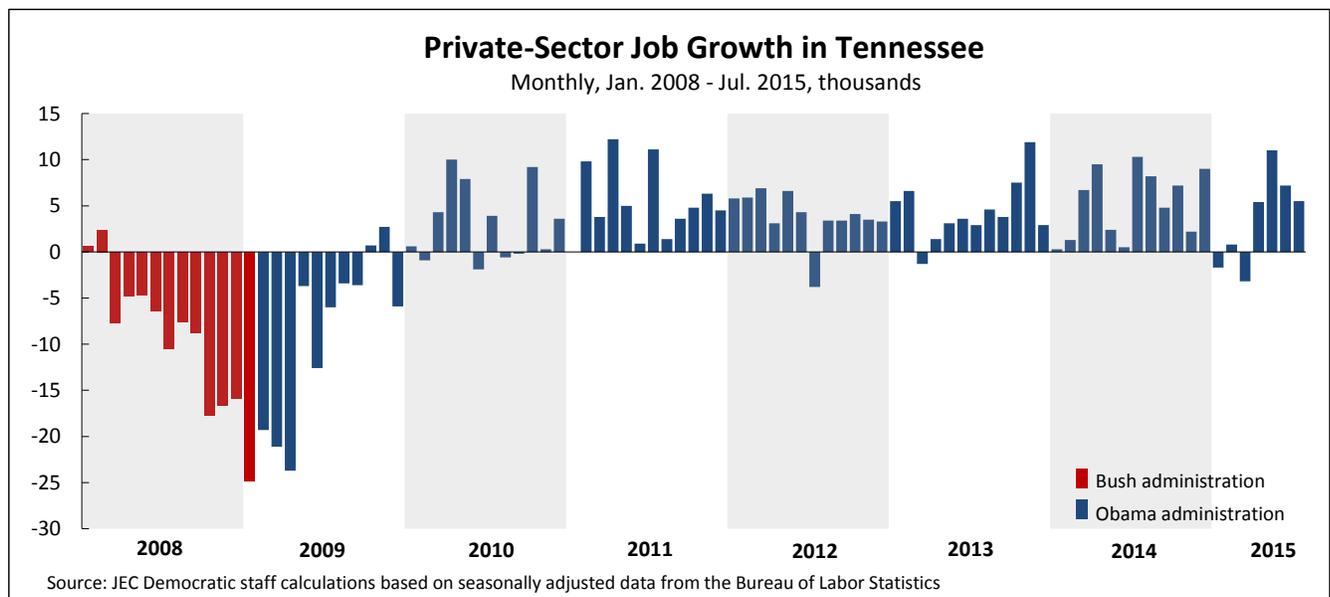


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: TENNESSEE

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through July 2015**
Last updated on August 21st; Data update next on September 18th*

JOBS

- In July, private-sector employment in Tennessee grew by 5,500 jobs. Over the past year, Tennessee businesses have added 56,400 jobs. This compares with an increase of 61,700 jobs over the 12 months through July 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Tennessee businesses have added 286,300 jobs (an increase of 13.2 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.1 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 29.1 percent (86,700 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 18.6 percent (48,400 jobs) and manufacturing at 12.0 percent (35,500 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Tennessee was 5.7 percent in July 2015, holding constant from June. The rate was 0.4 percentage point above the national rate of 5.3 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.9 percentage point from one year earlier and is 5.4 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.1 percent in June 2009.
- There were 176,800 Tennessee residents unemployed in July 2015.

EARNINGS

- In July 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Tennessee were \$20.75. The average workweek was 35.2 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$730.40.
- 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

		Tennessee	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	56,400	2.9 million
	Since Feb. 2010	286,300	13.0 million
Unemployment Rate	July 2015	5.7%	5.3%
	July 2014	6.6%	6.2%
	Recession-Era Peak	11.1%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$42,500	\$51,900
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$46,300	\$56,400
Poverty Rate	2013	18.1%	14.5%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	14.8%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	4.5%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	5.0%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	13.9%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Tennessee grew by 1.7 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Tennessee GDP growth has averaged 2.1 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Tennessee increased by 6.1 percent from the first quarter of 2014 to the first quarter of 2015. They are up 20.5 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In June 2015, builders in Tennessee broke ground on 28,200 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 27,621 units. That marks an increase of 19.3 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Tennessee, goods exports totaled \$2.9 billion in June and \$32.0 billion over the past year, up 3.2 percent from the 12 months ending in June 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 46.9 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 Tennessee economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

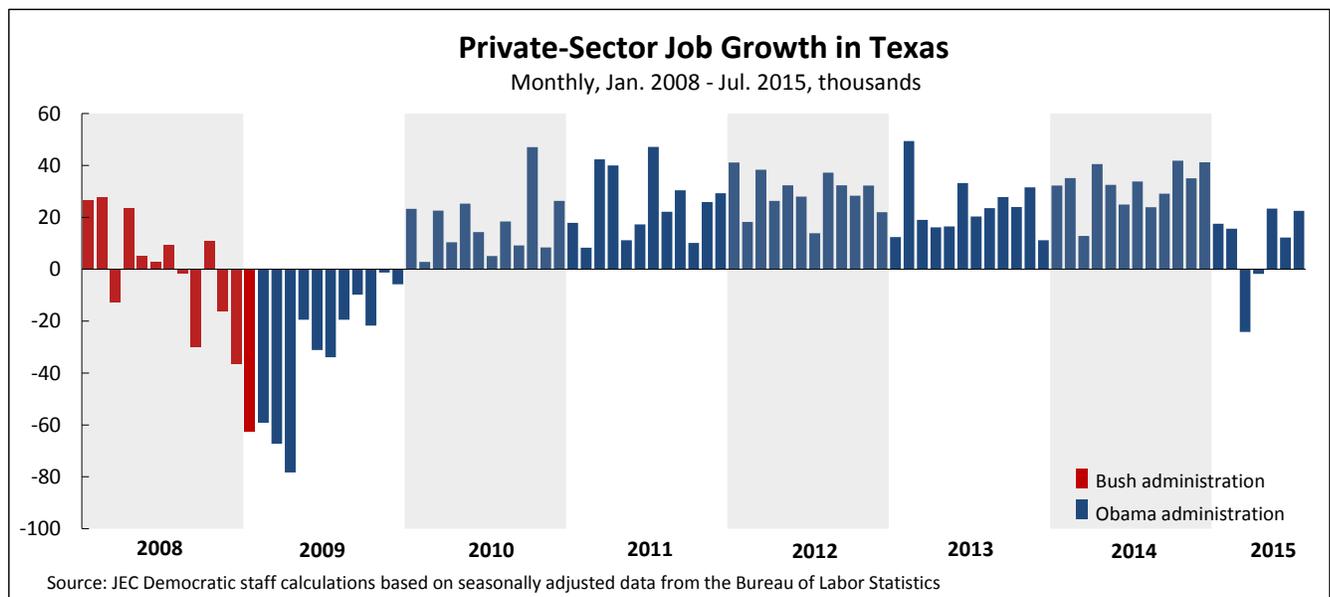


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: TEXAS

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through July 2015**
Last updated on August 21st; Data update next on September 18th*

JOBS

- In July, private-sector employment in Texas grew by 22,500 jobs. Over the past year, Texas businesses have added 236,200 jobs. This compares with an increase of 329,800 jobs over the 12 months through July 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Texas businesses have added 1,571,900 jobs (an increase of 18.7 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.1 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: mining and logging at 52.4 percent (101,400 jobs), professional and business services at 26.0 percent (327,100 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 25.8 percent (257,300 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Texas was 4.2 percent in July 2015, holding constant from June. The rate was 1.1 percentage points below the national rate of 5.3 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.8 percentage point from one year earlier and is 4.2 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.4 percent in October 2009.
- There were 541,300 Texas residents unemployed in July 2015.

EARNINGS

- In July 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Texas were \$24.24. The average workweek was 36.2 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$877.49.
- 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

		Texas	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	236,200	2.9 million
	Since Feb. 2010	1,571,900	13.0 million
Unemployment Rate	July 2015	4.2%	5.3%
	July 2014	5.0%	6.2%
	Recession-Era Peak	8.4%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$53,000	\$51,900
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$51,700	\$56,400
Poverty Rate	2013	16.8%	14.5%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	16.5%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	4.1%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	5.2%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	22.1%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Texas grew by 5.2 percent in 2014, above the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Texas GDP growth has averaged 4.7 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Texas increased by 6.5 percent from the first quarter of 2014 to the first quarter of 2015. They are up 26.4 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- In June 2015, builders in Texas broke ground on 181,760 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 162,008 units. That marks an increase of 7.4 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Texas, goods exports totaled \$21.5 billion in June and \$265.7 billion over the past year, down 2.7 percent from the 12 months ending in June 2014 (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 Texas economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

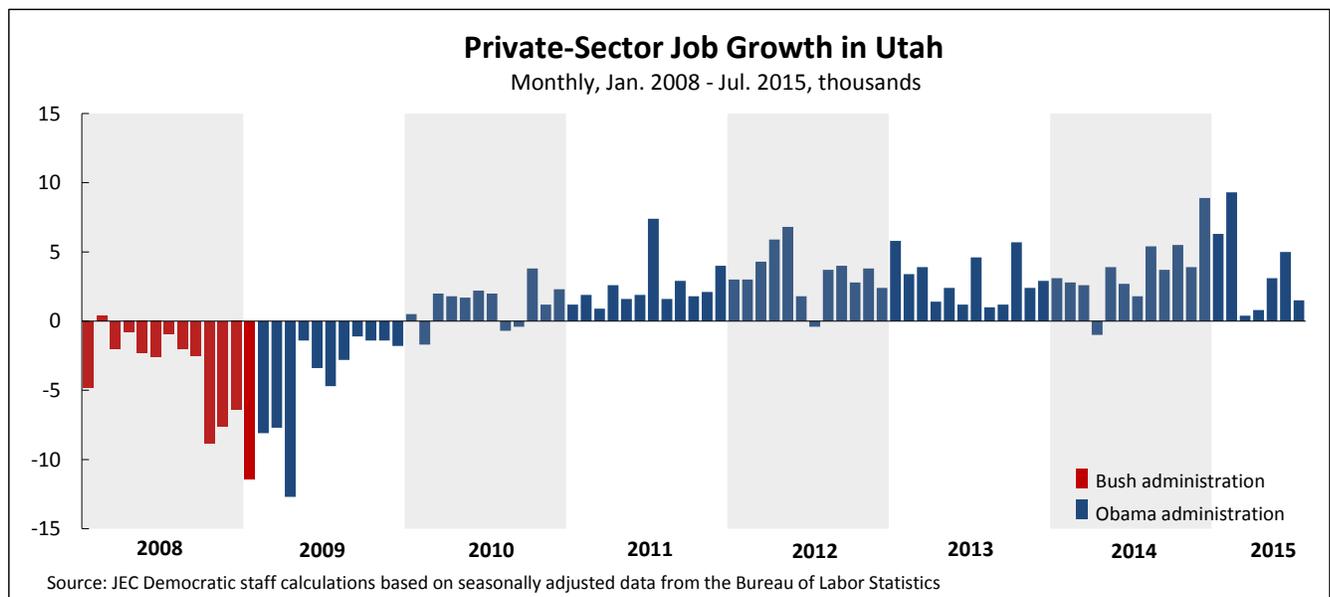


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: UTAH

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through July 2015**
Last updated on August 21st; Data update next on September 18th*

JOBS

- In July, private-sector employment in Utah grew by 1,500 jobs. Over the past year, Utah businesses have added 53,800 jobs. This compares with an increase of 29,100 jobs over the 12 months through July 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Utah businesses have added 192,500 jobs (an increase of 20.1 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.1 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 31.4 percent (46,700 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 28.4 percent (31,100 jobs) and construction at 22.4 percent (14,500 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Utah was 3.6 percent in July 2015, up 0.1 percentage point from June. The rate was 1.7 percentage points below the national rate of 5.3 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.1 percentage point from one year earlier and is 4.4 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.0 percent in May 2010.
- There were 53,000 Utah residents unemployed in July 2015.

EARNINGS

- In July 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Utah were \$24.06. The average workweek was 34.9 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$839.69.
- 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

		Utah	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	53,800	2.9 million
	Since Feb. 2010	192,500	13.0 million
Unemployment Rate	July 2015	3.6%	5.3%
	July 2014	3.7%	6.2%
	Recession-Era Peak	8.0%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$63,000	\$51,900
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$60,100	\$56,400
Poverty Rate	2013	8.3%	14.5%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	9.6%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	4.9%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	6.8%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	14.0%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Utah grew by 3.1 percent in 2014, above the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Utah GDP growth has averaged 2.4 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Utah increased by 5.8 percent from the first quarter of 2014 to the first quarter of 2015. They are up 31.6 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In June 2015, builders in Utah broke ground on 22,960 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 17,078 units. That marks an increase of 7.9 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Utah, goods exports totaled \$1.3 billion in June and \$13.0 billion over the past year, up 3.4 percent from the 12 months ending in June 2014 (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 Utah economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

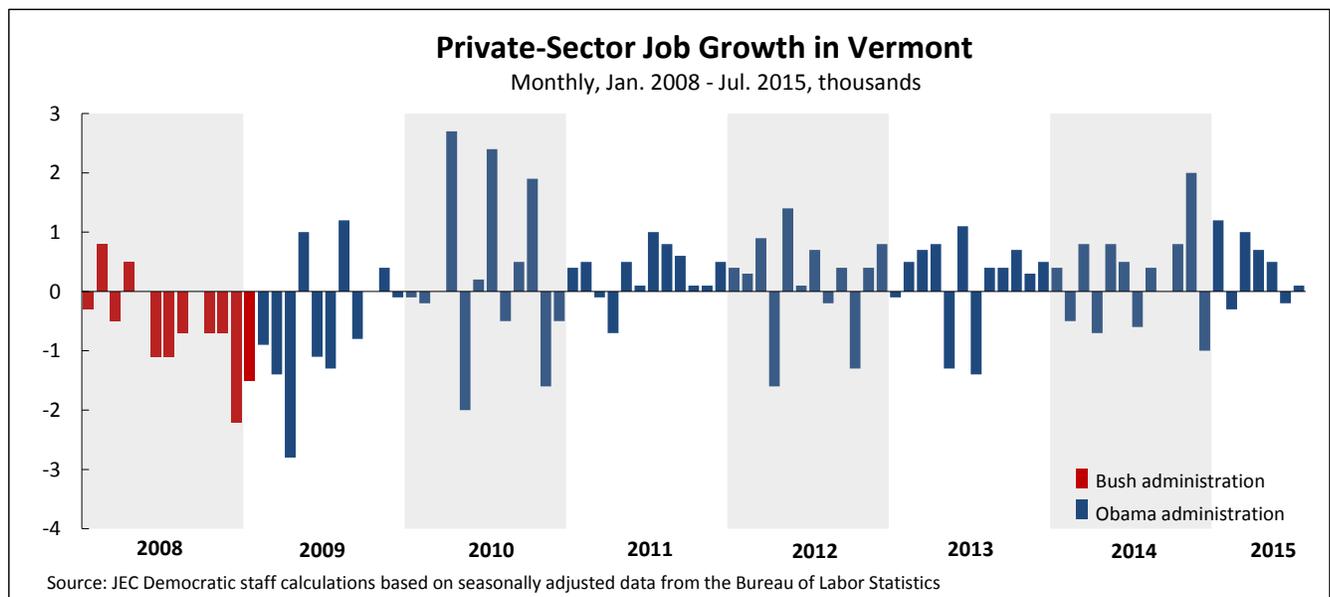


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: VERMONT

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through July 2015**
Last updated on August 21st; Data update next on September 18th*

JOBS

- In July, private-sector employment in Vermont grew by 100 jobs. Over the past year, Vermont businesses have added 5,200 jobs. This compares with an increase of 3,000 jobs over the 12 months through July 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Vermont businesses have added 17,700 jobs (an increase of 7.3 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.1 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 16.7 percent (3,800 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 14.2 percent (4,600 jobs) and construction at 12.2 percent (1,600 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Vermont was 3.6 percent in July 2015, holding constant from June. The rate was 1.7 percentage points below the national rate of 5.3 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.5 percentage point from one year earlier and is 3.4 percentage points below its recent peak of 7.0 percent in May 2009.
- There were 12,400 Vermont residents unemployed in July 2015.

EARNINGS

- In July 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Vermont were \$23.85. The average workweek was 33.9 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$808.52.
- 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

		Vermont	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	5,200	2.9 million
	Since Feb. 2010	17,700	13.0 million
Unemployment Rate	July 2015	3.6%	5.3%
	July 2014	4.1%	6.2%
	Recession-Era Peak	7.0%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$54,800	\$51,900
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$53,200	\$56,400
Poverty Rate	2013	8.7%	14.5%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	9.9%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	2.2%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	2.3%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	7.2%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ▣ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Vermont grew by 0.6 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- ▣ Since 2009, annual Vermont GDP growth has averaged 1.4 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- ▣ Home prices in Vermont increased by 4.6 percent from the first quarter of 2014 to the first quarter of 2015. They are up 5.4 percent since their recent low in the third quarter of 2011.
- ▣ In June 2015, builders in Vermont broke ground on 1,210 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 1,352 units. That marks an increase of 3.9 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ▣ In Vermont, goods exports totaled \$254 million in June and \$3.4 billion over the past year, down 4.3 percent from the 12 months ending in June 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- ▣ Exports over the past 12 months are up 1.7 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 Vermont economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

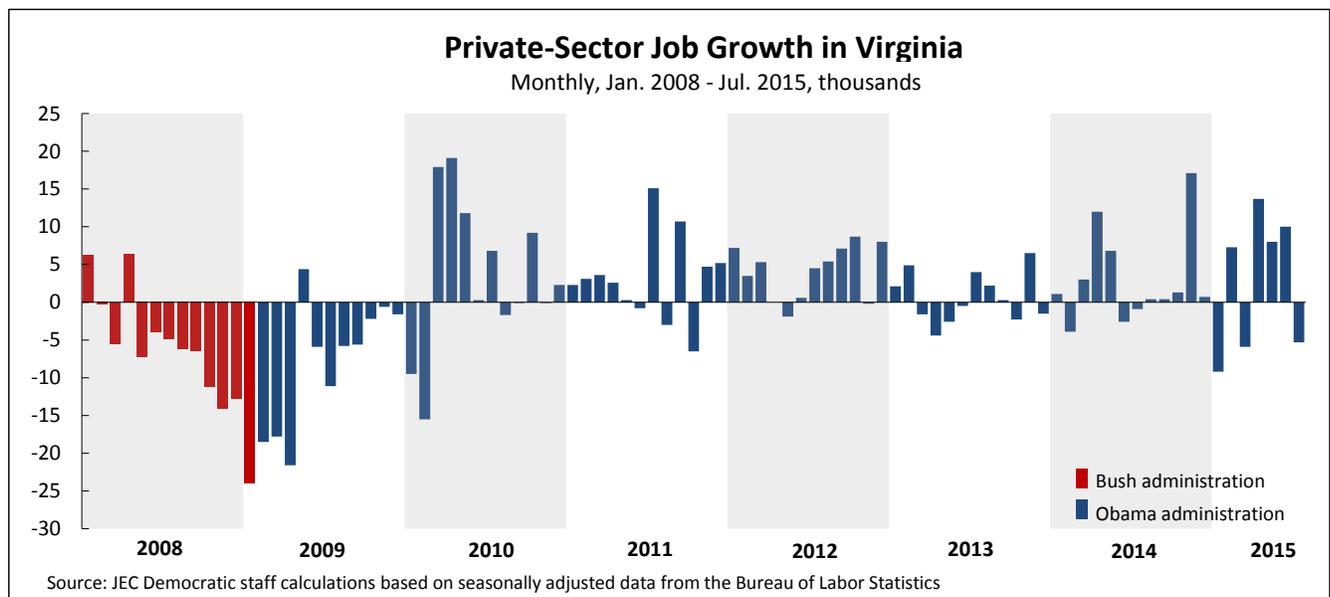


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: VIRGINIA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through July 2015**
Last updated on August 21st; Data update next on September 18th*

JOBS

- In July, private-sector employment in Virginia fell by 5,300 jobs. Over the past year, Virginia businesses have added 38,500 jobs. This compares with an increase of 20,700 jobs over the 12 months through July 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Virginia businesses have added 212,100 jobs (an increase of 7.3 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.1 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: leisure and hospitality at 12.0 percent (39,900 jobs), financial activities at 11.5 percent (20,400 jobs) and education and health services at 11.4 percent (51,700 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Virginia was 4.8 percent in July 2015, down 0.1 percentage point from June. The rate was 0.5 percentage point below the national rate of 5.3 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.3 percentage point from one year earlier and is 2.6 percentage points below its recent peak of 7.4 percent in February 2010.
- There were 202,700 Virginia residents unemployed in July 2015.

EARNINGS

- In July 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Virginia were \$25.80. The average workweek was 35.1 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$905.58.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 2.9 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	38,500	2.9 million
	Since Feb. 2010	212,100	13.0 million
Unemployment Rate	July 2015	4.8%	5.3%
	July 2014	5.1%	6.2%
	Recession-Era Peak	7.4%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$67,600	\$51,900
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$66,500	\$56,400
Poverty Rate	2013	10.4%	14.5%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	8.6%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	3.2%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	3.6%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	12.3%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ❑ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Virginia increased slightly (by less than 0.1 percent) in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- ❑ Since 2009, annual Virginia GDP growth has averaged 0.8 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Virginia increased by 2.2 percent from the first quarter of 2014 to the first quarter of 2015. They are up 12.8 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- ❑ In June 2015, builders in Virginia broke ground on 33,590 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 28,373 units. That marks an increase of 6.2 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Virginia, goods exports totaled \$1.5 billion in June and \$18.3 billion over the past year, up 3.4 percent from the 12 months ending in June 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 13.9 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 Virginia economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

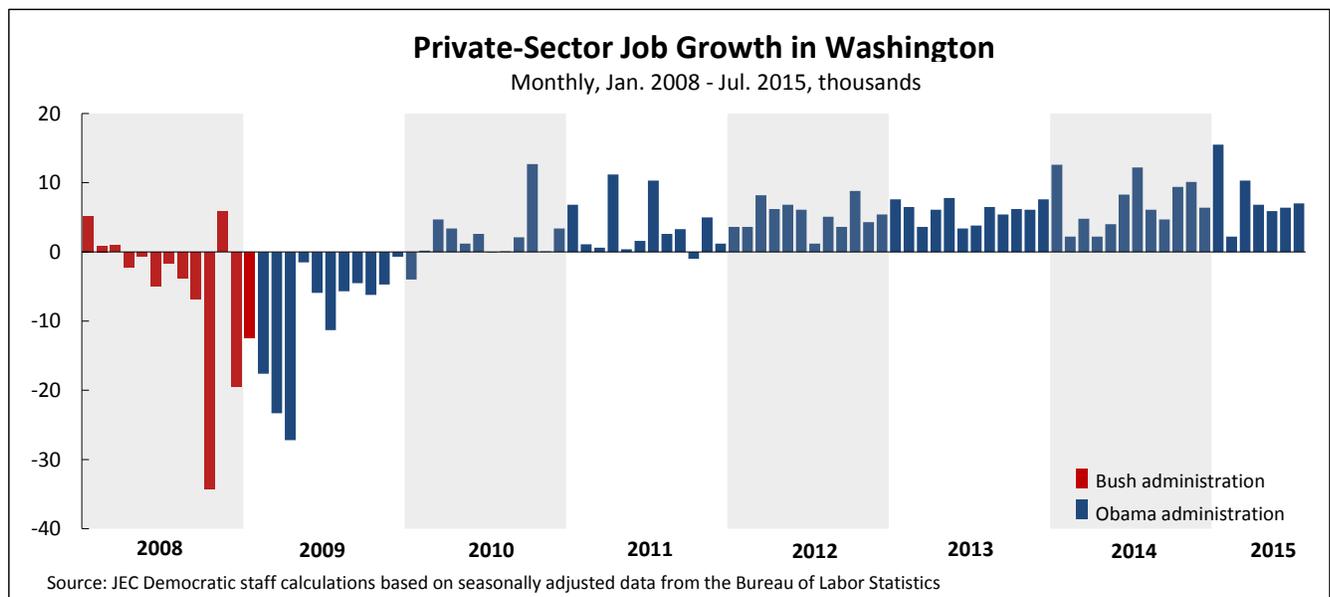


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: WASHINGTON

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through July 2015**
Last updated on August 21st; Data update next on September 18th*

JOBS

- In July, private-sector employment in Washington grew by 7,000 jobs. Over the past year, Washington businesses have added 90,800 jobs. This compares with an increase of 78,100 jobs over the 12 months through July 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Washington businesses have added 343,900 jobs (an increase of 15.1 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.1 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 21.6 percent (69,400 jobs), construction at 21.4 percent (30,800 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 15.8 percent (41,900 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Washington was 5.3 percent in July 2015, holding constant from June. The rate was the same as the national rate of 5.3 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.9 percentage point from one year earlier and is 5.1 percentage points below its recent peak of 10.4 percent in January 2010.
- There were 188,600 Washington residents unemployed in July 2015.

EARNINGS

- In July 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Washington were \$29.05. The average workweek was 34.3 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$996.42.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 2.9 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	90,800	2.9 million
	Since Feb. 2010	343,900	13.0 million
Unemployment Rate	July 2015	5.3%	5.3%
	July 2014	6.2%	6.2%
	Recession-Era Peak	10.4%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$60,100	\$51,900
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$65,300	\$56,400
Poverty Rate	2013	12.0%	14.5%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	10.2%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	6.4%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	11.4%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	14.0%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Washington grew by 3.0 percent in 2014, above the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Washington GDP growth has averaged 2.2 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Washington increased by 7.6 percent from the first quarter of 2014 to the first quarter of 2015. They are up 27.4 percent since their recent low in the fourth quarter of 2011.
- In June 2015, builders in Washington broke ground on 31,570 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 37,434 units. That marks an increase of 25.3 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Washington, goods exports totaled \$7.7 billion in June and \$88.5 billion over the past year, up 8.9 percent from the 12 months ending in June 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 60.3 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 Washington economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

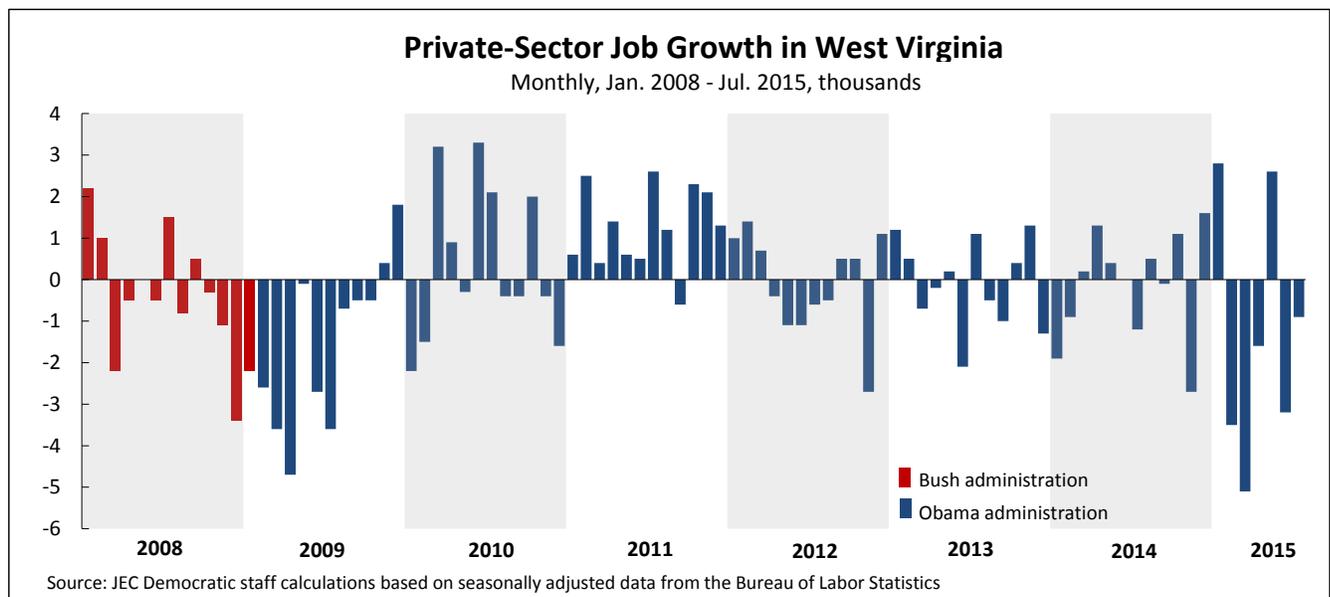


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: WEST VIRGINIA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through July 2015**
Last updated on August 21st; Data update next on September 18th*

JOBS

- In July, private-sector employment in West Virginia fell by 900 jobs. Over the past year, businesses have shed 8,500 jobs. This compares with a decrease of 3,200 jobs over the 12 months through July 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, West Virginia businesses have added 10,400 jobs (an increase of 1.8 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.1 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 12.3 percent (7,400 jobs), education and health services at 6.3 percent (7,600 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 1.0 percent (700 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in West Virginia was 7.5 percent in July 2015, up 0.1 percentage point from June. The rate was 2.2 percentage points above the national rate of 5.3 percent.
- Unemployment is up 1.0 percentage point from one year earlier but remains 1.3 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.8 percent in November 2010.
- There were 59,100 West Virginia residents unemployed in July 2015.

EARNINGS

- In July 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in West Virginia were \$20.66. The average workweek was 34.9 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$721.03.
- 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

		West Virginia	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	-8,500	2.9 million
	Since Feb. 2010	10,400	13.0 million
Unemployment Rate	July 2015	7.5%	5.3%
	July 2014	6.5%	6.2%
	Recession-Era Peak	8.8%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$40,200	\$51,900
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$47,300	\$56,400
Poverty Rate	2013	17.3%	14.5%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	14.8%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	4.9%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	11.1%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	14.0%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in West Virginia grew by 5.1 percent in 2014, above the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual West Virginia GDP growth has averaged 1.5 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in West Virginia decreased by 3.9 percent from the first quarter of 2014 to the first quarter of 2015. They are up 8.5 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In June 2015, builders in West Virginia broke ground on 3,650 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 2,543 units. That marks an increase of 37.2 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In West Virginia, goods exports totaled \$519 million in June and \$6.5 billion over the past year, down 14.9 percent from the 12 months ending in June 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 26.6 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>

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

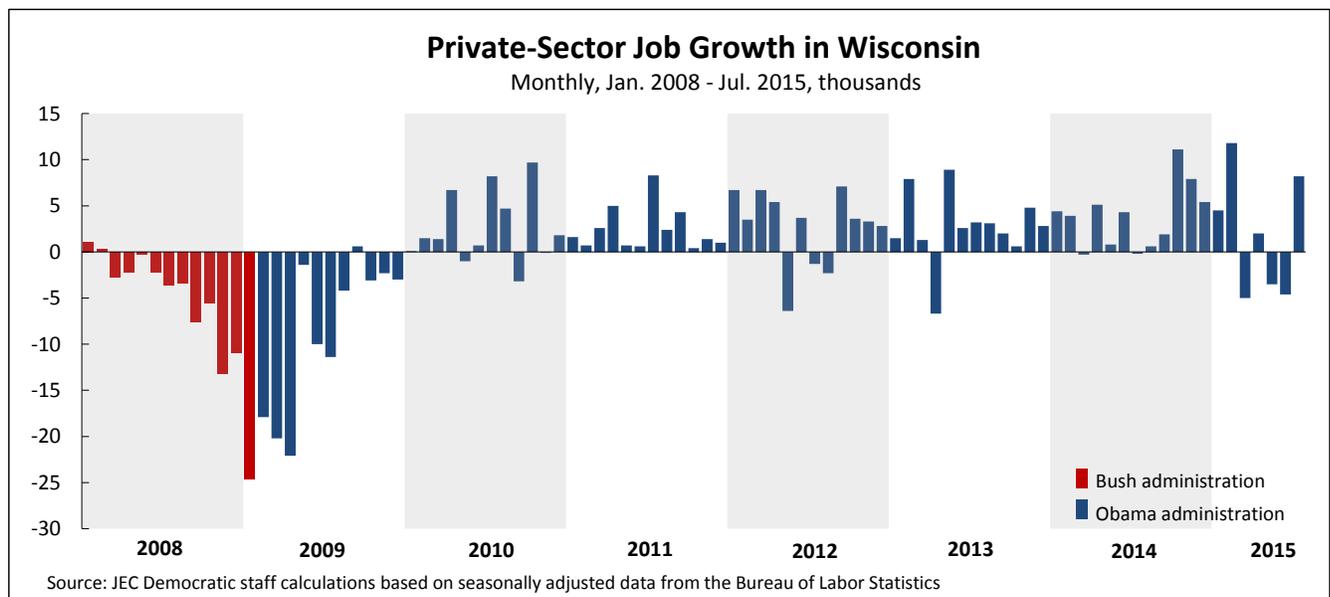


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: WISCONSIN

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through July 2015**
Last updated on August 21st; Data update next on September 18th*

JOBS

- In July, private-sector employment in Wisconsin grew by 8,200 jobs. Over the past year, Wisconsin businesses have added 40,300 jobs. This compares with an increase of 31,300 jobs over the 12 months through July 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Wisconsin businesses have added 181,000 jobs (an increase of 7.9 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.1 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: mining and logging at 37.9 percent (1,100 jobs), professional and business services at 17.9 percent (47,800 jobs) and manufacturing at 11.6 percent (49,400 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Wisconsin was 4.6 percent in July 2015, holding constant from June. The rate was 0.7 percentage point below the national rate of 5.3 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.8 percentage point from one year earlier and is 4.6 percentage points below its recent peak of 9.2 percent in January 2010.
- There were 142,300 Wisconsin residents unemployed in July 2015.

EARNINGS

- In July 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Wisconsin were \$23.06. The average workweek was 33.8 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$779.43.
- 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

		Wisconsin	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	40,300	2.9 million
	Since Feb. 2010	181,000	13.0 million
Unemployment Rate	July 2015	4.6%	5.3%
	July 2014	5.4%	6.2%
	Recession-Era Peak	9.2%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$55,300	\$51,900
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$57,600	\$56,400
Poverty Rate	2013	11.0%	14.5%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	11.0%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	4.1%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	2.5%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	9.1%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Wisconsin grew by 1.0 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Wisconsin GDP growth has averaged 1.8 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Wisconsin increased by 5.1 percent from the first quarter of 2014 to the first quarter of 2015. They are up 11.6 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In June 2015, builders in Wisconsin broke ground on 13,280 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 14,283 units. That marks a decrease of 2.8 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Wisconsin, goods exports totaled \$2.0 billion in June and \$22.6 billion over the past year, up 4.2 percent from the 12 months ending in June 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 26.8 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 Wisconsin economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

*** For additional Wisconsin-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Wisconsin office:
<http://worknet.wisconsin.gov/worknet/whatsnew.aspx>

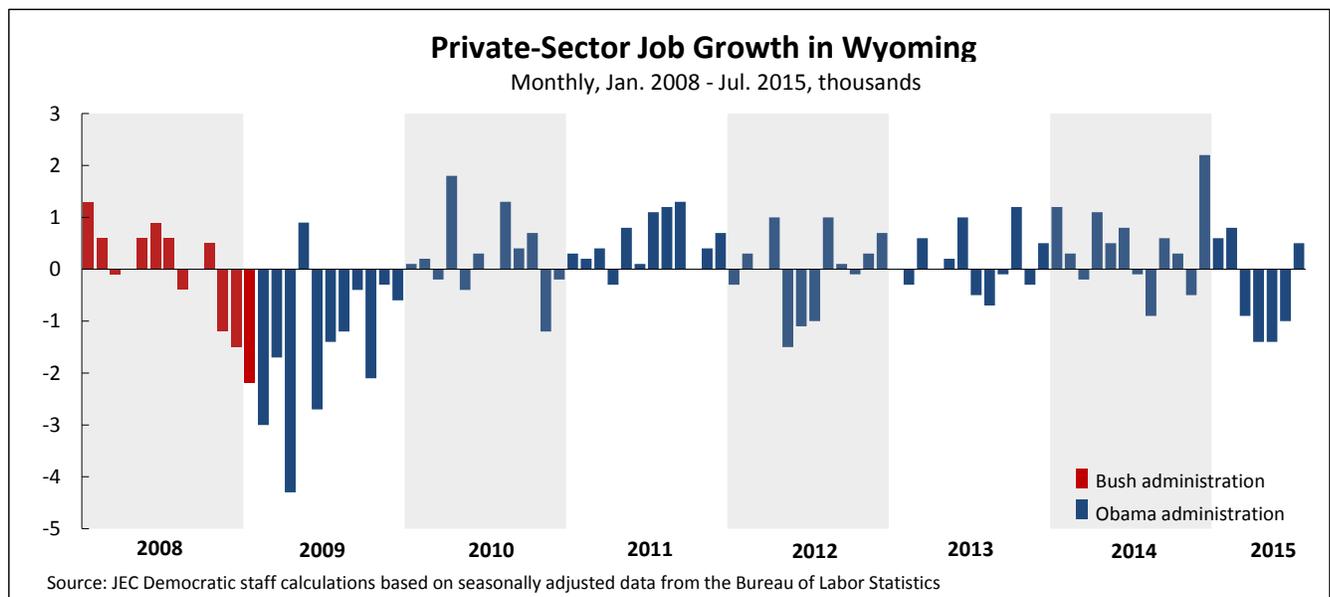


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: WYOMING

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through July 2015**
Last updated on August 21st; Data update next on September 18th*

JOBS

- In July, private-sector employment in Wyoming grew by 500 jobs. Over the past year, businesses have shed 1,100 jobs. This compares with an increase of 4,200 jobs over the 12 months through July 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Wyoming businesses have added 12,200 jobs (an increase of 5.9 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.1 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: manufacturing at 17.4 percent (1,500 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 14.2 percent (4,600 jobs) and professional and business services at 10.7 percent (1,800 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Wyoming was 4.1 percent in July 2015, down 0.1 percentage point from June. The rate was 1.2 percentage points below the national rate of 5.3 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.3 percentage point from one year earlier and is 3.1 percentage points below its recent peak of 7.2 percent in January 2010.
- There were 12,800 Wyoming residents unemployed in July 2015.

EARNINGS

- In July 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Wyoming were \$22.67. The average workweek was 35.7 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$809.32.
- 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

		Wyoming	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	-1,100	2.9 million
	Since Feb. 2010	12,200	13.0 million
Unemployment Rate	July 2015	4.1%	5.3%
	July 2014	4.4%	6.2%
	Recession-Era Peak	7.2%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$55,700	\$51,900
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$54,800	\$56,400
Poverty Rate	2013	11.8%	14.5%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	10.9%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	4.3%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	4.4%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	13.4%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Wyoming grew by 5.1 percent in 2014, above the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Wyoming GDP growth has averaged -0.2 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Wyoming increased by 3.0 percent from the first quarter of 2014 to the first quarter of 2015. They are up 16.0 percent since their recent low in the third quarter of 2010.
- In June 2015, builders in Wyoming broke ground on 1,740 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 1,609 units. That marks a decrease of 8.7 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Wyoming, goods exports totaled \$80 million in June and \$1.6 billion over the past year, up 16.3 percent from the 12 months ending in June 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 57.8 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 Wyoming economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

*** 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 2014 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	10,744,000	573,000	5.3%	2,535,000	182,000	7.2%
Alabama	170,000	9,000	5.6%	50,000	4,000	7.9%
Alaska	47,000	3,000	5.9%	17,000	1,000	7.5%
Arizona	285,000	16,000	5.7%	64,000	4,000	6.6%
Arkansas	83,000	5,000	6.0%	20,000	3,000	14.2%
California	871,000	64,000	7.4%	209,000	21,000	10.1%
Colorado	232,000	14,000	5.9%	59,000	5,000	8.5%
Connecticut	92,000	4,000	4.2%	16,000	2,000	12.9%
Delaware	32,000	2,000	6.1%	7,000	1,000	9.8%
District of Columbia	15,000	1,000	7.5%	3,000	-	4.1%
Florida	806,000	40,000	5.0%	190,000	9,000	4.8%
Georgia	405,000	31,000	7.6%	98,000	10,000	10.4%
Hawaii	49,000	2,000	5.1%	13,000	2,000	12.7%
Idaho	58,000	1,000	2.3%	13,000	1,000	4.0%
Illinois	343,000	24,000	7.0%	85,000	7,000	8.3%
Indiana	258,000	14,000	5.6%	52,000	5,000	10.0%
Iowa	125,000	5,000	4.2%	22,000	1,000	4.2%
Kansas	117,000	8,000	6.8%	34,000	4,000	12.2%
Kentucky	135,000	6,000	4.6%	29,000	3,000	10.8%
Louisiana	170,000	5,000	3.1%	30,000	2,000	6.0%
Maine	62,000	3,000	5.0%	12,000	1,000	7.2%
Maryland	222,000	19,000	8.5%	60,000	7,000	11.9%
Massachusetts	171,000	8,000	4.7%	41,000	5,000	11.9%
Michigan	289,000	18,000	6.3%	44,000	3,000	6.8%
Minnesota	176,000	9,000	4.9%	30,000	3,000	11.1%
Mississippi	97,000	4,000	3.9%	22,000	1,000	6.0%
Missouri	239,000	14,000	5.7%	55,000	1,000	2.2%
Montana	48,000	3,000	5.8%	12,000	-	3.8%
Nebraska	74,000	3,000	4.1%	15,000	1,000	5.2%
Nevada	135,000	10,000	7.1%	37,000	2,000	6.8%
New Hampshire	61,000	2,000	3.8%	11,000	-	1.5%
New Jersey	165,000	13,000	7.9%	26,000	3,000	12.0%
New Mexico	81,000	4,000	5.3%	21,000	2,000	9.3%
New York	392,000	23,000	5.8%	86,000	7,000	8.1%
North Carolina	366,000	19,000	5.2%	78,000	6,000	7.2%
North Dakota	31,000	-	1.4%	7,000	-	2.3%
Ohio	395,000	12,000	3.1%	79,000	4,000	4.6%
Oklahoma	157,000	6,000	4.0%	46,000	1,000	2.1%
Oregon	168,000	12,000	7.1%	39,000	4,000	10.1%
Pennsylvania	410,000	19,000	4.7%	88,000	7,000	7.8%
Rhode Island	34,000	2,000	5.9%	6,000	1,000	10.2%
South Carolina	192,000	7,000	3.5%	52,000	2,000	3.6%
South Dakota	38,000	1,000	3.7%	9,000	-	3.9%
Tennessee	282,000	13,000	4.5%	60,000	3,000	5.0%
Texas	927,000	38,000	4.1%	253,000	13,000	5.2%
Utah	77,000	4,000	4.9%	23,000	2,000	6.8%
Vermont	22,000	-	2.2%	2,000	-	2.3%
Virginia	508,000	17,000	3.2%	174,000	6,000	3.6%
Washington	324,000	21,000	6.4%	69,000	8,000	11.4%
West Virginia	67,000	3,000	4.9%	16,000	2,000	11.1%
Wisconsin	209,000	9,000	4.1%	42,000	1,000	2.5%
Wyoming	31,000	1,000	4.3%	9,000	-	4.4%

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.

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

Sources: State Economic Snapshots

Includes data available as of August 21, 2015.

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 - 2014.
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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