



STATE ECONOMIC SNAPSHOTs

JUNE 21, 2016

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June 21, 2016

State Economic Snapshots

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

Highlights

- Private-sector employment increased in 16 states and the District of Columbia in May.
- The unemployment rate fell in 21 states and the District of Columbia.
- Average hourly earnings, adjusted for inflation, increased in 44 states and the District of Columbia over the past year.
- Home prices increased in all 50 states and the District of Columbia over the year ending in the first quarter of 2016.
- Real gross domestic product (GDP) increased in 39 states and the District of Columbia over the year between the fourth quarter of 2014 and the fourth quarter of 2015.

Private-Sector Job Gains

Private-sector employment increased in 16 states and the District of Columbia in May. The largest private-sector gains were seen in Florida (21,500), California (14,200), Ohio (10,100), Wisconsin (9,700) and Washington (7,100). On a percentage basis, the largest gains were in the District of Columbia, South Dakota, Wisconsin, Florida and Washington.

Over the past 12 months, 44 states and the District of Columbia gained private-sector jobs, with California (381,900), Florida (239,000), Texas (135,500), Georgia (117,700) and Washington (89,500) recording the largest increases. The largest percentage gains in private-sector employment during this period were in Idaho, Utah, Oregon and Washington (3.5 percent each). Nationally, in the past year, 2.3 million private-sector jobs were added, a 1.9 percent increase.

Unemployment

The unemployment rate declined in 21 states and the District of Columbia in May. Four states and the District of Columbia had declines that were statistically significant – the District of Columbia, North Carolina (-0.3 percentage point each), Georgia (-0.2 percentage point), Florida and Maryland (-0.1 percentage point each). Five states had statistically significant increases from the prior month.

Over the past 12 months, 32 states and the District of Columbia reported declines in the unemployment rate. Sixteen states and the District of Columbia had declines that were statistically significant, with the largest of these declines in Tennessee (-1.7 percentage points), Arkansas (-1.6 percentage points), Oregon (-1.3 percentage points), California (-1.2 percentage points) and Maine (-1.0 percentage point). Two states had increases that were statistically significant.

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

South Dakota (2.5 percent) had the lowest unemployment rate in May, followed by New Hampshire (2.7 percent), Nebraska (3.0 percent), Vermont (3.1 percent), Hawaii and North Dakota (3.2 percent each). Alaska (6.7 percent) had the highest unemployment rate, followed by Illinois (6.4 percent), Louisiana (6.3 percent), New Mexico and West Virginia (6.2 percent each). The national unemployment rate was 4.7 percent in May, down from 5.5 percent a year prior.

Earnings

Average hourly earnings, adjusted for inflation, increased in 44 states and the District of Columbia over the past year. The largest earnings gains were posted in Delaware (9.1 percent), Connecticut (5.8 percent), North Carolina (5.3 percent), Georgia (4.8 percent) and Alabama (4.6 percent). Earnings declined in five states and were roughly unchanged in one state. Nationally, real average hourly earnings increased by 2.1 percent (not seasonally adjusted) in the past year. The District of Columbia (\$38.91) had the highest average hourly earnings in May, followed by Massachusetts (\$31.15), Connecticut (\$30.66), Washington (\$30.37) and New York (\$29.27).

Home Prices

Home values appreciated in all 50 states and the District of Columbia over the year between the first quarter of 2015 and the first quarter of 2016, according to the Federal Housing Finance Agency's purchase-only, seasonally adjusted House Price Index. Home prices increased the most in Oregon (11.8 percent), Florida (11.2 percent), Washington (10.9 percent), Nevada (9.4 percent) and Colorado (9.0 percent). Nationally, home prices rose by 5.7 percent during this period.

State Gross Domestic Product

Real gross domestic product (GDP) increased in 39 states and the District of Columbia over the year between the fourth quarter of 2014 and the fourth quarter of 2015, according to data from the Bureau of Economic Analysis. The strongest increases were concentrated in the West. GDP increased fastest in California (4.2 percent), Oregon (4.1 percent), Utah, Florida (3.4 percent each) and Montana (3.2 percent). Nine states reported declines in GDP over the year, and GDP was roughly unchanged in two states. Nationally, real GDP by state increased by 2.0 percent during this period.²

As seen in the **table on page 5**, over the past three years (between the fourth quarter of 2012 and the fourth quarter of 2015), real GDP increased in the District of Columbia and every state but Alaska. Alaska is also one of two states, along with Wyoming, to record negative GDP growth since the second quarter of 2009, when the Great Recession officially ended at the national level.

Energy producing states which benefited directly from the natural gas boom have recorded the strongest GDP growth since the second quarter of 2009, as well as over the entire recession and recovery period (from the fourth quarter of 2007 to the fourth quarter of 2015). This is despite slowing or negative growth in 2015. North Dakota, Texas, Oklahoma and Nebraska rank 1st, 2nd and tied for 3rd, respectively, for fastest growth during the past six and one-half years. The same states rank 1st, 2nd, 4th and 5th for average annual growth since the fourth quarter of 2007, the prerecession peak for GDP at the national level.

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

As the natural gas boom waned, the North Dakota and Oklahoma economies contracted in 2015, experiencing GDP declines of 6.7 percent and 1.2 percent, respectively, between the fourth quarter of 2014 and the fourth quarter of 2015. North Dakota's economy shrank at a faster rate than any other state over that period. Texas, which recorded average annual GDP growth of 3.8 percent over the past six and one-half years, saw growth slow to 1.8 percent last year, for a ranking of 18th in the country.

Several states hit hard by the housing crash still have not returned to their prerecession GDP levels. While the state economies in Florida, Nevada and Arizona have strengthened recently (with real GDP growth ranking 3rd, 12th and 31st, respectively, for 2015), average annual GDP growth since the fourth quarter of 2007 is negative in each of these states. Only three other states have GDPs that remain below their fourth quarter 2007 levels. By contrast, California, which also was hit hard by the housing bust, has surpassed its prerecession GDP peak, ranking 1st for GDP growth in the past year, 3rd in the past three years, 6th in the past six and one-half years and 13th since the national prerecession peak in the fourth quarter of 2007.

Key Employment Sectors

Manufacturing

Manufacturing employment expanded in 23 states during May. The largest increases were in Florida, North Carolina (2,700 each), New Jersey (2,100), Arizona (1,800) and Connecticut (1,200). On a percentage basis, the largest gains were in South Dakota, Alaska, Hawaii, Arizona and Wyoming.

Over the past 12 months, 23 states added manufacturing positions. On a percentage basis, the biggest gains were in Florida (3.2 percent), Montana (3.1 percent), Tennessee, Maryland (3.0 percent each) and Idaho (2.8 percent). Across the country, 39,000 manufacturing positions have been lost in the last 12 months, a 0.3 percent decrease.

Construction

Construction employment increased in 19 states during May. The largest gains were reported in New Jersey (2,900), Florida (2,500), Oklahoma (1,800), Virginia (1,700) and Washington (1,600). The largest percentage gains during the month were in Oklahoma, New Jersey, Alaska, Hawaii, New Mexico and Nebraska.

In the past 12 months, 39 states added construction jobs. The greatest percentage gains over the past year were in Hawaii (19.7 percent), Iowa (13.4 percent), Nevada (10.1 percent), Idaho (8.9 percent) and Georgia (8.1 percent). Nationally, over this period, construction employment increased by 219,000 positions, a 3.4 percent increase.

Professional and Business Services

Professional and business services employment increased in 21 states and the District of Columbia during May. The largest increases were posted in California (12,800), Florida (7,500), New York (5,400), Maryland (3,300) and Washington (2,300). The largest percentage gains were in Wyoming, West Virginia, the District of Columbia, Kansas, Maine and Maryland.

In the past year, 39 states and the District of Columbia added jobs in professional and business services. The largest percentage gains were in Oregon, Delaware (5.8 percent each), Washington (4.8 percent), Georgia (4.7 percent) and South Carolina (4.4 percent). The U.S. economy overall has added 525,000 professional and business services jobs during this time, a 2.7 percent increase.

Unemployment Rate (May 2016)	
South Dakota	2.5%
New Hampshire	2.7%
Nebraska	3.0%
Vermont	3.1%
Hawaii	3.2%
North Dakota	3.2%
Colorado	3.4%
Maine	3.5%
Idaho	3.7%
Kansas	3.7%
Arkansas	3.8%
Minnesota	3.8%
Utah	3.8%
Virginia	3.8%
Iowa	3.9%
Delaware	4.1%
Tennessee	4.1%
Massachusetts	4.2%
Montana	4.2%
Wisconsin	4.2%
Missouri	4.3%
Texas	4.4%
Maryland	4.5%
Oregon	4.5%
Florida	4.7%
Michigan	4.7%
New York	4.7%
Oklahoma	4.7%
UNITED STATES	4.7%
New Jersey	4.9%
Indiana	5.0%
Kentucky	5.1%
North Carolina	5.1%
Ohio	5.1%
California	5.2%
Georgia	5.3%
Rhode Island	5.4%
Pennsylvania	5.5%
Arizona	5.6%
South Carolina	5.6%
Wyoming	5.6%
Connecticut	5.7%
Mississippi	5.8%
Washington	5.8%
Alabama	6.1%
District of Columbia	6.1%
Nevada	6.1%
New Mexico	6.2%
West Virginia	6.2%
Louisiana	6.3%
Illinois	6.4%
Alaska	6.7%
Puerto Rico	11.7%

Job Growth in America: Change in Private-Sector Jobs				
Data through May 2016	Since Before Recession (December 2007)		Under President Obama (January 2009)	
	Percentage	Net Jobs	Percentage	Net Jobs
UNITED STATES	5.0%	5,768,000	9.3%	10,331,000
Alabama	-2.7%	-44,800	2.9%	45,400
Alaska	8.2%	19,400	7.6%	18,100
Arizona	1.6%	37,100	9.6%	200,500
Arkansas	1.8%	18,000	4.6%	44,600
California	7.3%	945,500	12.7%	1,565,300
Colorado	10.0%	196,300	13.1%	251,300
Connecticut	-0.1%	-2,100	2.8%	39,000
Delaware	3.9%	14,700	8.4%	30,500
District of Columbia	16.2%	75,600	15.6%	73,200
Florida	6.1%	415,300	14.6%	921,900
Georgia	6.2%	216,200	12.1%	399,200
Hawaii	3.6%	18,200	9.7%	46,100
Idaho	5.9%	31,800	12.9%	65,400
Illinois	0.8%	43,000	4.7%	232,700
Indiana	3.2%	80,800	9.1%	221,300
Iowa	3.7%	47,300	5.8%	72,700
Kansas	1.2%	13,600	2.2%	24,600
Kentucky	2.8%	43,200	7.5%	111,100
Louisiana	4.9%	76,800	5.6%	87,200
Maine	-0.5%	-2,600	2.6%	12,800
Maryland	3.5%	74,000	6.8%	139,700
Massachusetts	7.2%	206,800	9.8%	275,300
Michigan	3.4%	123,000	12.7%	420,400
Minnesota	4.7%	110,600	7.6%	173,400
Mississippi	-2.1%	-18,800	2.8%	24,200
Missouri	0.9%	20,900	3.8%	87,200
Montana	3.9%	13,900	7.8%	27,000
Nebraska	5.3%	42,600	6.5%	51,800
Nevada	-1.0%	-11,400	8.1%	84,100
New Hampshire	2.8%	15,800	5.4%	29,300
New Jersey	0.5%	15,700	4.3%	143,500
New Mexico	-2.1%	-13,800	1.3%	8,500
New York	8.7%	628,700	10.5%	748,700
North Carolina	3.6%	126,000	9.6%	313,500
North Dakota	24.3%	69,500	22.9%	66,200
Ohio	2.0%	92,900	7.0%	308,200
Oklahoma	3.1%	39,300	4.1%	51,500
Oregon	5.5%	78,900	12.3%	166,400
Pennsylvania	2.2%	109,200	4.5%	223,700
Puerto Rico	-8.9%	-64,500	-4.8%	-33,600
Rhode Island	0.7%	2,800	5.3%	21,300
South Carolina	5.2%	82,600	11.7%	175,900
South Dakota	6.9%	23,100	7.1%	23,600
Tennessee	5.6%	134,100	11.4%	256,800
Texas	14.9%	1,310,400	15.6%	1,364,400
Utah	11.5%	121,400	17.2%	172,800
Vermont	2.0%	5,100	5.1%	12,600
Virginia	3.1%	97,100	6.0%	181,600
Washington	8.7%	214,300	12.1%	288,400
West Virginia	-2.5%	-15,800	-1.7%	-10,300
Wisconsin	2.5%	60,400	5.6%	134,300
Wyoming	-7.1%	-16,100	-6.7%	-15,200

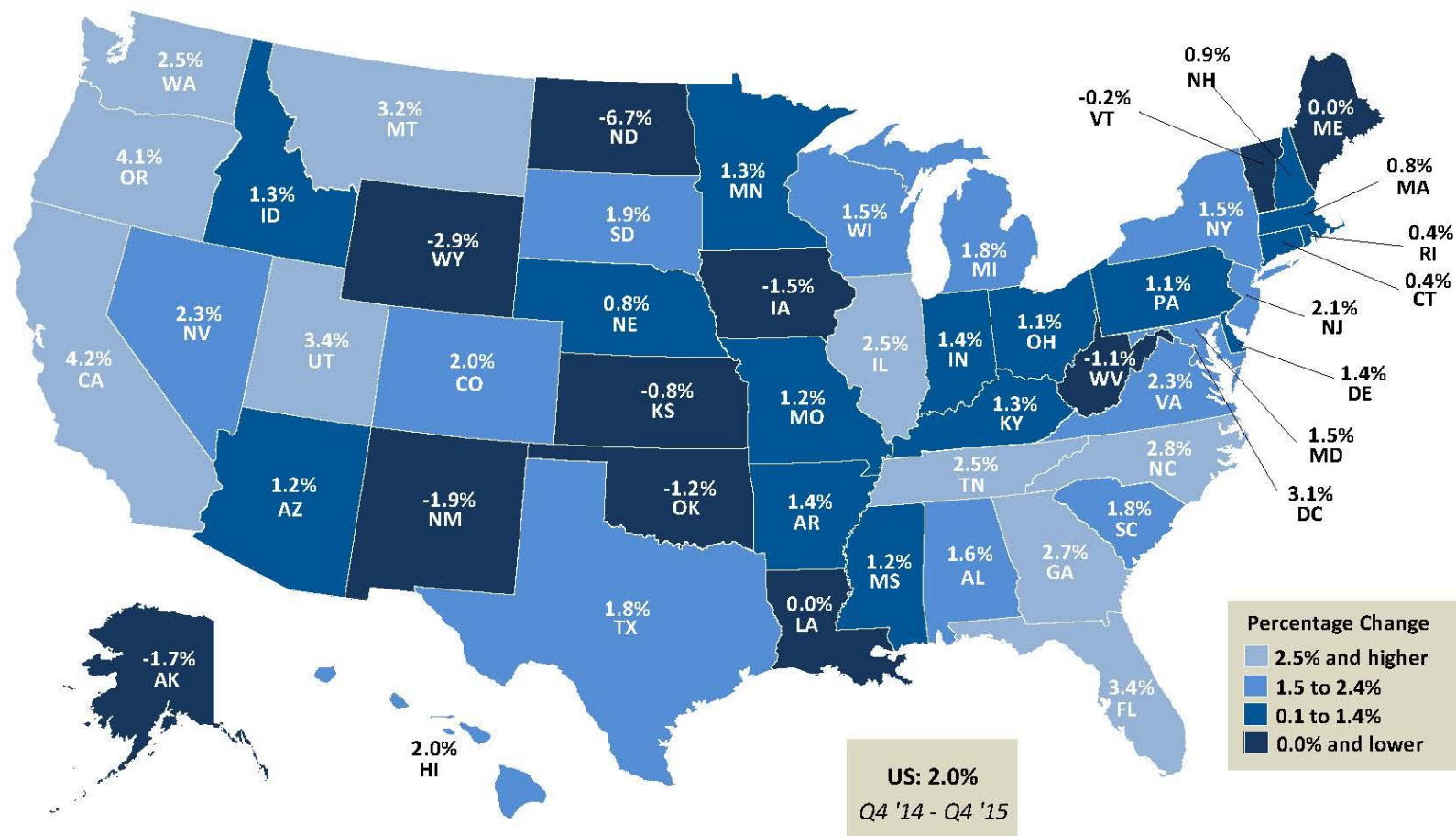
Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Growth by State								
	2015 (Q4 2014 to Q4 2015)		Past 3 Years (Q4 2012 to Q4 2015)		Since National Low Point (Q2 2009 to Q4 2015)		Since National Prerecession Peak (Q4 2007 to Q4 2015)	
	% Change	Rank	Average Annual % Change	Rank	Average Annual % Change	Rank	Average Annual % Change	Rank
UNITED STATES	2.0%		2.2%		1.9%		1.0%	
Alabama	1.6%	21	1.5%	29	1.3%	32	0.5%	38
Alaska	-1.7%	48	-3.2%	51	-0.6%	50	0.9%	22
Arizona	1.2%	31	1.3%	38	1.3%	32	-0.5%	49
Arkansas	1.4%	25	2.8%	7	2.2%	13	0.8%	26
California	4.2%	1	3.1%	3	2.4%	6	1.2%	13
Colorado	2.0%	15	3.2%	2	2.5%	5	1.6%	6
Connecticut	0.4%	39	0.5%	49	0.3%	48	-0.8%	50
Delaware	1.4%	25	2.6%	16	1.0%	39	0.9%	22
District of Columbia	3.1%	6	1.7%	26	1.3%	32	1.3%	12
Florida	3.4%	3	3.1%	3	1.7%	24	-0.1%	46
Georgia	2.7%	8	2.8%	7	1.6%	27	0.6%	33
Hawaii	2.0%	15	1.5%	29	1.4%	30	0.6%	33
Idaho	1.3%	28	2.7%	12	1.6%	27	0.3%	41
Illinois	2.5%	9	1.5%	29	1.2%	36	0.3%	41
Indiana	1.4%	25	2.7%	12	2.3%	10	0.7%	32
Iowa	-1.5%	47	1.7%	26	2.1%	15	1.0%	16
Kansas	-0.8%	44	0.4%	50	1.3%	32	0.6%	33
Kentucky	1.3%	28	1.9%	24	2.0%	17	0.8%	26
Louisiana	0.0%	41	1.1%	42	0.4%	47	0.5%	38
Maine	0.0%	41	1.3%	38	0.3%	48	-0.1%	46
Maryland	1.5%	22	1.5%	29	1.2%	36	1.0%	16
Massachusetts	0.8%	37	1.4%	35	1.8%	20	1.0%	16
Michigan	1.8%	18	1.9%	24	2.3%	10	0.3%	41
Minnesota	1.3%	28	2.8%	7	2.4%	6	1.4%	9
Mississippi	1.2%	31	0.8%	45	0.7%	45	0.0%	45
Missouri	1.2%	31	1.6%	28	0.9%	43	0.5%	38
Montana	3.2%	5	2.5%	17	2.4%	6	1.4%	9
Nebraska	0.8%	37	2.5%	17	2.6%	3	1.9%	5
Nevada	2.3%	12	2.8%	7	1.0%	39	-1.0%	51
New Hampshire	0.9%	36	1.4%	35	1.8%	20	0.8%	26
New Jersey	2.1%	14	1.3%	38	1.0%	39	0.1%	44
New Mexico	-1.9%	49	1.4%	35	0.7%	45	0.8%	26
New York	1.5%	22	0.7%	46	1.7%	24	1.5%	7
North Carolina	2.8%	7	2.8%	7	1.4%	30	0.9%	22
North Dakota	-6.7%	51	0.6%	48	7.1%	1	6.8%	1
Ohio	1.1%	34	2.5%	17	2.3%	10	0.9%	22
Oklahoma	-1.2%	46	1.0%	44	2.6%	3	2.0%	4
Oregon	4.1%	2	2.7%	12	1.8%	20	1.5%	7
Pennsylvania	1.1%	34	2.0%	21	1.7%	24	1.0%	16
Rhode Island	0.4%	39	2.0%	21	1.2%	36	0.6%	33
South Carolina	1.8%	18	2.7%	12	1.8%	20	0.6%	33
South Dakota	1.9%	17	1.5%	29	2.1%	15	2.2%	3
Tennessee	2.5%	9	2.0%	21	2.2%	13	1.1%	14
Texas	1.8%	18	3.4%	1	3.8%	2	2.9%	2
Utah	3.4%	3	3.1%	3	2.4%	6	1.4%	9
Vermont	-0.2%	43	1.5%	29	1.6%	27	0.8%	26
Virginia	2.3%	12	1.1%	42	1.0%	39	0.8%	26
Washington	2.5%	9	3.0%	6	2.0%	17	1.1%	14
West Virginia	-1.1%	45	1.2%	41	0.9%	43	1.0%	16
Wisconsin	1.5%	22	2.1%	20	2.0%	17	1.0%	16
Wyoming	-2.9%	50	0.7%	46	-1.0%	51	-0.4%	48

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

Notes: Includes data through Q4 2015; national GDP prerecession peak in Q4 2007 and low point in Q2 2009 do not necessarily correspond to the peaks and low points in each individual state; ranks are among the 50 states and the District of Columbia and are based on the average annual percentage change rounded to one decimal place; data are seasonally adjusted; due to methodological differences, total U.S. real GDP by state may differ slightly from national GDP figures

Real GDP by State: Percentage Change in 2015

Q4 2014 to Q4 2015 (Released June 14th)



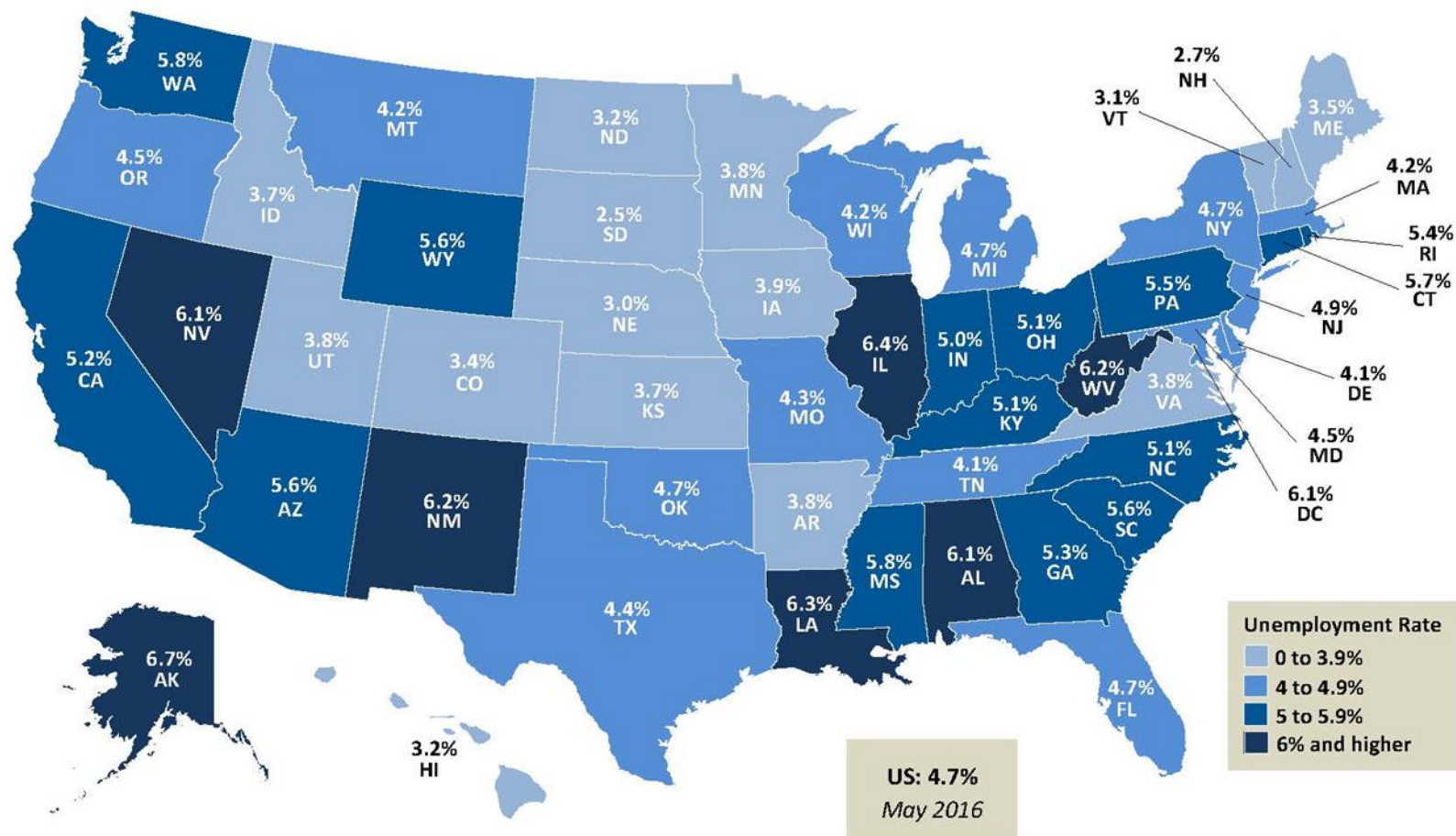
Source: JEC Democratic staff based on data from the Bureau of Economic Analysis (Q1 2016 data will be released on July 27th)

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



Current Unemployment Rates Across States

May 2016 (Released June 17th)



Source: JEC Democratic staff based on data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (state data update next on July 22, 2016)



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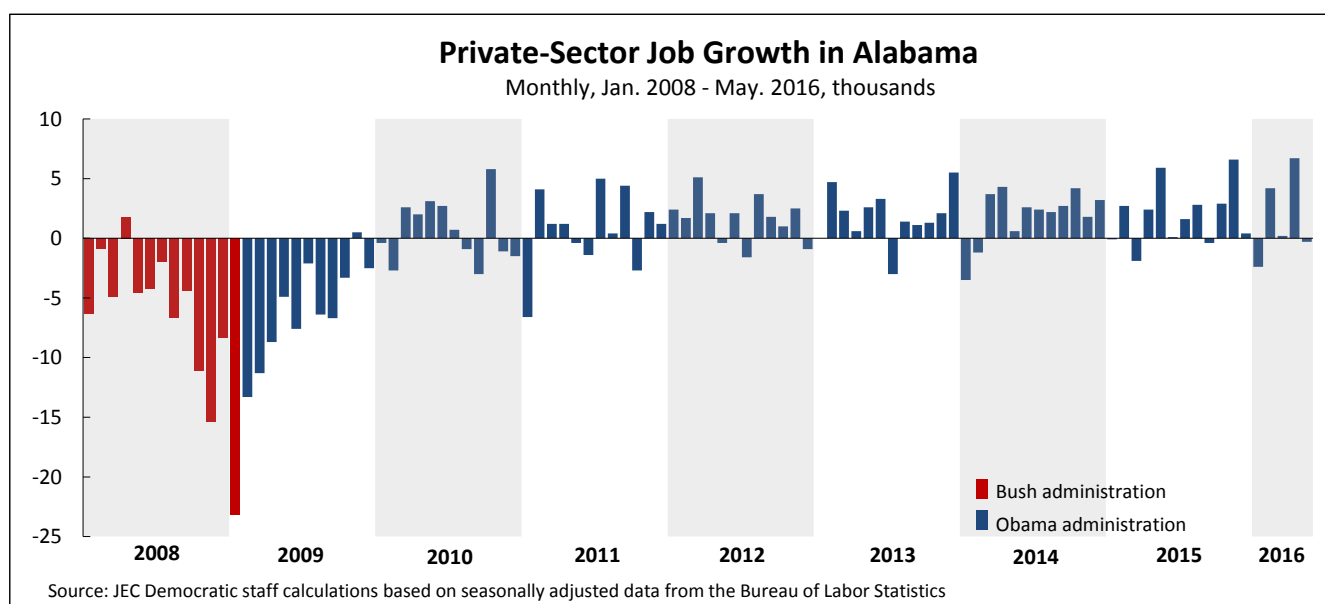
ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: ALABAMA

Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through May 2016

Last updated on June 17th; June data will be released on July 22nd

JOBS

- In May, private-sector employment in Alabama fell by 300 jobs. Over the past year, Alabama businesses have added 22,400 jobs. This compares with an increase of 28,100 jobs over the 12 months through May 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Alabama businesses have added 114,800 jobs (an increase of 7.8 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.6 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 15.2 percent (31,000 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 13.7 percent (22,900 jobs) and education and health services at 8.8 percent (18,700 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Alabama was 6.1 percent in May 2016, holding constant from April. The rate was 1.4 percentage points above the national rate of 4.7 percent.
- Unemployment held constant from one year earlier and is 5.8 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.9 percent in November 2009.
- There were 132,100 Alabama residents unemployed in May 2016.

EARNINGS

- In May 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Alabama were \$21.78. The average workweek was 35.9 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$781.90.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 4.6 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 2.1 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Alabama	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added.....	Past 12 Months	22,400	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	114,800	14.5 million
Unemployment Rate	May 2016	6.1%	4.7%
	May 2015	6.1%	5.5%
	Recession-Era Peak	11.9%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$).....	2014	\$42,300	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$48,200	\$57,400
Poverty Rate.....	2014	17.8%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	14.5%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate.....	2015	3.1%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate.....	2015	4.6%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance.....	2014	12.1%	11.7%
	2013	13.6%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Alabama grew by 1.6 percent over the four quarters through the fourth quarter of 2015, below the national average growth rate of 2.0 percent.*
- Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Alabama GDP growth has averaged 1.3 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Alabama increased by 3.7 percent from the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2016. They are up 15.6 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In April 2016, builders in Alabama broke ground on 18,280 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 14,793 units. That marks an increase of 19.0 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Alabama, goods exports totaled \$1.7 billion in April and \$19.5 billion over the past year, up 8.2 percent from the 12 months ending in April 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 56.0 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 Alabama economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

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



ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: ALASKA

Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through May 2016

Last updated on June 17th; June data will be released on July 22nd

JOBS

- In May, private-sector employment in Alaska grew by 300 jobs. Over the past year, Alaska businesses have shed 2,700 jobs. This compares with an increase of 2,800 jobs over the 12 months through May 2015.
- 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 13.6 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: education and health services at 18.7 percent (7,700 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 16.3 percent (5,100 jobs) and manufacturing at 9.4 percent (1,200 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Alaska was 6.7 percent in May 2016, up 0.1 percentage point from April. The rate was 2.0 percentage points above the national rate of 4.7 percent.
- Unemployment is up 0.3 percentage point from one year earlier but remains 1.3 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.0 percent in April 2010.
- There were 24,200 Alaska residents unemployed in May 2016.

EARNINGS

- In May 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Alaska were \$28.70. The average workweek was 34.0 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$975.80.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 2.0 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 2.1 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Alaska	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	-2,700	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	20,500	14.5 million
Unemployment Rate	May 2016	6.7%	4.7%
	May 2015	6.4%	5.5%
	Recession-Era Peak	8.0%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$67,600	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$71,900	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	11.9%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	7.6%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	4.3%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	3.9%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	17.2%	11.7%
	2013	18.5%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Alaska fell by 1.7 percent over the four quarters through the fourth quarter of 2015, below the national average growth rate of 2.0 percent.*
- Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Alaska GDP growth has averaged -0.6 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Alaska increased by 1.4 percent from the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2016. They are up 16.0 percent since their recent low in the third quarter of 2009.
- In April 2016, builders in Alaska broke ground on 1,490 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 1,343 units. That marks an increase of 16.1 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Alaska, goods exports totaled \$295 million in April and \$4.4 billion over the past year, down 7.2 percent from the 12 months ending in April 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 33.1 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

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



ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: ARIZONA

Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through May 2016

Last updated on June 17th; June data will be released on July 22nd

JOBS

- In May, private-sector employment in Arizona fell by 600 jobs. Over the past year, Arizona businesses have added 75,300 jobs. This compares with an increase of 57,600 jobs over the 12 months through May 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Arizona businesses have added 322,800 jobs (an increase of 16.4 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.6 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: information services at 31.3 percent (11,500 jobs), financial activities at 22.4 percent (37,500 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 21.0 percent (52,800 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Arizona was 5.6 percent in May 2016, up 0.1 percentage point from April. The rate was 0.9 percentage point above the national rate of 4.7 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.5 percentage point from one year earlier and is 5.6 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.2 percent in December 2009.
- There were 181,200 Arizona residents unemployed in May 2016.

EARNINGS

- In May 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Arizona were \$23.68. The average workweek was 35.0 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$828.80.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 2.1 percent over the past year, as have real average hourly earnings nationally (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Arizona	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added.....	Past 12 Months	75,300	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	322,800	14.5 million
Unemployment Rate	May 2016	5.6%	4.7%
	May 2015	6.1%	5.5%
	Recession-Era Peak	11.2%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$).....	2014	\$49,300	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$53,900	\$57,400
Poverty Rate.....	2014	21.2%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	14.3%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate.....	2015	3.7%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate.....	2015	4.0%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance.....	2014	13.6%	11.7%
	2013	17.1%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Arizona grew by 1.2 percent over the four quarters through the fourth quarter of 2015, below the national average growth rate of 2.0 percent.*
- Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Arizona GDP growth has averaged 1.3 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Arizona increased by 7.4 percent from the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2016. They are up 62.1 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In April 2016, builders in Arizona broke ground on 24,670 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 30,653 units. That marks an increase of 13.6 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Arizona, goods exports totaled \$1.7 billion in April and \$21.3 billion over the past year, up 5.1 percent from the 12 months ending in April 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 50.0 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 Arizona economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

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



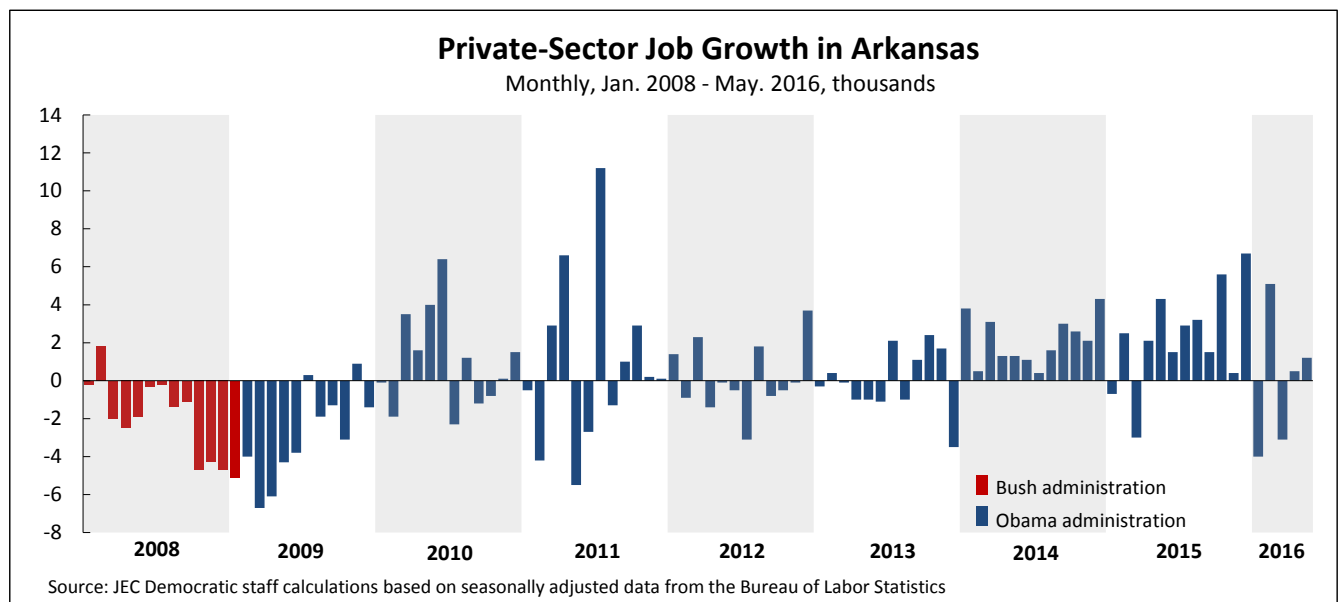
ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: ARKANSAS

Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through May 2016

Last updated on June 17th; June data will be released on July 22nd

JOBS

- In May, private-sector employment in Arkansas grew by 1,200 jobs. Over the past year, Arkansas businesses have added 21,500 jobs. This compares with an increase of 20,300 jobs over the 12 months through May 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Arkansas businesses have added 78,000 jobs (an increase of 8.3 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.6 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 23.2 percent (26,900 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 16.8 percent (16,400 jobs) and trade, transportation and utilities at 10.6 percent (24,700 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Arkansas was 3.8 percent in May 2016, down 0.1 percentage point from April. The rate was 0.9 percentage point below the national rate of 4.7 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.6 percentage points from one year earlier and is 4.6 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.4 percent in May 2011.
- There were 51,800 Arkansas residents unemployed in May 2016.

EARNINGS

- In May 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Arkansas were \$20.04. The average workweek was 34.3 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$687.37.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 2.0 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 2.1 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Arkansas	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	21,500	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	78,000	14.5 million
Unemployment Rate	May 2016	3.8%	4.7%
	May 2015	5.4%	5.5%
	Recession-Era Peak	8.4%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$44,900	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$46,600	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	18.4%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	13.8%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	4.7%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	6.4%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	11.8%	11.7%
	2013	16.0%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Arkansas grew by 1.4 percent over the four quarters through the fourth quarter of 2015, below the national average growth rate of 2.0 percent.*
- Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Arkansas GDP growth has averaged 2.2 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Arkansas increased by 5.2 percent from the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2016. They are up 15.0 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In April 2016, builders in Arkansas broke ground on 10,120 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 8,911 units. That marks an increase of 15.3 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Arkansas, goods exports totaled \$458 million in April and \$5.7 billion over the past year, down 8.7 percent from the 12 months ending in April 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 6.6 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 Arkansas economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

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



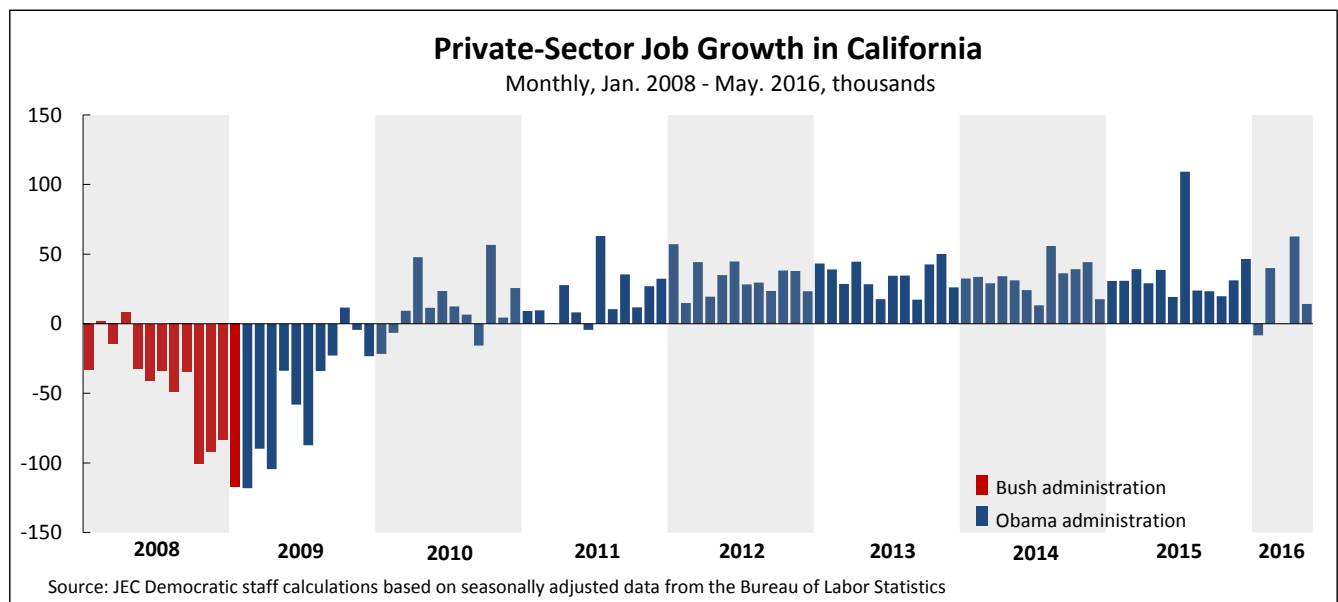
ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: CALIFORNIA

Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through May 2016

Last updated on June 17th; June data will be released on July 22nd

JOBS

- In May, private-sector employment in California grew by 14,200 jobs. Over the past year, California businesses have added 381,900 jobs. This compares with an increase of 399,300 jobs over the 12 months through May 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, California businesses have added 2,157,900 jobs (an increase of 18.4 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.6 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 34.9 percent (196,800 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 26.9 percent (399,600 jobs) and professional and business services at 25.1 percent (515,000 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in California was 5.2 percent in May 2016, down 0.1 percentage point from April. The rate was 0.5 percentage point above the national rate of 4.7 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.2 percentage points from one year earlier and is 7.0 percentage points below its recent peak of 12.2 percent in October 2010.
- There were 994,500 California residents unemployed in May 2016.

EARNINGS

- In May 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in California were \$28.94. The average workweek was 34.9 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$1,010.01.
- 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 2.1 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		California	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	381,900	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	2,157,900	14.5 million
Unemployment Rate	May 2016	5.2%	4.7%
	May 2015	6.4%	5.5%
	Recession-Era Peak	12.2%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$60,500	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$63,600	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	15.8%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	12.7%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	6.8%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	10.6%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	12.4%	11.7%
	2013	17.2%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in California grew by 4.2 percent over the four quarters through the fourth quarter of 2015, above the national average growth rate of 2.0 percent.*
- Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, California GDP growth has averaged 2.4 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in California increased by 7.3 percent from the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2016. They are up 57.3 percent since their recent low in the third quarter of 2011.
- In April 2016, builders in California broke ground on 75,870 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 91,770 units. That marks an increase of 4.4 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In California, goods exports totaled \$12.8 billion in April and \$157.7 billion over the past year, down 0.2 percent from the 12 months ending in April 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 29.9 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>

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

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



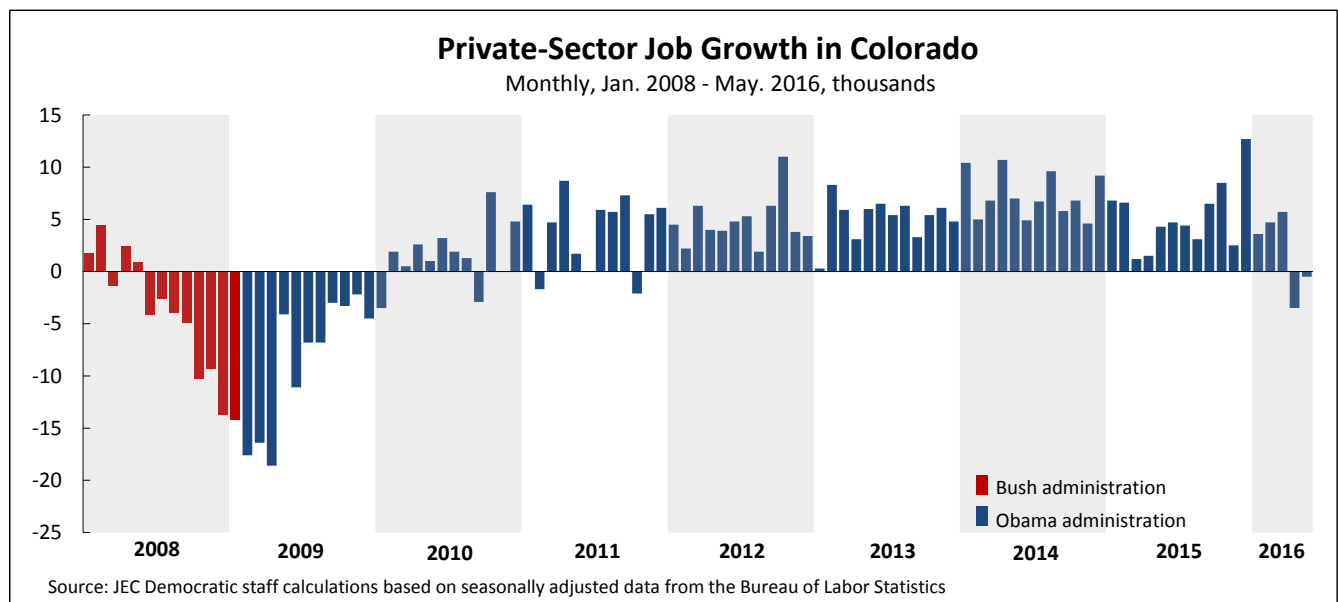
ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: COLORADO

Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through May 2016

Last updated on June 17th; June data will be released on July 22nd

JOBS

- In May, private-sector employment in Colorado fell by 500 jobs. Over the past year, Colorado businesses have added 52,400 jobs. This compares with an increase of 68,000 jobs over the 12 months through May 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Colorado businesses have added 347,300 jobs (an increase of 19.1 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.6 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 34.2 percent (40,300 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 25.4 percent (66,200 jobs) and professional and business services at 23.5 percent (77,100 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Colorado was 3.4 percent in May 2016, up 0.3 percentage point from April. The rate was 1.3 percentage points below the national rate of 4.7 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.5 percentage point from one year earlier and is 5.5 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.9 percent in October 2010.
- There were 97,100 Colorado residents unemployed in May 2016.

EARNINGS

- In May 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Colorado were \$27.37. The average workweek was 33.9 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$927.84.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 1.0 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 2.1 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Colorado	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	52,400	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	347,300	14.5 million
Unemployment Rate	May 2016	3.4%	4.7%
	May 2015	3.9%	5.5%
	Recession-Era Peak	8.9%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$60,900	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$69,800	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	12.3%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	9.8%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	3.5%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	2.0%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	10.3%	11.7%
	2013	14.1%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Colorado grew by 2.0 percent over the four quarters through the fourth quarter of 2015, matching the national average growth rate of 2.0 percent.*
- Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Colorado GDP growth has averaged 2.5 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Colorado increased by 9.0 percent from the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2016. They are up 49.5 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In April 2016, builders in Colorado broke ground on 29,060 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 30,041 units. That marks an increase of 6.7 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Colorado, goods exports totaled \$630 million in April and \$7.5 billion over the past year, down 3.9 percent from the 12 months ending in April 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 28.1 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

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



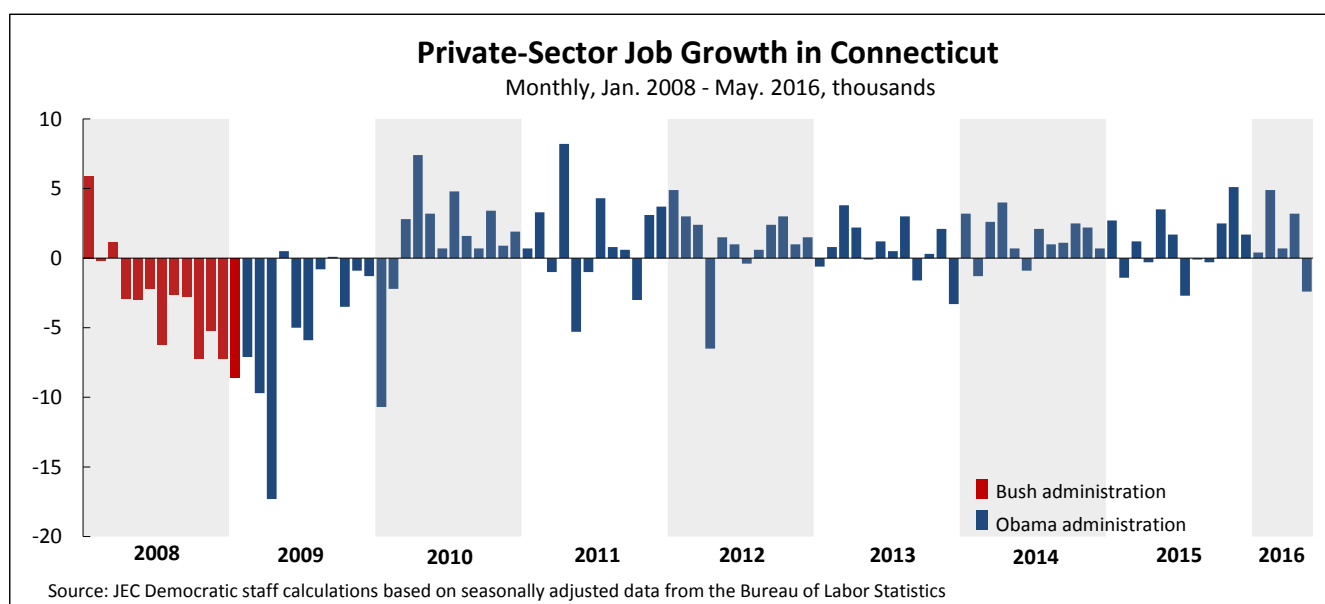
ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: CONNECTICUT

Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through May 2016

Last updated on June 17th; June data will be released on July 22nd

JOBS

- In May, private-sector employment in Connecticut fell by 2,400 jobs. Over the past year, Connecticut businesses have added 14,700 jobs. This compares with an increase of 14,400 jobs over the 12 months through May 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Connecticut businesses have added 102,800 jobs (an increase of 7.6 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.6 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 21.7 percent (10,600 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 16.7 percent (21,800 jobs) and professional and business services at 15.7 percent (29,700 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Connecticut was 5.7 percent in May 2016, holding constant from April. The rate was 1.0 percentage point above the national rate of 4.7 percent.
- Unemployment is up 0.1 percentage point from one year earlier but remains 3.5 percentage points below its recent peak of 9.2 percent in February 2011.
- There were 108,300 Connecticut residents unemployed in May 2016.

EARNINGS

- In May 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Connecticut were \$30.66. The average workweek was 34.0 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$1,042.44.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 5.8 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 2.1 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Connecticut	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	14,700	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	102,800	14.5 million
Unemployment Rate	May 2016	5.7%	4.7%
	May 2015	5.6%	5.5%
	Recession-Era Peak	9.2%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$70,200	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$73,200	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	8.6%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	8.9%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	4.6%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	1.4%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	6.9%	11.7%
	2013	9.4%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Connecticut grew by 0.4 percent over the four quarters through the fourth quarter of 2015, below the national average growth rate of 2.0 percent.*
- Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Connecticut GDP growth has averaged 0.3 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Connecticut increased by 0.8 percent from the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2016. They are up 4.6 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2012.
- In April 2016, builders in Connecticut broke ground on 6,000 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 6,189 units. That marks an increase of 32.2 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Connecticut, goods exports totaled \$1.2 billion in April and \$14.6 billion over the past year, up 0.5 percent from the 12 months ending in April 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 3.3 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 Connecticut economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

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



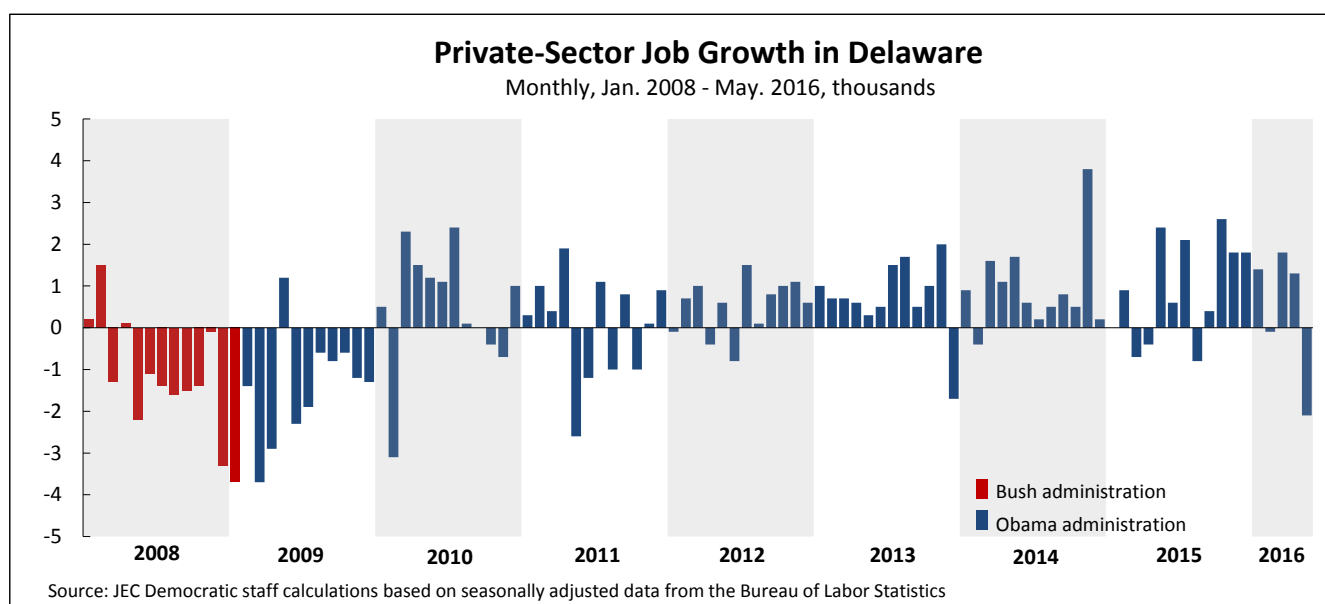
ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: DELAWARE

Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through May 2016

Last updated on June 17th; June data will be released on July 22nd

JOBS

- In May, private-sector employment in Delaware fell by 2,100 jobs. Over the past year, Delaware businesses have added 10,800 jobs. This compares with an increase of 8,800 jobs over the 12 months through May 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Delaware businesses have added 48,600 jobs (an increase of 14.1 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.6 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: leisure and hospitality at 24.2 percent (10,000 jobs), education and health services at 22.3 percent (14,200 jobs) and professional and business services at 14.7 percent (8,000 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Delaware was 4.1 percent in May 2016, down 0.1 percentage point from April. The rate was 0.6 percentage point below the national rate of 4.7 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.8 percentage point from one year earlier and is 4.6 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.7 percent in February 2010.
- There were 19,900 Delaware residents unemployed in May 2016.

EARNINGS

- In May 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Delaware were \$24.38. The average workweek was 33.2 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$809.42.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 9.1 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 2.1 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Delaware	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added.....	Past 12 Months	10,800	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	48,600	14.5 million
Unemployment Rate	May 2016	4.1%	4.7%
	May 2015	4.9%	5.5%
	Recession-Era Peak	8.7%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$).....	2014	\$57,500	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$62,300	\$57,400
Poverty Rate.....	2014	11.0%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	9.3%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate.....	2015	3.6%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate.....	2015	1.1%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance.....	2014	7.8%	11.7%
	2013	9.1%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Delaware grew by 1.4 percent over the four quarters through the fourth quarter of 2015, below the national average growth rate of 2.0 percent.*
- Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Delaware GDP growth has averaged 1.0 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Delaware increased by 2.2 percent from the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2016. They are up 14.9 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2012.
- In April 2016, builders in Delaware broke ground on 7,240 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 5,960 units. That marks an increase of 21.5 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Delaware, goods exports totaled \$399 million in April and \$5.2 billion over the past year, up 7.5 percent from the 12 months ending in April 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 18.9 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 Delaware economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

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

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



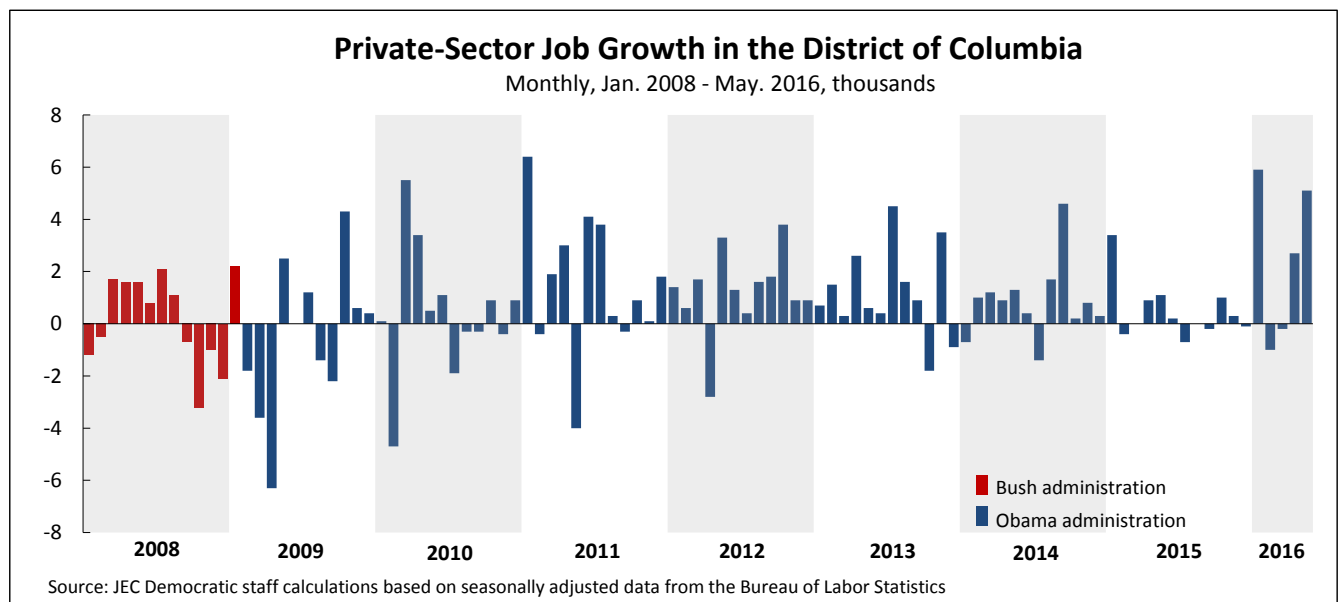
ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through May 2016

Last updated on June 17th; June data will be released on July 22nd

JOBS

- In May, private-sector employment in the District of Columbia grew by 5,100 jobs. Over the past year, District of Columbia businesses have added 13,000 jobs. This compares with an increase of 11,600 jobs over the 12 months through May 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, District of Columbia businesses have added 84,100 jobs (an increase of 18.4 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.6 percent over this time.
- The DC sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: logging, mining and construction at 48.4 percent (4,600 jobs), trade, transportation and utilities at 29.8 percent (7,900 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 27.6 percent (16,100 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in the District of Columbia was 6.1 percent in May 2016, down 0.3 percentage point from April. The rate was 1.4 percentage points above the national rate of 4.7 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.9 percentage point from one year earlier and is 4.4 percentage points below its recent peak of 10.5 percent in June 2011.
- There were 24,100 District of Columbia residents unemployed in May 2016.

EARNINGS

- In May 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in the District of Columbia were \$38.91. The average workweek was 36.3 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$1,412.43.
- Adjusting for inflation, DC average hourly earnings have risen by 0.9 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 2.1 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

		District	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	13,000	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	84,100	14.5 million
Unemployment Rate	May 2016	6.1%	4.7%
	May 2015	7.0%	5.5%
	Recession-Era Peak	10.5%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$68,300	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$58,000	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	19.0%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	18.0%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	7.7%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	3.1%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	5.3%	11.7%
	2013	6.7%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in the District of Columbia grew by 3.1 percent over the four quarters through the fourth quarter of 2015, above the national average growth rate of 2.0 percent.*
- Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, District of Columbia GDP growth has averaged 1.3 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in the District of Columbia increased by 0.7 percent from the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2016. They are up 46.4 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2010.
- In April 2016, builders in the District of Columbia broke ground on 320 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 4,535 units. That marks an increase of 22.0 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In the District of Columbia, goods exports totaled \$61 million in April and \$1.1 billion over the past year, up 103.7 percent from the 12 months ending in April 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 2.8 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 District of Columbia economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

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



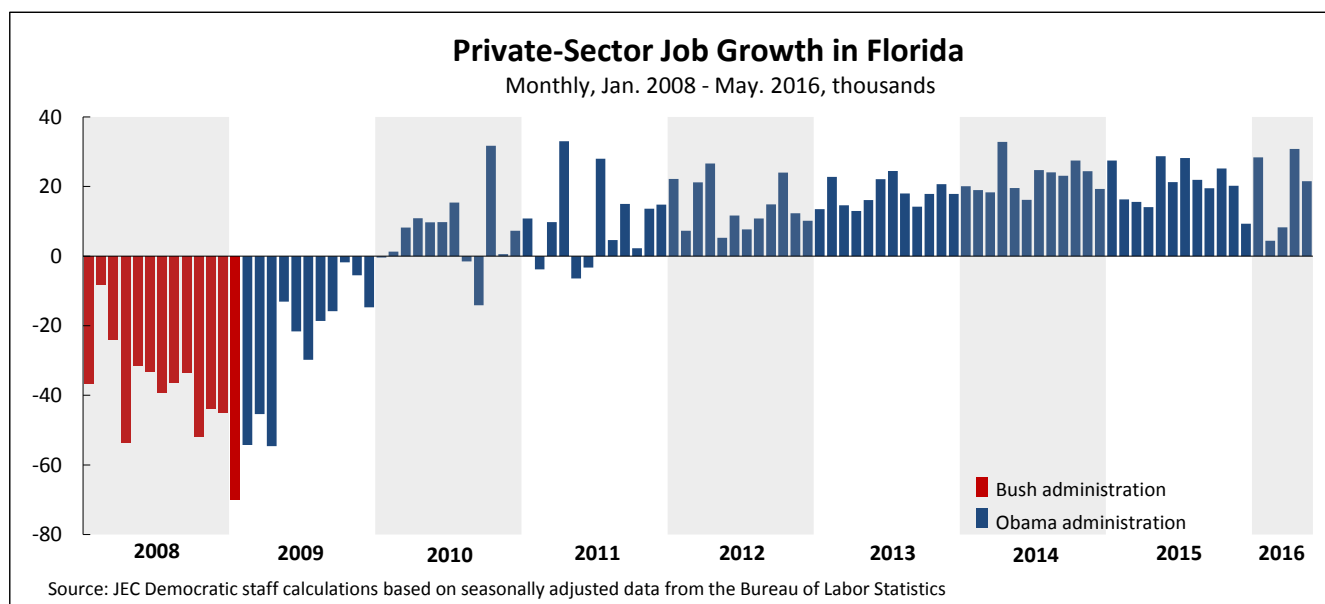
ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: FLORIDA

Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through May 2016

Last updated on June 17th; June data will be released on July 22nd

JOBS

- In May, private-sector employment in Florida grew by 21,500 jobs. Over the past year, Florida businesses have added 239,000 jobs. This compares with an increase of 261,500 jobs over the 12 months through May 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Florida businesses have added 1,196,200 jobs (an increase of 19.9 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.6 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 27.8 percent (99,000 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 27.4 percent (252,100 jobs) and professional and business services at 27.3 percent (270,600 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Florida was 4.7 percent in May 2016, down 0.1 percentage point from April. The rate was the same as the national rate of 4.7 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.7 percentage point from one year earlier and is 6.5 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.2 percent in January 2010.
- There were 457,100 Florida residents unemployed in May 2016.

EARNINGS

- In May 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Florida were \$23.41. The average workweek was 34.3 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$802.96.
- 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 2.1 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Florida	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	239,000	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	1,196,200	14.5 million
Unemployment Rate	May 2016	4.7%	4.7%
	May 2015	5.4%	5.5%
	Recession-Era Peak	11.2%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$46,100	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$52,300	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	16.7%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	12.5%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	5.4%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	6.7%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	16.6%	11.7%
	2013	20.0%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Florida grew by 3.4 percent over the four quarters through the fourth quarter of 2015, above the national average growth rate of 2.0 percent.*
- Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Florida GDP growth has averaged 1.7 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Florida increased by 11.2 percent from the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2016. They are up 53.6 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In April 2016, builders in Florida broke ground on 119,090 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 110,553 units. That marks an increase of 26.3 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Florida, goods exports totaled \$4.4 billion in April and \$51.1 billion over the past year, down 4.2 percent from the 12 months ending in April 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 7.8 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 Florida economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

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



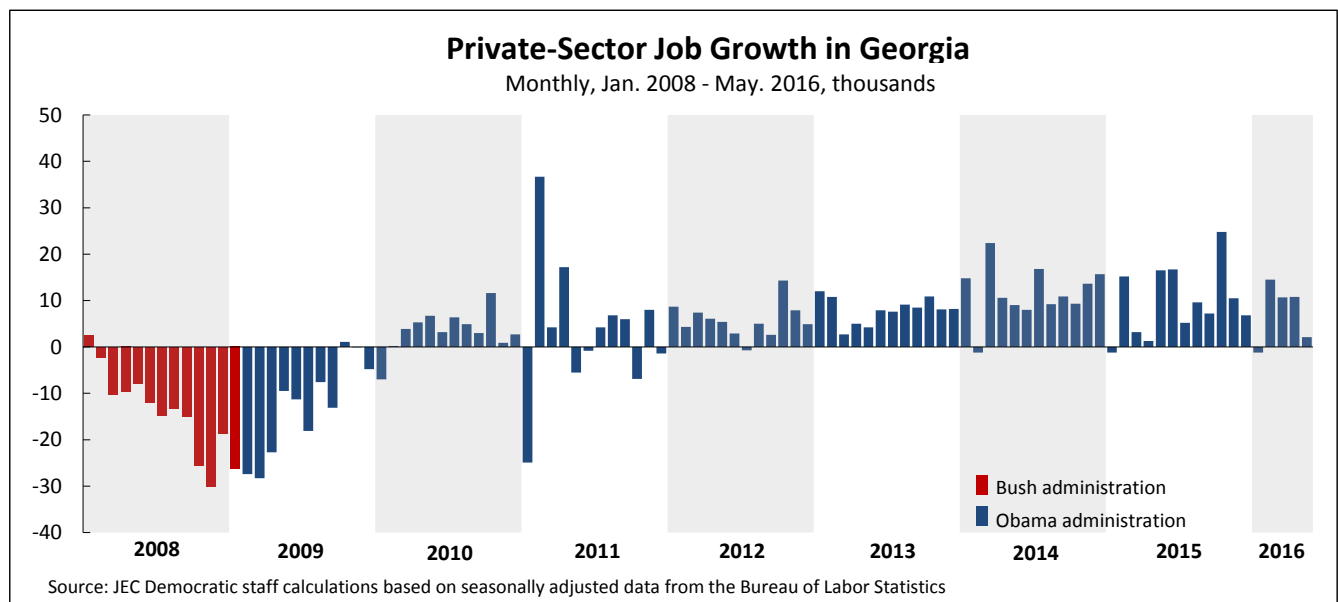
ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: GEORGIA

Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through May 2016

Last updated on June 17th; June data will be released on July 22nd

JOBS

- In May, private-sector employment in Georgia grew by 2,100 jobs. Over the past year, Georgia businesses have added 117,700 jobs. This compares with an increase of 118,500 jobs over the 12 months through May 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Georgia businesses have added 547,800 jobs (an increase of 17.5 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.6 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 29.4 percent (151,800 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 25.0 percent (92,600 jobs) and construction at 17.6 percent (26,700 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Georgia was 5.3 percent in May 2016, down 0.2 percentage point from April. The rate was 0.6 percentage point above the national rate of 4.7 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.6 percentage point from one year earlier and is 5.2 percentage points below its recent peak of 10.5 percent in December 2010.
- There were 255,500 Georgia residents unemployed in May 2016.

EARNINGS

- In May 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Georgia were \$24.87. The average workweek was 35.3 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$877.91.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 4.8 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 2.1 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Georgia	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	117,700	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	547,800	14.5 million
Unemployment Rate	May 2016	5.3%	4.7%
	May 2015	5.9%	5.5%
	Recession-Era Peak	10.5%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$49,600	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$55,500	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	16.8%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	13.6%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	4.9%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	7.8%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	15.8%	11.7%
	2013	18.8%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Georgia grew by 2.7 percent over the four quarters through the fourth quarter of 2015, above the national average growth rate of 2.0 percent.*
- Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Georgia GDP growth has averaged 1.6 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Georgia increased by 6.4 percent from the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2016. They are up 38.3 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In April 2016, builders in Georgia broke ground on 55,350 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 47,728 units. That marks an increase of 29.0 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Georgia, goods exports totaled \$3.0 billion in April and \$36.9 billion over the past year, up 3.4 percent from the 12 months ending in April 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 53.1 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

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



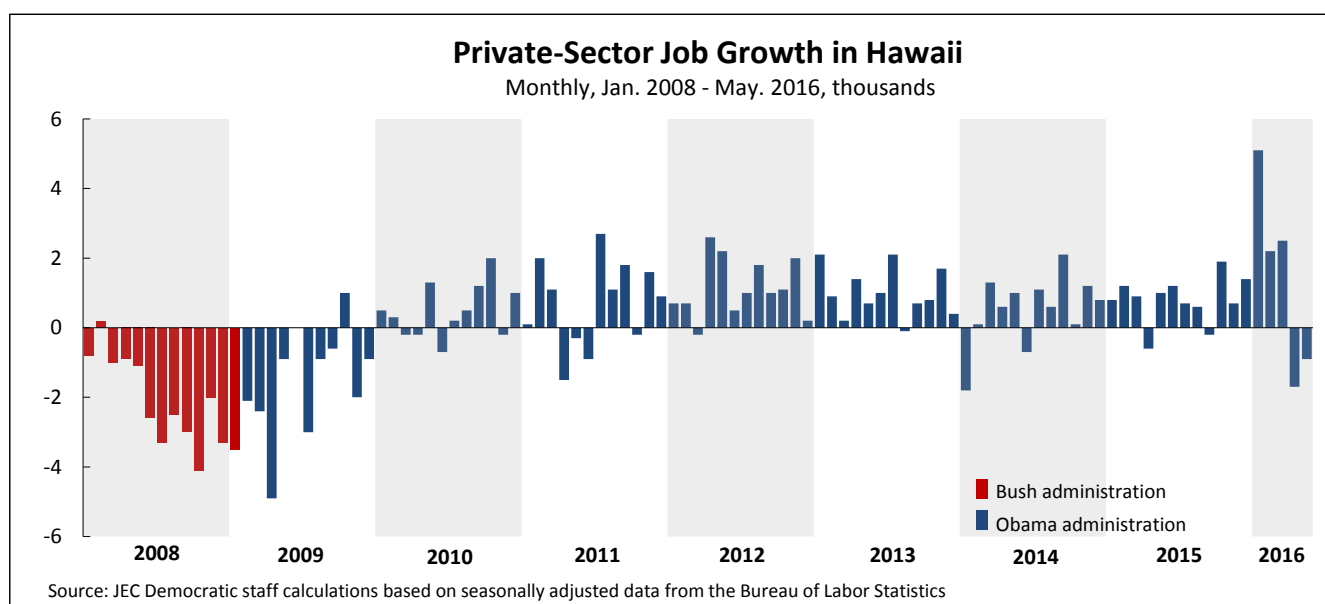
ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: HAWAII

Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through May 2016

Last updated on June 17th; June data will be released on July 22nd

JOBS

- In May, private-sector employment in Hawaii fell by 900 jobs. Over the past year, Hawaii businesses have added 13,500 jobs. This compares with an increase of 8,500 jobs over the 12 months through May 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Hawaii businesses have added 62,000 jobs (an increase of 13.5 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.6 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: logging, mining and construction at 38.9 percent (11,400 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 17.2 percent (17,200 jobs) and professional and business services at 17.1 percent (12,100 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Hawaii was 3.2 percent in May 2016, holding constant from April. The rate was 1.5 percentage points below the national rate of 4.7 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.5 percentage point from one year earlier and is 4.1 percentage points below its recent peak of 7.3 percent in October 2009.
- There were 22,300 Hawaii residents unemployed in May 2016.

EARNINGS

- In May 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Hawaii were \$25.35. The average workweek was 33.6 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$851.76.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 2.0 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 2.1 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Hawaii	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	13,500	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	62,000	14.5 million
Unemployment Rate	May 2016	3.2%	4.7%
	May 2015	3.7%	5.5%
	Recession-Era Peak	7.3%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$71,200	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$73,100	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	10.8%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	7.5%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	2.5%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	2.5%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	5.3%	11.7%
	2013	6.7%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Hawaii grew by 2.0 percent over the four quarters through the fourth quarter of 2015, matching the national average growth rate of 2.0 percent.*
- Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Hawaii GDP growth has averaged 1.4 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Hawaii increased by 6.3 percent from the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2016. They are up 43.6 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- In April 2016, builders in Hawaii broke ground on 2,960 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 4,083 units. That marks a decrease of 13.5 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Hawaii, goods exports totaled \$167 million in April and \$1.8 billion over the past year, up 23.6 percent from the 12 months ending in April 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 217.3 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 Hawaii economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

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



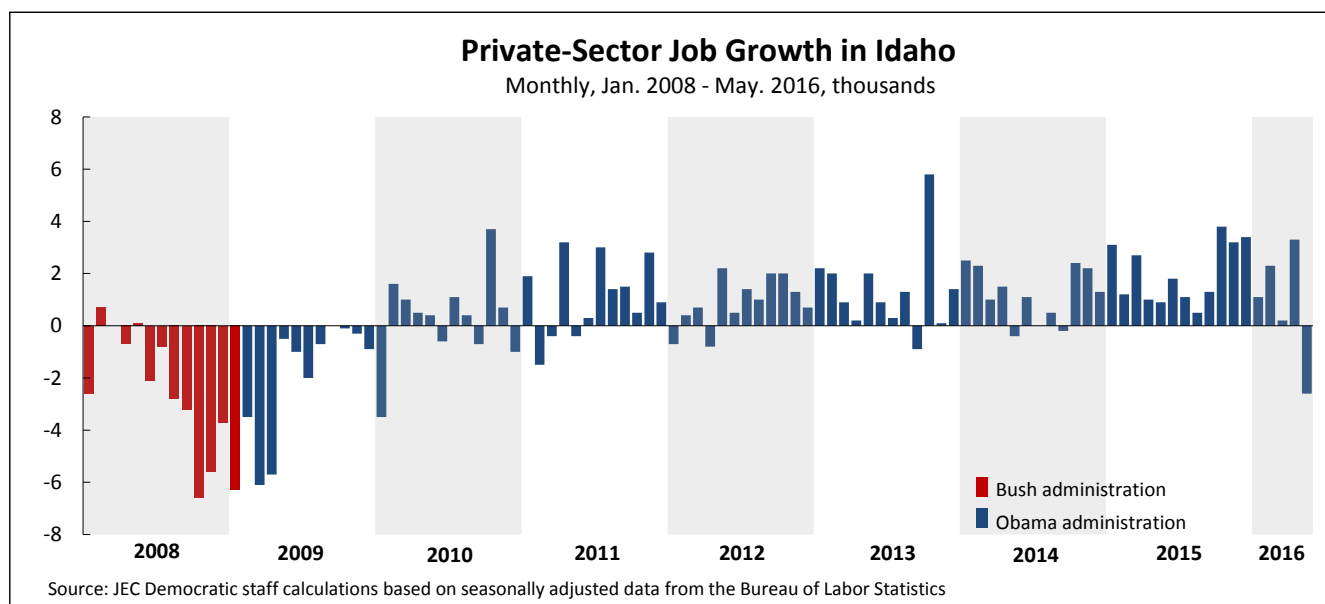
ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: IDAHO

Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through May 2016

Last updated on June 17th; June data will be released on July 22nd

JOBS

- In May, private-sector employment in Idaho fell by 2,600 jobs. Over the past year, Idaho businesses have added 19,400 jobs. This compares with an increase of 16,200 jobs over the 12 months through May 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Idaho businesses have added 88,100 jobs (an increase of 18.3 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.6 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 29.9 percent (9,600 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 23.7 percent (13,600 jobs) and education and health services at 21.8 percent (18,000 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Idaho was 3.7 percent in May 2016, holding constant from April. The rate was 1.0 percentage point below the national rate of 4.7 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.5 percentage point from one year earlier and is 6.0 percentage points below its recent peak of 9.7 percent in July 2009.
- There were 29,900 Idaho residents unemployed in May 2016.

EARNINGS

- In May 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Idaho were \$22.51. The average workweek was 33.7 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$758.59.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 1.2 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 2.1 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Idaho	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	19,400	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	88,100	14.5 million
Unemployment Rate	May 2016	3.7%	4.7%
	May 2015	4.2%	5.5%
	Recession-Era Peak	9.7%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$53,400	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$56,200	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	12.4%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	9.9%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	4.0%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	9.2%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	13.6%	11.7%
	2013	16.2%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Idaho grew by 1.3 percent over the four quarters through the fourth quarter of 2015, below the national average growth rate of 2.0 percent.*
- Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Idaho GDP growth has averaged 1.6 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Idaho increased by 7.9 percent from the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2016. They are up 42.5 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In April 2016, builders in Idaho broke ground on 10,040 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 9,403 units. That marks an increase of 5.5 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Idaho, goods exports totaled \$376 million in April and \$4.3 billion over the past year, down 0.5 percent from the 12 months ending in April 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 8.6 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 Idaho economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

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

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



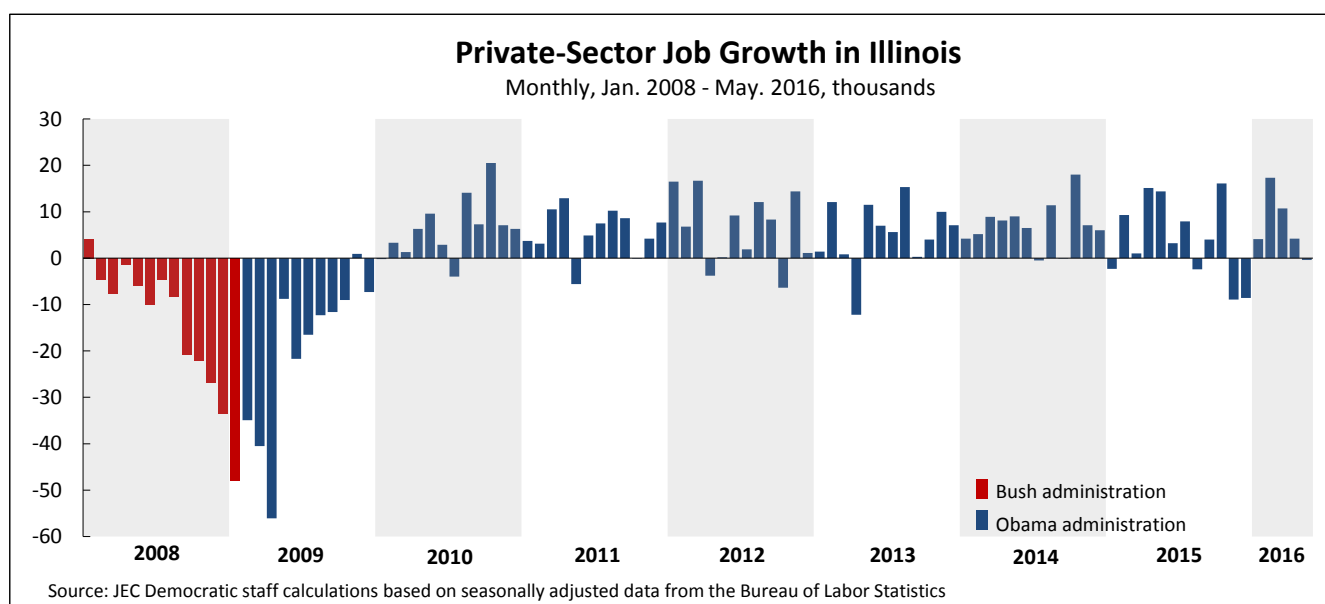
ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: ILLINOIS

Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through May 2016

Last updated on June 17th; June data will be released on July 22nd

JOBS

- In May, private-sector employment in Illinois fell by 400 jobs. Over the past year, Illinois businesses have added 47,200 jobs. This compares with an increase of 85,900 jobs over the 12 months through May 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Illinois businesses have added 447,400 jobs (an increase of 9.5 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.6 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 19.4 percent (151,400 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 15.4 percent (79,200 jobs) and education and health services at 10.9 percent (89,300 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Illinois was 6.4 percent in May 2016, down 0.2 percentage point from April. The rate was 1.7 percentage points above the national rate of 4.7 percent.
- Unemployment is up 0.5 percentage point from one year earlier but remains 4.8 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.2 percent in January 2010.
- There were 426,800 Illinois residents unemployed in May 2016.

EARNINGS

- In May 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Illinois were \$26.74. The average workweek was 34.3 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$917.18.
- 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 2.1 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Illinois	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	47,200	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	447,400	14.5 million
Unemployment Rate	May 2016	6.4%	4.7%
	May 2015	5.9%	5.5%
	Recession-Era Peak	11.2%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$54,900	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$60,000	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	13.7%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	10.0%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	5.0%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	5.8%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	9.7%	11.7%
	2013	12.7%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Illinois grew by 2.5 percent over the four quarters through the fourth quarter of 2015, above the national average growth rate of 2.0 percent.*
- Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Illinois GDP growth has averaged 1.2 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Illinois increased by 3.4 percent from the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2016. They are up 14.8 percent since their recent low in the fourth quarter of 2011.
- In April 2016, builders in Illinois broke ground on 13,710 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 19,639 units. That marks an increase of 0.7 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Illinois, goods exports totaled \$4.9 billion in April and \$60.5 billion over the past year, down 0.6 percent from the 12 months ending in April 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 44.2 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 Illinois economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

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



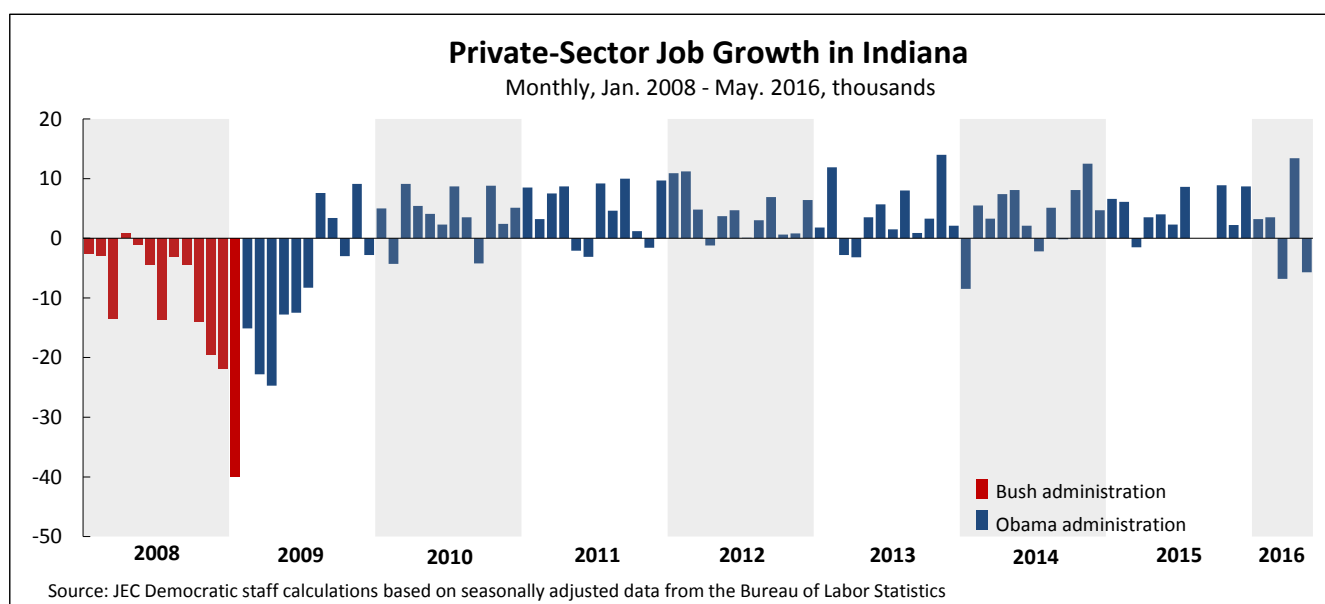
ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: INDIANA

Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through May 2016

Last updated on June 17th; June data will be released on July 22nd

JOBS

- In May, private-sector employment in Indiana fell by 5,700 jobs. Over the past year, Indiana businesses have added 38,300 jobs. This compares with an increase of 48,800 jobs over the 12 months through May 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Indiana businesses have added 302,500 jobs (an increase of 12.9 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.6 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 20.9 percent (55,800 jobs), manufacturing at 17.9 percent (78,700 jobs) and construction at 15.3 percent (17,400 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Indiana was 5.0 percent in May 2016, down 0.2 percentage point from April. The rate was 0.3 percentage point above the national rate of 4.7 percent.
- Unemployment is up 0.2 percentage point from one year earlier but remains 5.9 percentage points below its recent peak of 10.9 percent in February 2010.
- There were 168,100 Indiana residents unemployed in May 2016.

EARNINGS

- In May 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Indiana were \$23.37. The average workweek was 34.8 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$813.28.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 2.1 percent over the past year, as have real average hourly earnings nationally (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Indiana	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added.....	Past 12 Months	38,300	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	302,500	14.5 million
Unemployment Rate	May 2016	5.0%	4.7%
	May 2015	4.8%	5.5%
	Recession-Era Peak	10.9%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$).....	2014	\$48,100	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$54,200	\$57,400
Poverty Rate.....	2014	14.6%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	11.8%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate.....	2015	2.4%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate.....	2015	1.4%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance.....	2014	11.9%	11.7%
	2013	14.0%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Indiana grew by 1.4 percent over the four quarters through the fourth quarter of 2015, below the national average growth rate of 2.0 percent.*
- Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Indiana GDP growth has averaged 2.3 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Indiana increased by 3.8 percent from the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2016. They are up 17.1 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- In April 2016, builders in Indiana broke ground on 17,100 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 17,614 units. That marks an increase of 1.1 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Indiana, goods exports totaled \$3.0 billion in April and \$33.4 billion over the past year, up 3.1 percent from the 12 months ending in April 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 44.4 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 Indiana economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

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



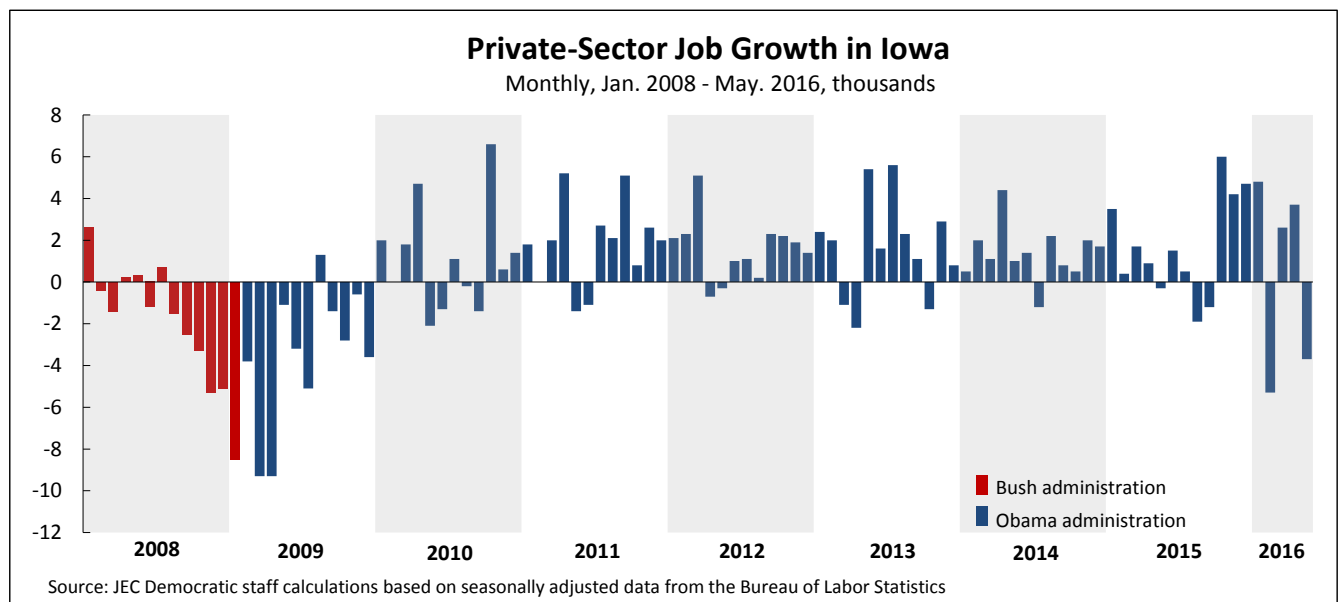
ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: IOWA

Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through May 2016

Last updated on June 17th; June data will be released on July 22nd

JOBS

- In May, private-sector employment in Iowa fell by 3,700 jobs. Over the past year, Iowa businesses have added 15,900 jobs. This compares with an increase of 13,600 jobs over the 12 months through May 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Iowa businesses have added 109,600 jobs (an increase of 9.0 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.6 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 42.7 percent (26,300 jobs), professional and business services at 15.6 percent (18,600 jobs) and other services at 9.8 percent (5,600 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Iowa was 3.9 percent in May 2016, holding constant from April. The rate was 0.8 percentage point below the national rate of 4.7 percent.
- Unemployment is up 0.3 percentage point from one year earlier but remains 2.7 percentage points below its recent peak of 6.6 percent in August 2009.
- There were 66,500 Iowa residents unemployed in May 2016.

EARNINGS

- In May 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Iowa were \$23.41. The average workweek was 34.7 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$812.33.
- 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 2.1 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Iowa	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	15,900	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	109,600	14.5 million
Unemployment Rate	May 2016	3.9%	4.7%
	May 2015	3.6%	5.5%
	Recession-Era Peak	6.6%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$57,800	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$55,800	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	10.3%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	8.9%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	1.9%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	1.1%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	6.2%	11.7%
	2013	8.1%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Iowa fell by 1.5 percent over the four quarters through the fourth quarter of 2015, below the national average growth rate of 2.0 percent.*
- Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Iowa GDP growth has averaged 2.1 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Iowa increased by 4.1 percent from the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2016. They are up 17.4 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- In April 2016, builders in Iowa broke ground on 14,110 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 10,174 units. That marks an increase of 2.6 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Iowa, goods exports totaled \$1.1 billion in April and \$12.2 billion over the past year, down 7.7 percent from the 12 months ending in April 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 33.8 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 Iowa economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

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



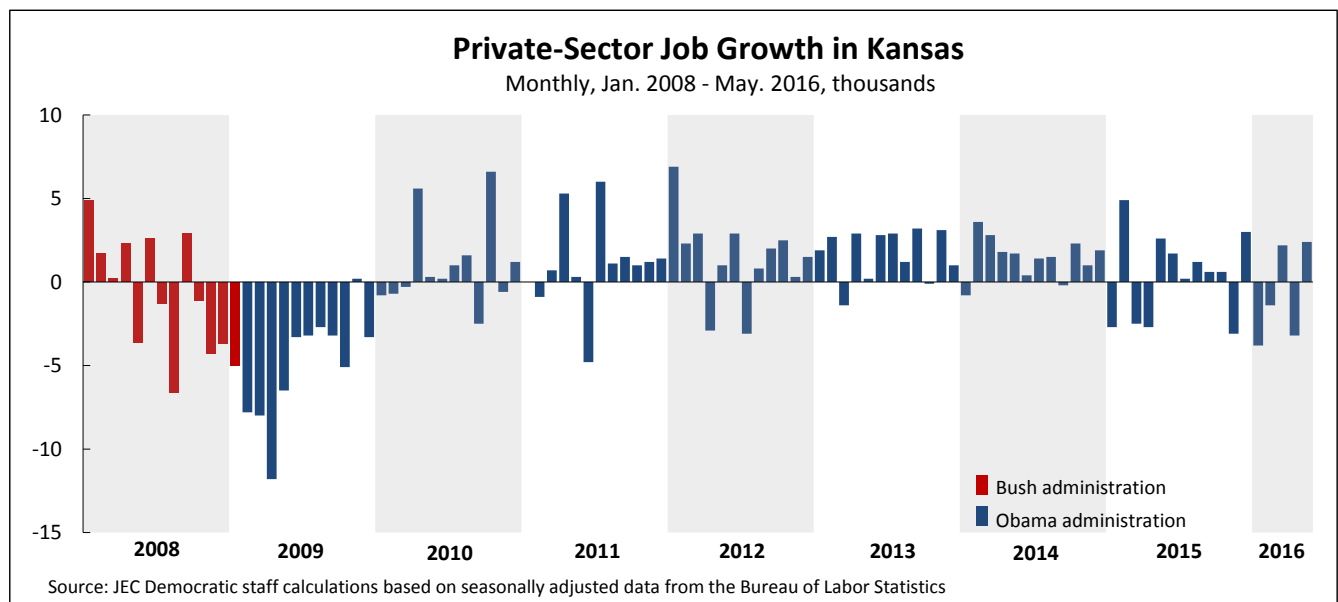
ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: KANSAS

Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through May 2016

Last updated on June 17th; June data will be released on July 22nd

JOBS

- In May, private-sector employment in Kansas grew by 2,400 jobs. Over the past year, Kansas businesses have added 400 jobs. This compares with an increase of 7,900 jobs over the 12 months through May 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Kansas businesses have added 80,800 jobs (an increase of 7.6 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.6 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 21.4 percent (31,700 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 11.9 percent (13,500 jobs) and financial activities at 11.7 percent (8,400 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Kansas was 3.7 percent in May 2016, down 0.1 percentage point from April. The rate was 1.0 percentage point below the national rate of 4.7 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.5 percentage point from one year earlier and is 3.6 percentage points below its recent peak of 7.3 percent in September 2009.
- There were 55,600 Kansas residents unemployed in May 2016.

EARNINGS

- In May 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Kansas were \$22.81. The average workweek was 33.6 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$766.42.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 1.2 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 2.1 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Kansas	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added.....	Past 12 Months	400	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	80,800	14.5 million
Unemployment Rate	May 2016	3.7%	4.7%
	May 2015	4.2%	5.5%
	Recession-Era Peak	7.3%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$).....	2014	\$53,400	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$55,400	\$57,400
Poverty Rate.....	2014	12.1%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	11.7%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate.....	2015	6.1%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate.....	2015	14.0%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance.....	2014	10.2%	11.7%
	2013	12.3%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Kansas fell by 0.8 percent over the four quarters through the fourth quarter of 2015, below the national average growth rate of 2.0 percent.*
- Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Kansas GDP growth has averaged 1.3 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Kansas increased by 3.4 percent from the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2016. They are up 16.7 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- In April 2016, builders in Kansas broke ground on 12,960 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 7,374 units. That marks a decrease of 11.8 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Kansas, goods exports totaled \$852 million in April and \$9.7 billion over the past year, down 9.9 percent from the 12 months ending in April 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 8.4 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 Kansas economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

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



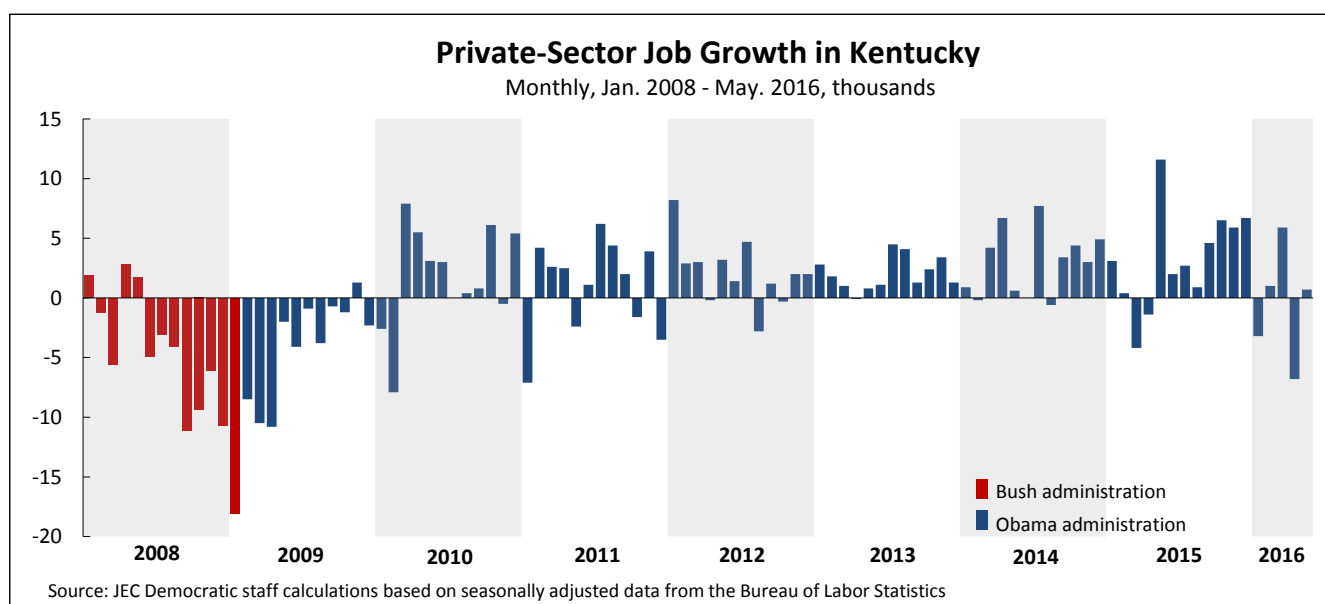
ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: KENTUCKY

Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through May 2016

Last updated on June 17th; June data will be released on July 22nd

JOBS

- In May, private-sector employment in Kentucky grew by 700 jobs. Over the past year, Kentucky businesses have added 26,900 jobs. This compares with an increase of 32,300 jobs over the 12 months through May 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Kentucky businesses have added 165,100 jobs (an increase of 11.6 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.6 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 25.0 percent (43,600 jobs), manufacturing at 19.6 percent (39,900 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 15.3 percent (25,300 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Kentucky was 5.1 percent in May 2016, down 0.3 percentage point from April. The rate was 0.4 percentage point above the national rate of 4.7 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.2 percentage point from one year earlier and is 5.8 percentage points below its recent peak of 10.9 percent in June 2009.
- There were 101,200 Kentucky residents unemployed in May 2016.

EARNINGS

- In May 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Kentucky were \$21.13. The average workweek was 35.0 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$739.55.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have fallen by 0.8 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 2.1 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Kentucky	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	26,900	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	165,100	14.5 million
Unemployment Rate	May 2016	5.1%	4.7%
	May 2015	5.3%	5.5%
	Recession-Era Peak	10.9%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$42,800	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$45,000	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	20.0%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	15.5%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	5.6%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	5.9%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	8.5%	11.7%
	2013	14.3%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Kentucky grew by 1.3 percent over the four quarters through the fourth quarter of 2015, below the national average growth rate of 2.0 percent.*
- Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Kentucky GDP growth has averaged 2.0 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Kentucky increased by 3.4 percent from the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2016. They are up 15.4 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In April 2016, builders in Kentucky broke ground on 12,200 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 11,190 units. That marks an increase of 34.7 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Kentucky, goods exports totaled \$2.6 billion in April and \$27.3 billion over the past year, up 4.4 percent from the 12 months ending in April 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 53.6 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>

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

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



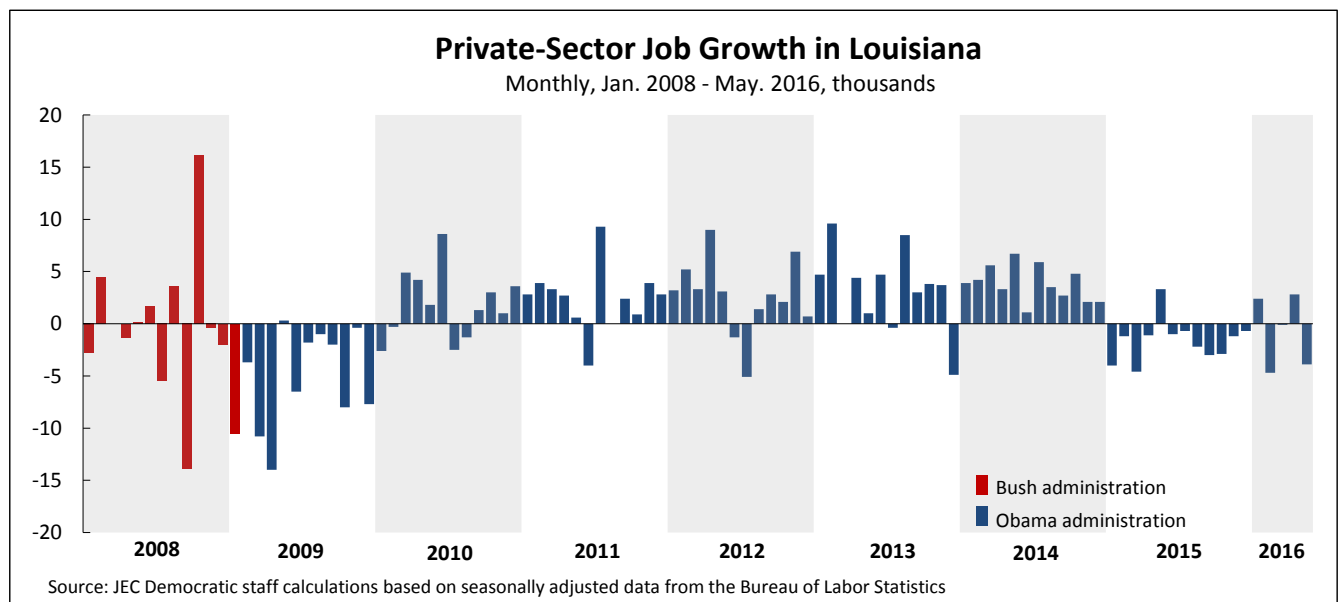
ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: LOUISIANA

Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through May 2016

Last updated on June 17th; June data will be released on July 22nd

JOBS

- In May, private-sector employment in Louisiana fell by 3,900 jobs. Over the past year, Louisiana businesses have shed 15,200 jobs. This compares with an increase of 14,600 jobs over the 12 months through May 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Louisiana businesses have added 145,700 jobs (an increase of 9.7 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.6 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: leisure and hospitality at 18.8 percent (36,300 jobs), construction at 18.2 percent (22,000 jobs) and education and health services at 15.2 percent (40,900 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Louisiana was 6.3 percent in May 2016, holding constant from April. The rate was 1.6 percentage points above the national rate of 4.7 percent.
- Unemployment held constant from one year earlier and is 2.0 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.3 percent in December 2010.
- There were 135,700 Louisiana residents unemployed in May 2016.

EARNINGS

- In May 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Louisiana were \$22.65. The average workweek was 35.6 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$806.34.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 2.0 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 2.1 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Louisiana	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added.....	Past 12 Months	-15,200	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	145,700	14.5 million
Unemployment Rate	May 2016	6.3%	4.7%
	May 2015	6.3%	5.5%
	Recession-Era Peak	8.3%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$).....	2014	\$42,400	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$47,200	\$57,400
Poverty Rate.....	2014	23.1%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	16.1%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate.....	2015	4.6%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate.....	2015	4.7%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance.....	2014	14.8%	11.7%
	2013	16.6%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Louisiana increased slightly (by less than 0.1 percent) over the four quarters through the fourth quarter of 2015, below the national average growth rate of 2.0 percent.*
- Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Louisiana GDP growth has averaged 0.4 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Louisiana increased by 5.0 percent from the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2016. They are up 19.2 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- In April 2016, builders in Louisiana broke ground on 14,160 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 14,619 units. That marks a decrease of 1.4 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Louisiana, goods exports totaled \$3.3 billion in April and \$45.3 billion over the past year, down 16.5 percent from the 12 months ending in April 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 37.0 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 Louisiana economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

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



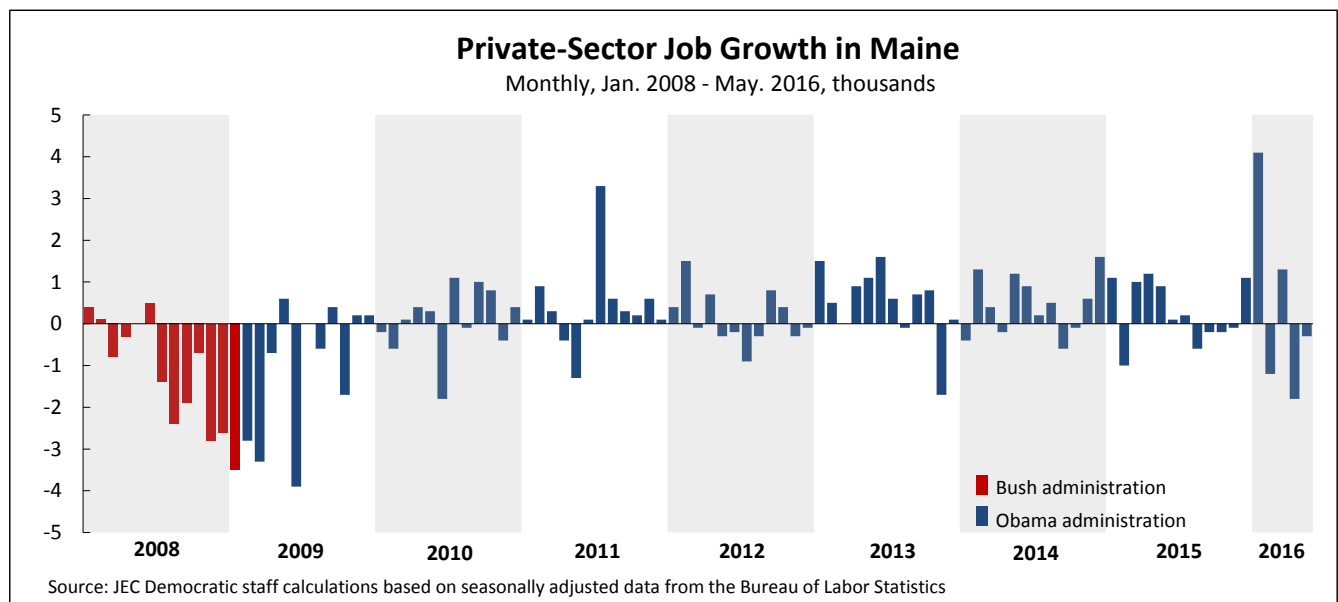
ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: MAINE

Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through May 2016

Last updated on June 17th; June data will be released on July 22nd

JOBS

- In May, private-sector employment in Maine fell by 300 jobs. Over the past year, Maine businesses have added 2,400 jobs. This compares with an increase of 6,300 jobs over the 12 months through May 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Maine businesses have added 25,200 jobs (an increase of 5.2 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.6 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 14.0 percent (7,900 jobs), other services at 8.1 percent (1,600 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 7.2 percent (4,300 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Maine was 3.5 percent in May 2016, up 0.1 percentage point from April. The rate was 1.2 percentage points below the national rate of 4.7 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.0 percentage point from one year earlier and is 4.8 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.3 percent in July 2009.
- There were 23,800 Maine residents unemployed in May 2016.

EARNINGS

- In May 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Maine were \$22.19. The average workweek was 34.1 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$756.68.
- 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 2.1 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Maine	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	2,400	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	25,200	14.5 million
Unemployment Rate	May 2016	3.5%	4.7%
	May 2015	4.5%	5.5%
	Recession-Era Peak	8.3%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$51,700	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$54,700	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	14.6%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	10.9%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	4.5%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	3.0%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	10.1%	11.7%
	2013	11.2%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Maine increased slightly (by less than 0.1 percent) over the four quarters through the fourth quarter of 2015, below the national average growth rate of 2.0 percent.*
- Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Maine GDP growth has averaged 0.3 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Maine increased by 4.8 percent from the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2016. They are up 13.4 percent since their recent low in the third quarter of 2012.
- In April 2016, builders in Maine broke ground on 7,210 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 4,144 units. That marks an increase of 38.6 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Maine, goods exports totaled \$195 million in April and \$2.7 billion over the past year, up 6.2 percent from the 12 months ending in April 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 16.2 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 Maine economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

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



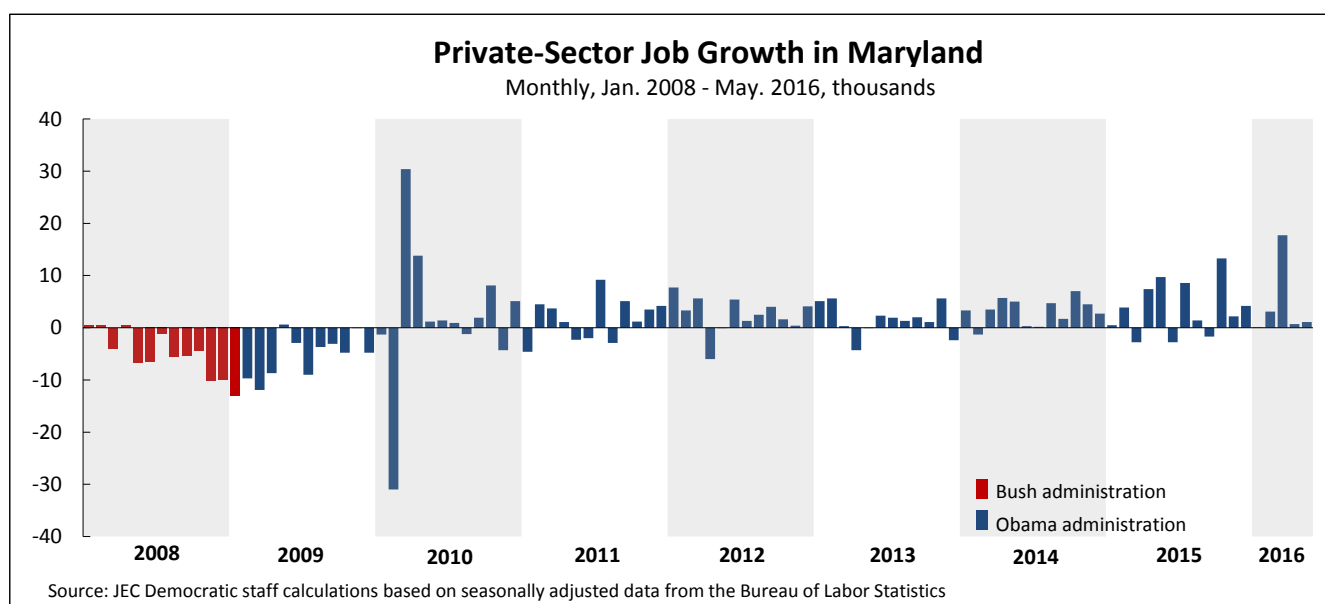
ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: MARYLAND

Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through May 2016

Last updated on June 17th; June data will be released on July 22nd

JOBS

- In May, private-sector employment in Maryland grew by 1,100 jobs. Over the past year, Maryland businesses have added 47,900 jobs. This compares with an increase of 39,800 jobs over the 12 months through May 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Maryland businesses have added 230,100 jobs (an increase of 11.7 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.6 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: leisure and hospitality at 24.8 percent (55,300 jobs), logging, mining and construction at 17.6 percent (24,400 jobs) and professional and business services at 16.3 percent (61,500 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Maryland was 4.5 percent in May 2016, down 0.1 percentage point from April. The rate was 0.2 percentage point below the national rate of 4.7 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.7 percentage point from one year earlier and is 3.3 percentage points below its recent peak of 7.8 percent in February 2010.
- There were 141,800 Maryland residents unemployed in May 2016.

EARNINGS

- In May 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Maryland were \$27.49. The average workweek was 34.3 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$942.91.
- 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 2.1 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Maryland	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added.....	Past 12 Months	47,900	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	230,100	14.5 million
Unemployment Rate	May 2016	4.5%	4.7%
	May 2015	5.2%	5.5%
	Recession-Era Peak	7.8%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$).....	2014	\$76,200	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$74,900	\$57,400
Poverty Rate.....	2014	9.9%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	8.8%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate.....	2015	7.2%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate.....	2015	9.7%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance.....	2014	7.9%	11.7%
	2013	10.2%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Maryland grew by 1.5 percent over the four quarters through the fourth quarter of 2015, below the national average growth rate of 2.0 percent.*
- Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Maryland GDP growth has averaged 1.2 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Maryland increased by 3.8 percent from the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2016. They are up 16.9 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2012.
- In April 2016, builders in Maryland broke ground on 17,080 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 16,391 units. That marks an increase of 3.7 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Maryland, goods exports totaled \$819 million in April and \$9.7 billion over the past year, down 7.9 percent from the 12 months ending in April 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 3.5 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 Maryland economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

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



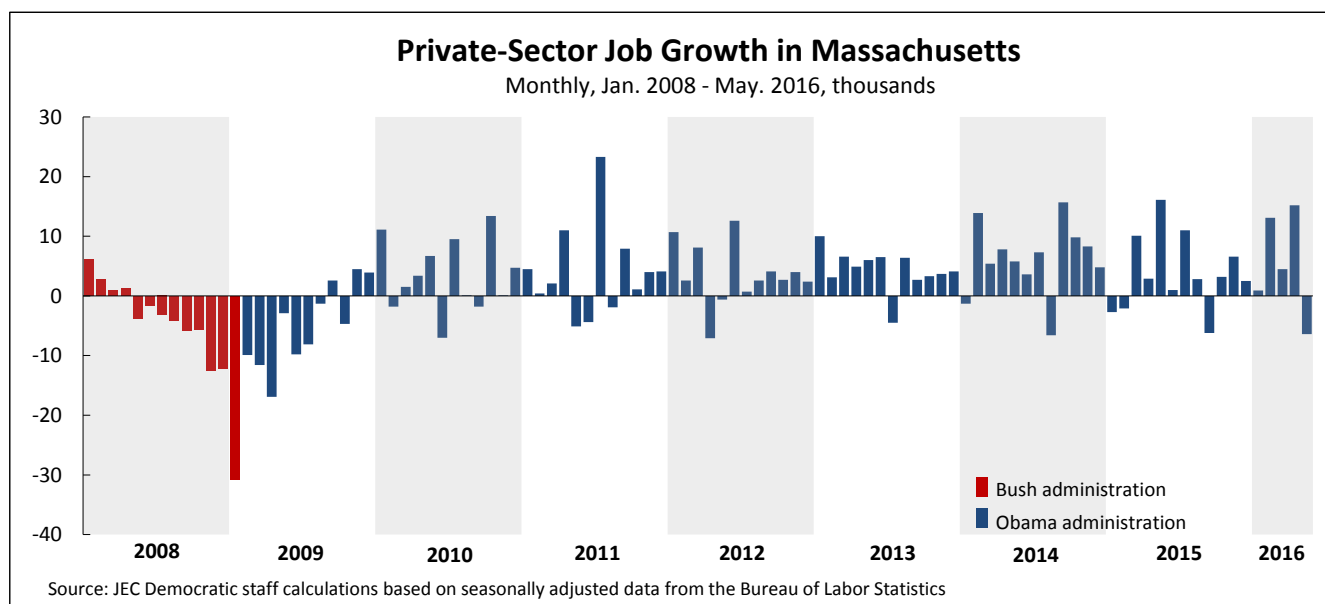
ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: MASSACHUSETTS

Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through May 2016

Last updated on June 17th; June data will be released on July 22nd

JOBS

- In May, private-sector employment in Massachusetts fell by 6,400 jobs. Over the past year, Massachusetts businesses have added 48,200 jobs. This compares with an increase of 67,200 jobs over the 12 months through May 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Massachusetts businesses have added 320,200 jobs (an increase of 11.6 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.6 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 38.8 percent (41,300 jobs), professional and business services at 18.6 percent (85,400 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 17.5 percent (53,100 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Massachusetts was 4.2 percent in May 2016, holding constant from April. The rate was 0.5 percentage point below the national rate of 4.7 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.7 percentage point from one year earlier and is 4.6 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.8 percent in January 2010.
- There were 150,300 Massachusetts residents unemployed in May 2016.

EARNINGS

- In May 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Massachusetts were \$31.15. The average workweek was 33.6 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$1,046.64.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 2.1 percent over the past year, as have real average hourly earnings nationally (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Massachusetts	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	48,200	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	320,200	14.5 million
Unemployment Rate	May 2016	4.2%	4.7%
	May 2015	4.9%	5.5%
	Recession-Era Peak	8.8%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$63,200	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$66,800	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	13.6%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	11.2%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	5.3%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	14.3%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	3.3%	11.7%
	2013	3.7%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Massachusetts grew by 0.8 percent over the four quarters through the fourth quarter of 2015, below the national average growth rate of 2.0 percent.*
- Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Massachusetts GDP growth has averaged 1.8 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Massachusetts increased by 4.2 percent from the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2016. They are up 19.9 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2012.
- In April 2016, builders in Massachusetts broke ground on 17,960 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 16,505 units. That marks an increase of 22.2 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Massachusetts, goods exports totaled \$2.3 billion in April and \$25.2 billion over the past year, up 6.0 percent from the 12 months ending in April 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 5.9 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 Massachusetts economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

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



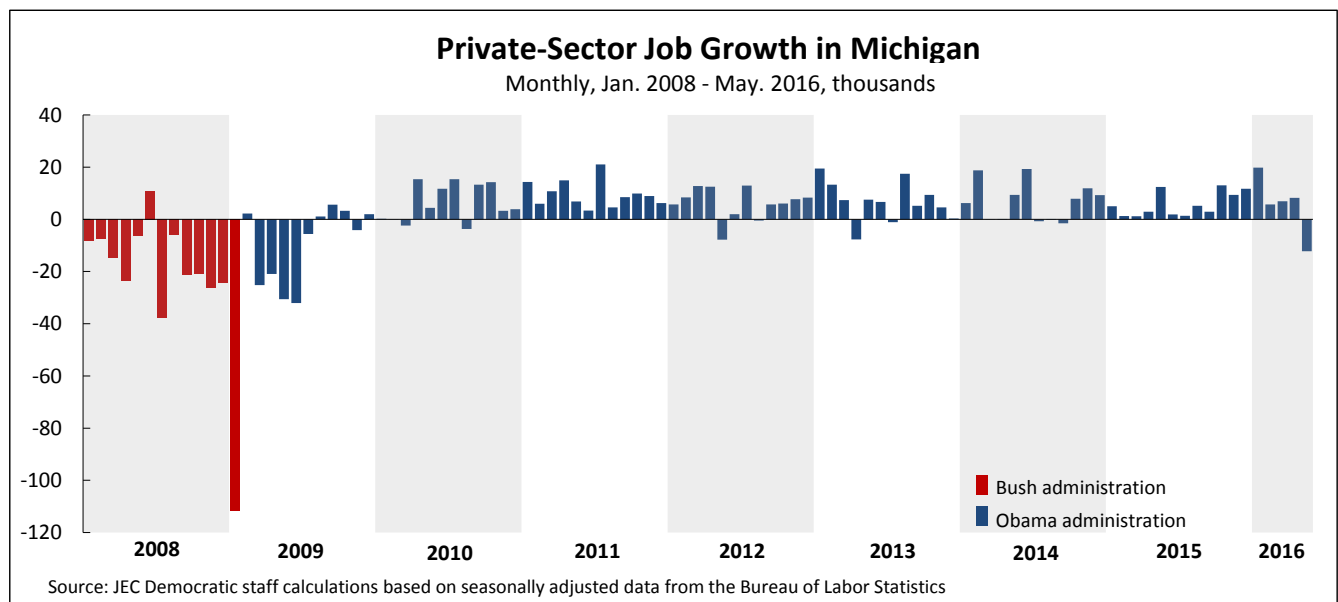
ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: MICHIGAN

Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through May 2016

Last updated on June 17th; June data will be released on July 22nd

JOBS

- In May, private-sector employment in Michigan fell by 12,200 jobs. Over the past year, Michigan businesses have added 73,900 jobs. This compares with an increase of 69,100 jobs over the 12 months through May 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Michigan businesses have added 524,600 jobs (an increase of 16.4 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.6 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: manufacturing at 31.1 percent (141,300 jobs), professional and business services at 29.3 percent (150,100 jobs) and construction at 26.9 percent (32,000 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Michigan was 4.7 percent in May 2016, down 0.1 percentage point from April. The rate was the same as the national rate of 4.7 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.8 percentage point from one year earlier and is 10.2 percentage points below its recent peak of 14.9 percent in June 2009.
- There were 226,800 Michigan residents unemployed in May 2016.

EARNINGS

- In May 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Michigan were \$24.06. The average workweek was 34.4 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$827.66.
- 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 2.1 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Michigan	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added.....	Past 12 Months	73,900	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	524,600	14.5 million
Unemployment Rate	May 2016	4.7%	4.7%
	May 2015	5.5%	5.5%
	Recession-Era Peak	14.9%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$).....	2014	\$52,000	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$56,400	\$57,400
Poverty Rate.....	2014	14.8%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	10.8%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate.....	2015	5.3%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate.....	2015	2.2%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance.....	2014	8.5%	11.7%
	2013	11.0%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Michigan grew by 1.8 percent over the four quarters through the fourth quarter of 2015, below the national average growth rate of 2.0 percent.*
- Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Michigan GDP growth has averaged 2.3 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Michigan increased by 6.2 percent from the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2016. They are up 40.1 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In April 2016, builders in Michigan broke ground on 26,690 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 21,290 units. That marks an increase of 29.3 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Michigan, goods exports totaled \$4.6 billion in April and \$52.0 billion over the past year, up 4.0 percent from the 12 months ending in April 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 58.1 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 Michigan economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

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



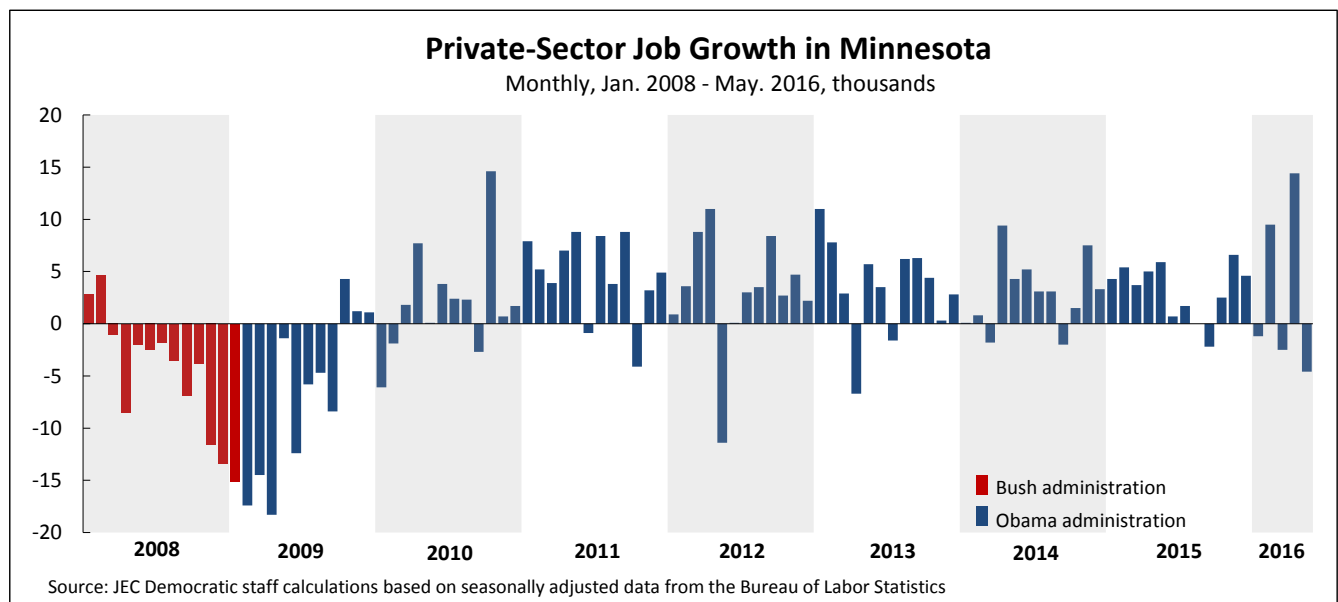
ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: MINNESOTA

Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through May 2016

Last updated on June 17th; June data will be released on July 22nd

JOBS

- In May, private-sector employment in Minnesota fell by 4,600 jobs. Over the past year, Minnesota businesses have added 29,500 jobs. This compares with an increase of 46,000 jobs over the 12 months through May 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Minnesota businesses have added 257,700 jobs (an increase of 11.7 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.6 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 38.1 percent (33,300 jobs), professional and business services at 16.3 percent (50,600 jobs) and education and health services at 15.7 percent (71,400 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Minnesota was 3.8 percent in May 2016, holding constant from April. The rate was 0.9 percentage point below the national rate of 4.7 percent.
- Unemployment is up 0.2 percentage point from one year earlier but remains 4.3 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.1 percent in June 2009.
- There were 114,900 Minnesota residents unemployed in May 2016.

EARNINGS

- In May 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Minnesota were \$27.07. The average workweek was 34.3 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$928.50.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 3.9 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 2.1 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Minnesota	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	29,500	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	257,700	14.5 million
Unemployment Rate	May 2016	3.8%	4.7%
	May 2015	3.6%	5.5%
	Recession-Era Peak	8.1%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$67,200	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$66,300	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	8.3%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	9.3%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	5.5%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	10.5%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	5.9%	11.7%
	2013	8.2%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Minnesota grew by 1.3 percent over the four quarters through the fourth quarter of 2015, below the national average growth rate of 2.0 percent.*
- Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Minnesota GDP growth has averaged 2.4 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Minnesota increased by 6.7 percent from the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2016. They are up 28.2 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In April 2016, builders in Minnesota broke ground on 19,400 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 18,152 units. That marks an increase of 0.6 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Minnesota, goods exports totaled \$1.6 billion in April and \$19.1 billion over the past year, down 1.3 percent from the 12 months ending in April 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 22.1 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>

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

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



ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: MISSISSIPPI

Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through May 2016

Last updated on June 17th; June data will be released on July 22nd

JOBS

- In May, private-sector employment in Mississippi fell by 3,400 jobs. Over the past year, Mississippi businesses have added 6,600 jobs. This compares with an increase of 14,700 jobs over the 12 months through May 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Mississippi businesses have added 60,300 jobs (an increase of 7.2 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.6 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 16.3 percent (14,300 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 12.6 percent (14,900 jobs) and education and health services at 8.6 percent (11,100 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Mississippi was 5.8 percent in May 2016, down 0.2 percentage point from April. The rate was 1.1 percentage points above the national rate of 4.7 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.6 percentage point from one year earlier and is 5.0 percentage points below its recent peak of 10.8 percent in March 2010.
- There were 75,200 Mississippi residents unemployed in May 2016.

EARNINGS

- In May 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Mississippi were \$20.25. The average workweek was 34.9 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$706.73.
- 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 2.1 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Mississippi	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added.....	Past 12 Months	6,600	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	60,300	14.5 million
Unemployment Rate	May 2016	5.8%	4.7%
	May 2015	6.4%	5.5%
	Recession-Era Peak	10.8%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$).....	2014	\$35,500	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$42,600	\$57,400
Poverty Rate.....	2014	22.1%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	22.6%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate.....	2015	6.2%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate.....	2015	4.7%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance.....	2014	14.5%	11.7%
	2013	17.1%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Mississippi grew by 1.2 percent over the four quarters through the fourth quarter of 2015, below the national average growth rate of 2.0 percent.*
- Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Mississippi GDP growth has averaged 0.7 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Mississippi increased by 5.2 percent from the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2016. They are up 14.5 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- In April 2016, builders in Mississippi broke ground on 8,910 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 7,198 units. That marks an increase of 21.9 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Mississippi, goods exports totaled \$836 million in April and \$10.5 billion over the past year, up 2.4 percent from the 12 months ending in April 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 64.7 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 Mississippi economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

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



ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: MISSOURI

Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through May 2016

Last updated on June 17th; June data will be released on July 22nd

JOBS

- In May, private-sector employment in Missouri fell by 5,400 jobs. Over the past year, Missouri businesses have added 29,600 jobs. This compares with an increase of 47,800 jobs over the 12 months through May 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Missouri businesses have added 178,400 jobs (an increase of 8.1 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.6 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 20.8 percent (65,400 jobs), education and health services at 10.3 percent (42,300 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 9.2 percent (24,900 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Missouri was 4.3 percent in May 2016, holding constant from April. The rate was 0.4 percentage point below the national rate of 4.7 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.8 percentage point from one year earlier and is 5.5 percentage points below its recent peak of 9.8 percent in February 2010.
- There were 135,200 Missouri residents unemployed in May 2016.

EARNINGS

- In May 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Missouri were \$22.37. The average workweek was 33.7 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$753.87.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have fallen by 0.2 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 2.1 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Missouri	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	29,600	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	178,400	14.5 million
Unemployment Rate	May 2016	4.3%	4.7%
	May 2015	5.1%	5.5%
	Recession-Era Peak	9.8%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$56,600	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$52,500	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	10.4%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	12.8%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	4.8%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	7.3%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	11.7%	11.7%
	2013	13.0%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Missouri grew by 1.2 percent over the four quarters through the fourth quarter of 2015, below the national average growth rate of 2.0 percent.*
- Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Missouri GDP growth has averaged 0.9 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Missouri increased by 6.5 percent from the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2016. They are up 20.7 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In April 2016, builders in Missouri broke ground on 21,430 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 17,198 units. That marks an increase of 12.4 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Missouri, goods exports totaled \$1.5 billion in April and \$13.5 billion over the past year, up 2.7 percent from the 12 months ending in April 2015 (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 Missouri economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

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



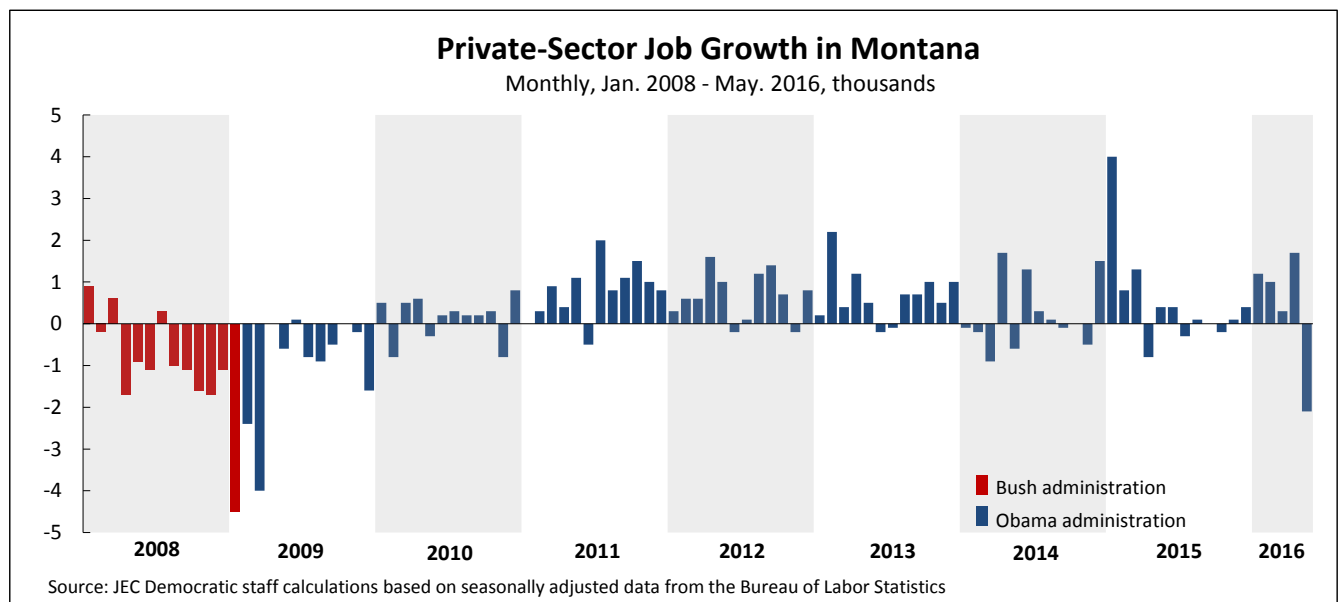
ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: MONTANA

Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through May 2016

Last updated on June 17th; June data will be released on July 22nd

JOBS

- In May, private-sector employment in Montana fell by 2,100 jobs. Over the past year, Montana businesses have added 2,600 jobs. This compares with an increase of 8,300 jobs over the 12 months through May 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Montana businesses have added 38,200 jobs (an increase of 11.4 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.6 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: education and health services at 18.9 percent (11,900 jobs), manufacturing at 18.0 percent (3,000 jobs) and construction at 15.6 percent (3,500 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Montana was 4.2 percent in May 2016, holding constant from April. The rate was 0.5 percentage point below the national rate of 4.7 percent.
- Unemployment is up 0.1 percentage point from one year earlier but remains 3.2 percentage points below its recent peak of 7.4 percent in April 2010.
- There were 21,800 Montana residents unemployed in May 2016.

EARNINGS

- In May 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Montana were \$22.47. The average workweek was 33.1 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$743.76.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 1.6 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 2.1 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Montana	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added.....	Past 12 Months	2,600	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	38,200	14.5 million
Unemployment Rate	May 2016	4.2%	4.7%
	May 2015	4.1%	5.5%
	Recession-Era Peak	7.4%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$).....	2014	\$51,100	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$49,800	\$57,400
Poverty Rate.....	2014	12.0%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	13.0%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate.....	2015	5.2%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate.....	2015	3.8%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance.....	2014	14.2%	11.7%
	2013	16.5%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Montana grew by 3.2 percent over the four quarters through the fourth quarter of 2015, above the national average growth rate of 2.0 percent.*
- Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Montana GDP growth has averaged 2.4 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Montana increased by 4.2 percent from the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2016. They are up 24.6 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- In April 2016, builders in Montana broke ground on 3,240 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 3,619 units. That marks an increase of 1.9 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Montana, goods exports totaled \$103 million in April and \$1.3 billion over the past year, down 4.8 percent from the 12 months ending in April 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 27.2 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 Montana economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

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



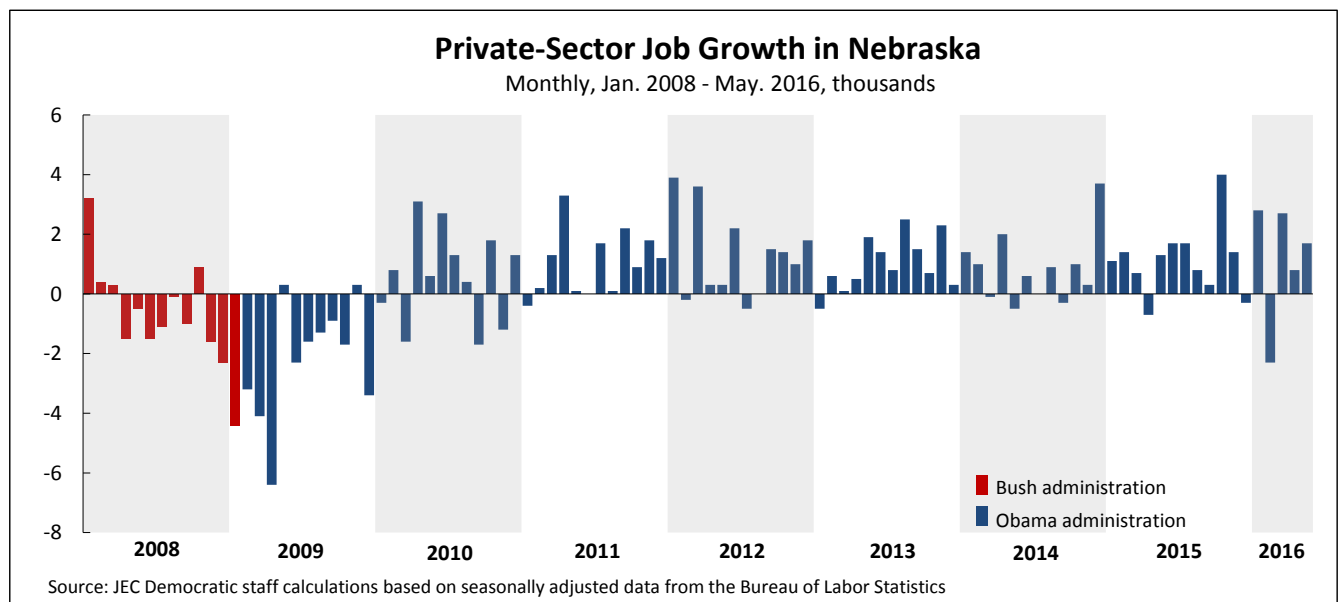
ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: NEBRASKA

Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through May 2016

Last updated on June 17th; June data will be released on July 22nd

JOBS

- In May, private-sector employment in Nebraska grew by 1,700 jobs. Over the past year, Nebraska businesses have added 15,300 jobs. This compares with an increase of 10,000 jobs over the 12 months through May 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Nebraska businesses have added 75,600 jobs (an increase of 9.8 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.6 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 18.9 percent (18,800 jobs), logging, mining and construction at 17.7 percent (7,700 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 16.6 percent (13,300 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Nebraska was 3.0 percent in May 2016, holding constant from April. The rate was 1.7 percentage points below the national rate of 4.7 percent.
- Unemployment is up 0.1 percentage point from one year earlier but remains 1.8 percentage points below its recent peak of 4.8 percent in March 2010.
- There were 30,600 Nebraska residents unemployed in May 2016.

EARNINGS

- In May 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Nebraska were \$23.13. The average workweek was 34.1 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$788.73.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 4.5 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 2.1 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Nebraska	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added.....	Past 12 Months	15,300	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	75,600	14.5 million
Unemployment Rate	May 2016	3.0%	4.7%
	May 2015	2.9%	5.5%
	Recession-Era Peak	4.8%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$).....	2014	\$56,900	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$56,100	\$57,400
Poverty Rate.....	2014	11.8%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	9.9%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate.....	2015	3.4%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate.....	2015	3.8%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance.....	2014	9.7%	11.7%
	2013	11.3%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Nebraska grew by 0.8 percent over the four quarters through the fourth quarter of 2015, below the national average growth rate of 2.0 percent.*
- Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Nebraska GDP growth has averaged 2.6 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Nebraska increased by 3.7 percent from the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2016. They are up 21.0 percent since their recent low in the fourth quarter of 2010.
- In April 2016, builders in Nebraska broke ground on 10,540 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 7,615 units. That marks an increase of 4.7 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Nebraska, goods exports totaled \$551 million in April and \$6.1 billion over the past year, down 11.0 percent from the 12 months ending in April 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 23.4 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 Nebraska economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

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



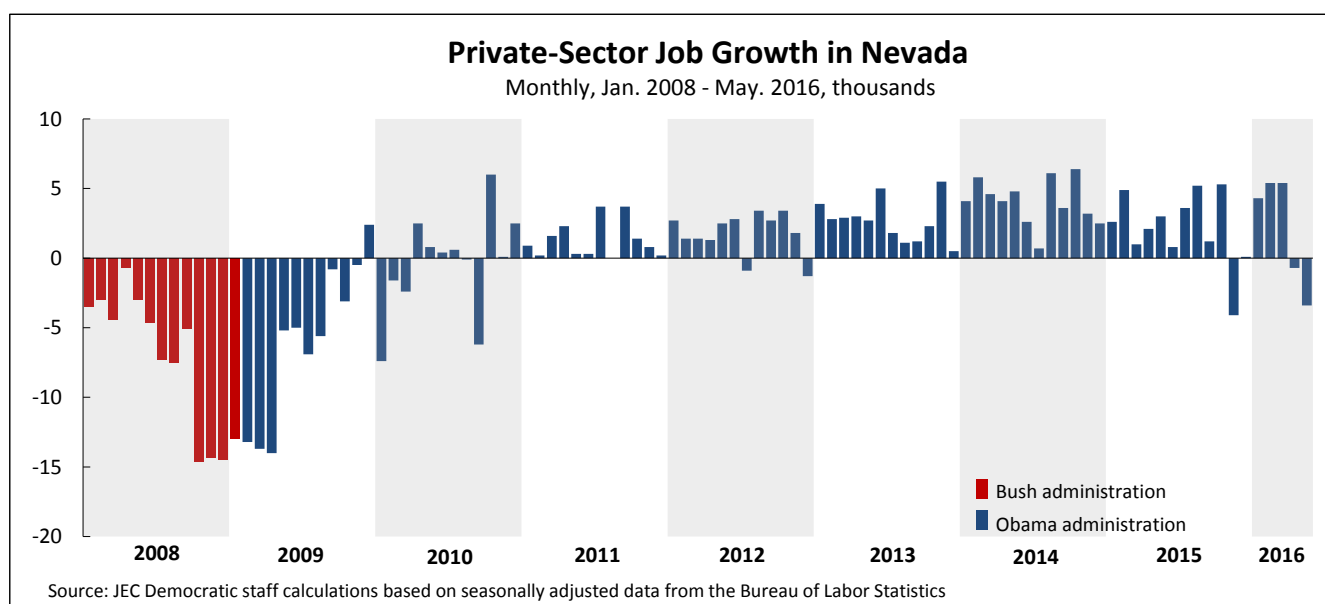
ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: NEVADA

Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through May 2016

Last updated on June 17th; June data will be released on July 22nd

JOBS

- In May, private-sector employment in Nevada fell by 3,400 jobs. Over the past year, Nevada businesses have added 23,100 jobs. This compares with an increase of 38,700 jobs over the 12 months through May 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Nevada businesses have added 158,700 jobs (an increase of 16.5 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.6 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: education and health services at 25.0 percent (25,000 jobs), professional and business services at 23.6 percent (31,600 jobs) and construction at 22.6 percent (13,900 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Nevada was 6.1 percent in May 2016, up 0.3 percentage point from April. The rate was 1.4 percentage points above the national rate of 4.7 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.7 percentage point from one year earlier and is 7.6 percentage points below its recent peak of 13.7 percent in November 2010.
- There were 87,100 Nevada residents unemployed in May 2016.

EARNINGS

- In May 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Nevada were \$22.29. The average workweek was 34.0 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$757.86.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 1.3 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 2.1 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Nevada	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	23,100	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	158,700	14.5 million
Unemployment Rate	May 2016	6.1%	4.7%
	May 2015	6.8%	5.5%
	Recession-Era Peak	13.7%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$49,900	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$61,700	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	17.0%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	9.7%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	5.8%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	7.7%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	15.2%	11.7%
	2013	20.7%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Nevada grew by 2.3 percent over the four quarters through the fourth quarter of 2015, above the national average growth rate of 2.0 percent.*
- Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Nevada GDP growth has averaged 1.0 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Nevada increased by 9.4 percent from the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2016. They are up 79.2 percent since their recent low in the fourth quarter of 2011.
- In April 2016, builders in Nevada broke ground on 14,860 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 14,858 units. That marks an increase of 11.3 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Nevada, goods exports totaled \$665 million in April and \$8.7 billion over the past year, up 24.2 percent from the 12 months ending in April 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 51.2 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

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



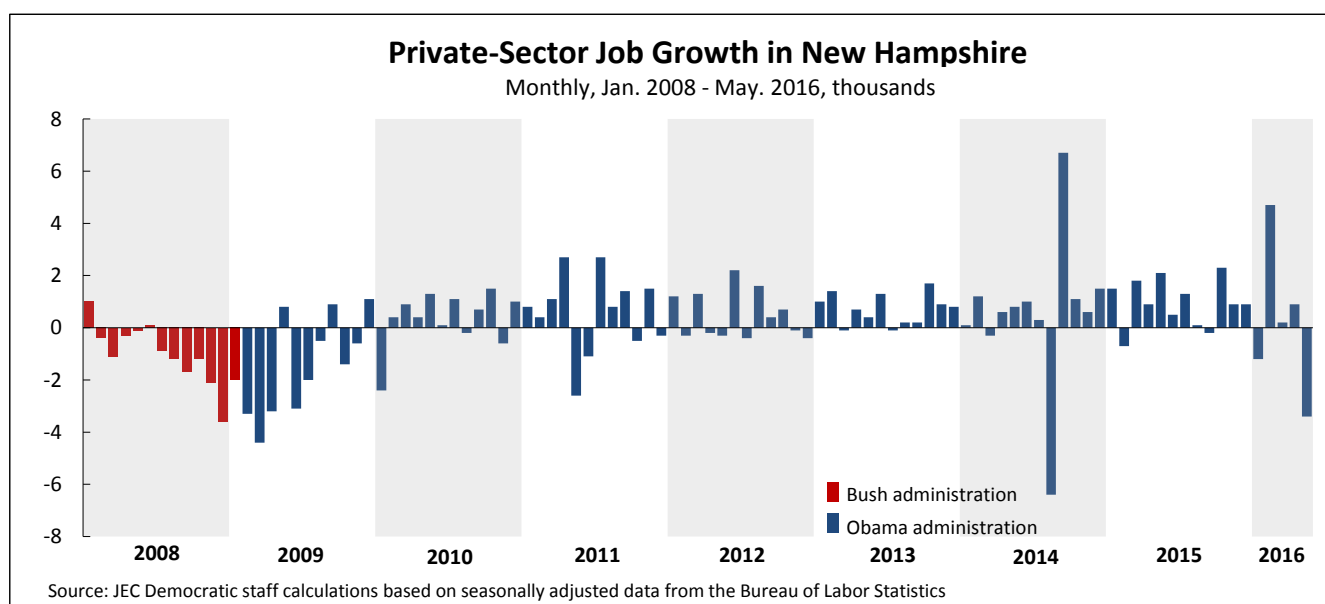
ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: NEW HAMPSHIRE

Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through May 2016

Last updated on June 17th; June data will be released on July 22nd

JOBS

- In May, private-sector employment in New Hampshire fell by 3,400 jobs. Over the past year, New Hampshire businesses have added 7,000 jobs. This compares with an increase of 10,400 jobs over the 12 months through May 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, New Hampshire businesses have added 47,000 jobs (an increase of 8.9 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.6 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 21.9 percent (13,800 jobs), other services at 19.9 percent (4,400 jobs) and construction at 16.5 percent (3,500 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in New Hampshire was 2.7 percent in May 2016, up 0.1 percentage point from April. The rate was 2.0 percentage points below the national rate of 4.7 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.8 percentage point from one year earlier and is 3.9 percentage points below its recent peak of 6.6 percent in July 2009.
- There were 20,100 New Hampshire residents unemployed in May 2016.

EARNINGS

- In May 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in New Hampshire were \$25.63. The average workweek was 34.0 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$871.42.
- 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 2.1 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		New Hampshire	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	7,000	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	47,000	14.5 million
Unemployment Rate	May 2016	2.7%	4.7%
	May 2015	3.5%	5.5%
	Recession-Era Peak	6.6%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$73,400	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$77,200	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	7.2%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	5.8%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	3.7%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	4.1%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	9.2%	11.7%
	2013	10.7%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in New Hampshire grew by 0.9 percent over the four quarters through the fourth quarter of 2015, below the national average growth rate of 2.0 percent.*
- Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, New Hampshire GDP growth has averaged 1.8 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in New Hampshire increased by 3.4 percent from the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2016. They are up 16.7 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2012.
- In April 2016, builders in New Hampshire broke ground on 5,350 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 3,456 units. That marks an increase of 8.9 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In New Hampshire, goods exports totaled \$287 million in April and \$3.9 billion over the past year, down 0.4 percent from the 12 months ending in April 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 24.8 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 New Hampshire economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

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



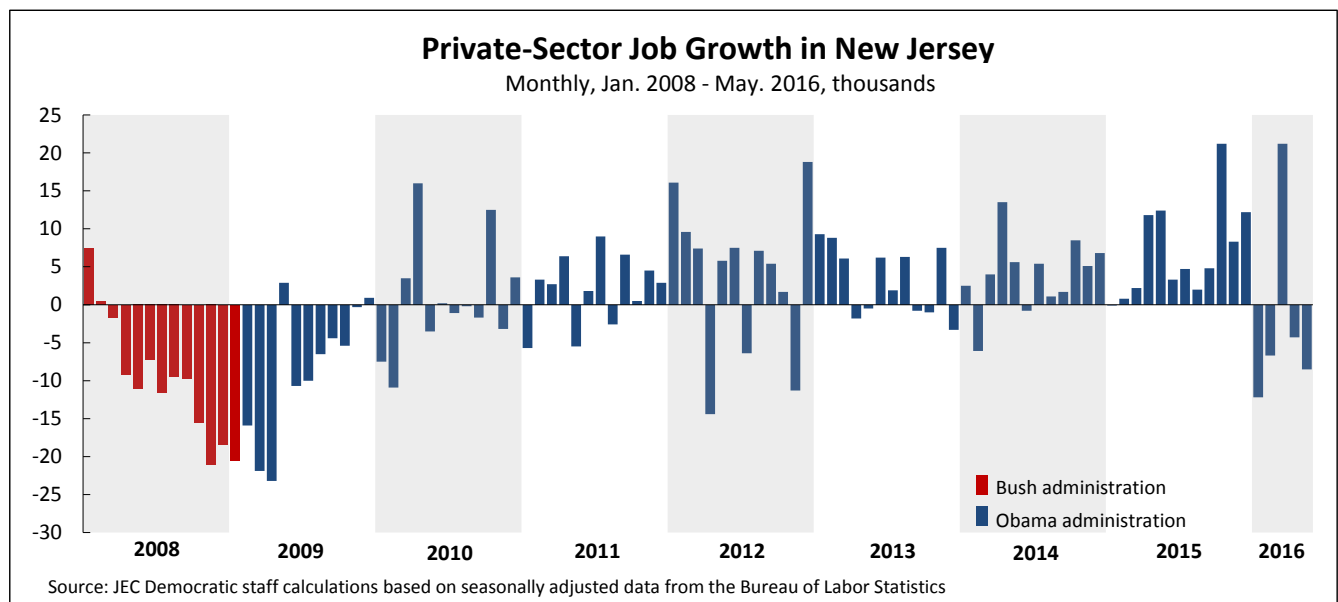
ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: NEW JERSEY

Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through May 2016

Last updated on June 17th; June data will be released on July 22nd

JOBS

- In May, private-sector employment in New Jersey fell by 8,500 jobs. Over the past year, New Jersey businesses have added 46,000 jobs. This compares with an increase of 54,900 jobs over the 12 months through May 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, New Jersey businesses have added 256,400 jobs (an increase of 8.0 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.6 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 17.9 percent (23,400 jobs), education and health services at 12.0 percent (71,700 jobs) and professional and business services at 11.8 percent (68,700 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in New Jersey was 4.9 percent in May 2016, up 0.2 percentage point from April. The rate was 0.2 percentage point above the national rate of 4.7 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.9 percentage point from one year earlier and is 4.9 percentage points below its recent peak of 9.8 percent in January 2010.
- There were 225,800 New Jersey residents unemployed in May 2016.

EARNINGS

- In May 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in New Jersey were \$28.30. The average workweek was 34.0 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$962.20.
- 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 2.1 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		New Jersey	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added.....	Past 12 Months	46,000	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	256,400	14.5 million
Unemployment Rate	May 2016	4.9%	4.7%
	May 2015	5.8%	5.5%
	Recession-Era Peak	9.8%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$).....	2014	\$65,200	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$69,100	\$57,400
Poverty Rate.....	2014	11.3%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	8.7%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate.....	2015	5.4%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate.....	2015	1.4%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance.....	2014	10.9%	11.7%
	2013	13.2%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in New Jersey grew by 2.1 percent over the four quarters through the fourth quarter of 2015, above the national average growth rate of 2.0 percent.*
- Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, New Jersey GDP growth has averaged 1.0 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in New Jersey increased by 1.0 percent from the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2016. They are up 8.6 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2012.
- In April 2016, builders in New Jersey broke ground on 34,890 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 31,316 units. That marks an increase of 27.9 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In New Jersey, goods exports totaled \$2.6 billion in April and \$30.9 billion over the past year, down 6.0 percent from the 12 months ending in April 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 12.0 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 New Jersey economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

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



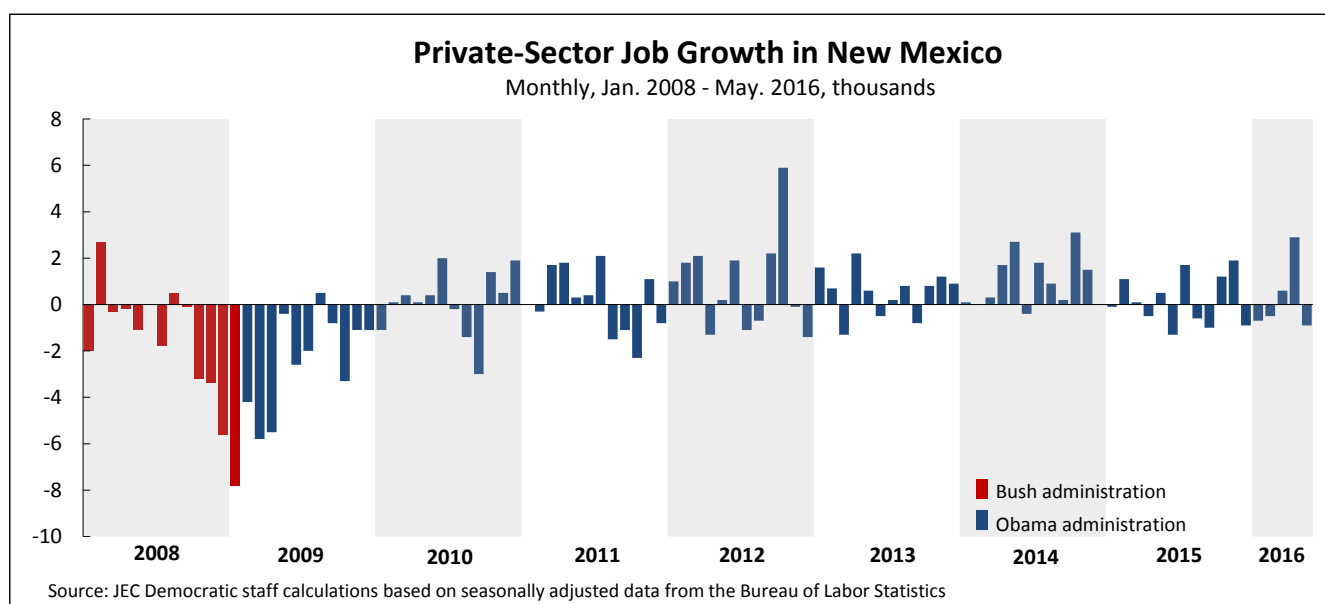
ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: NEW MEXICO

Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through May 2016

Last updated on June 17th; June data will be released on July 22nd

JOBS

- In May, private-sector employment in New Mexico fell by 900 jobs. Over the past year, New Mexico businesses have added 2,400 jobs. This compares with an increase of 8,200 jobs over the 12 months through May 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, New Mexico businesses have added 35,800 jobs (an increase of 5.9 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.6 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: education and health services at 16.0 percent (19,100 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 15.1 percent (12,600 jobs) and mining and logging at 8.4 percent (1,500 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in New Mexico was 6.2 percent in May 2016, holding constant from April. The rate was 1.5 percentage points above the national rate of 4.7 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.4 percentage point from one year earlier and is 2.1 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.3 percent in July 2010.
- There were 56,800 New Mexico residents unemployed in May 2016.

EARNINGS

- In May 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in New Mexico were \$20.32. The average workweek was 33.8 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$686.82.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have fallen by 2.0 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 2.1 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		New Mexico	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added.....	Past 12 Months	2,400	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	35,800	14.5 million
Unemployment Rate	May 2016	6.2%	4.7%
	May 2015	6.6%	5.5%
	Recession-Era Peak	8.3%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$).....	2014	\$46,700	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$50,600	\$57,400
Poverty Rate.....	2014	20.0%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	14.0%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate.....	2015	5.5%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate.....	2015	6.7%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance.....	2014	14.5%	11.7%
	2013	18.6%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in New Mexico fell by 1.9 percent over the four quarters through the fourth quarter of 2015, below the national average growth rate of 2.0 percent.*
- Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, New Mexico GDP growth has averaged 0.7 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in New Mexico increased by 2.9 percent from the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2016. They are up 8.9 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2012.
- In April 2016, builders in New Mexico broke ground on 3,860 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 4,315 units. That marks an increase of 1.3 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In New Mexico, goods exports totaled \$327 million in April and \$3.8 billion over the past year, up 10.7 percent from the 12 months ending in April 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 196.1 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 New Mexico economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

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

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



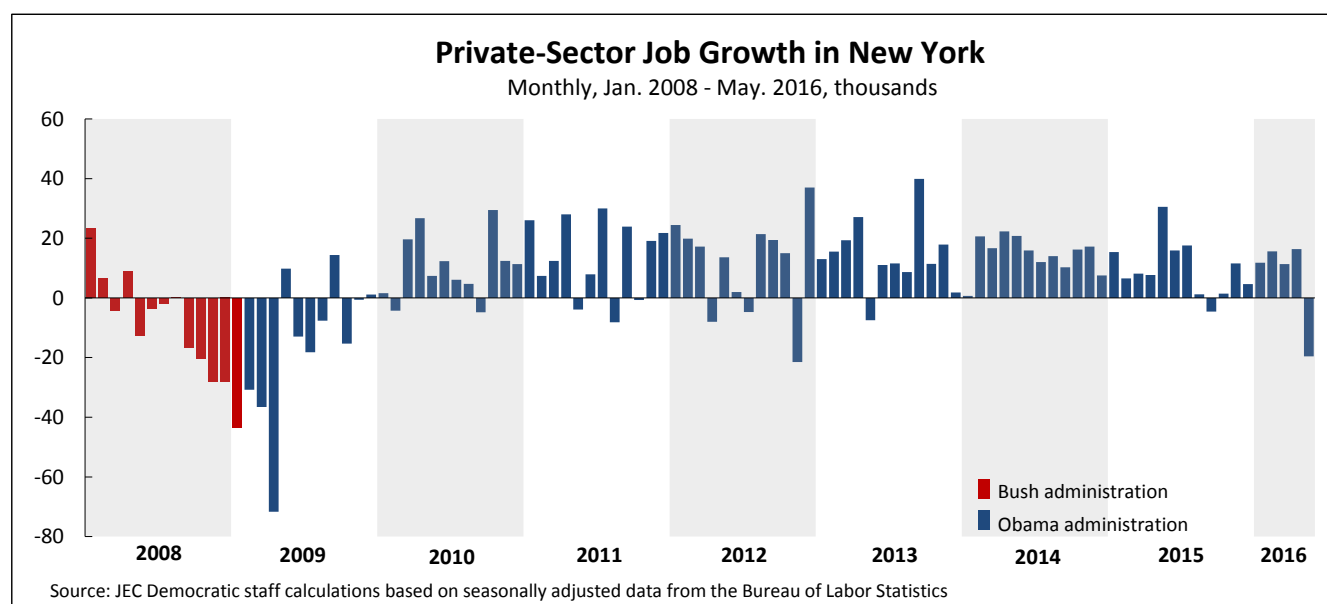
ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: NEW YORK

Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through May 2016

Last updated on June 17th; June data will be released on July 22nd

JOBS

- In May, private-sector employment in New York fell by 19,600 jobs. Over the past year, New York businesses have added 83,200 jobs. This compares with an increase of 161,300 jobs over the 12 months through May 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, New York businesses have added 919,900 jobs (an increase of 13.2 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.6 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: leisure and hospitality at 25.6 percent (185,000 jobs), construction at 21.9 percent (66,800 jobs) and professional and business services at 17.5 percent (190,200 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in New York was 4.7 percent in May 2016, down 0.2 percentage point from April. The rate was the same as the national rate of 4.7 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.7 percentage point from one year earlier and is 4.2 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.9 percent in December 2009.
- There were 461,800 New York residents unemployed in May 2016.

EARNINGS

- In May 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in New York were \$29.27. The average workweek was 33.6 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$983.47.
- 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 2.1 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		New York	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	83,200	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	919,900	14.5 million
Unemployment Rate	May 2016	4.7%	4.7%
	May 2015	5.4%	5.5%
	Recession-Era Peak	8.9%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$54,300	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$55,900	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	14.0%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	14.5%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	3.7%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	5.2%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	8.7%	11.7%
	2013	10.7%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in New York grew by 1.5 percent over the four quarters through the fourth quarter of 2015, below the national average growth rate of 2.0 percent.*
- Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, New York GDP growth has averaged 1.7 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in New York increased by 2.2 percent from the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2016. They are up 9.8 percent since their recent low in the fourth quarter of 2011.
- In April 2016, builders in New York broke ground on 32,170 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 52,943 units. That marks an increase of 40.7 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In New York, goods exports totaled \$5.8 billion in April and \$74.3 billion over the past year, down 4.9 percent from the 12 months ending in April 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 28.3 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 New York economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

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



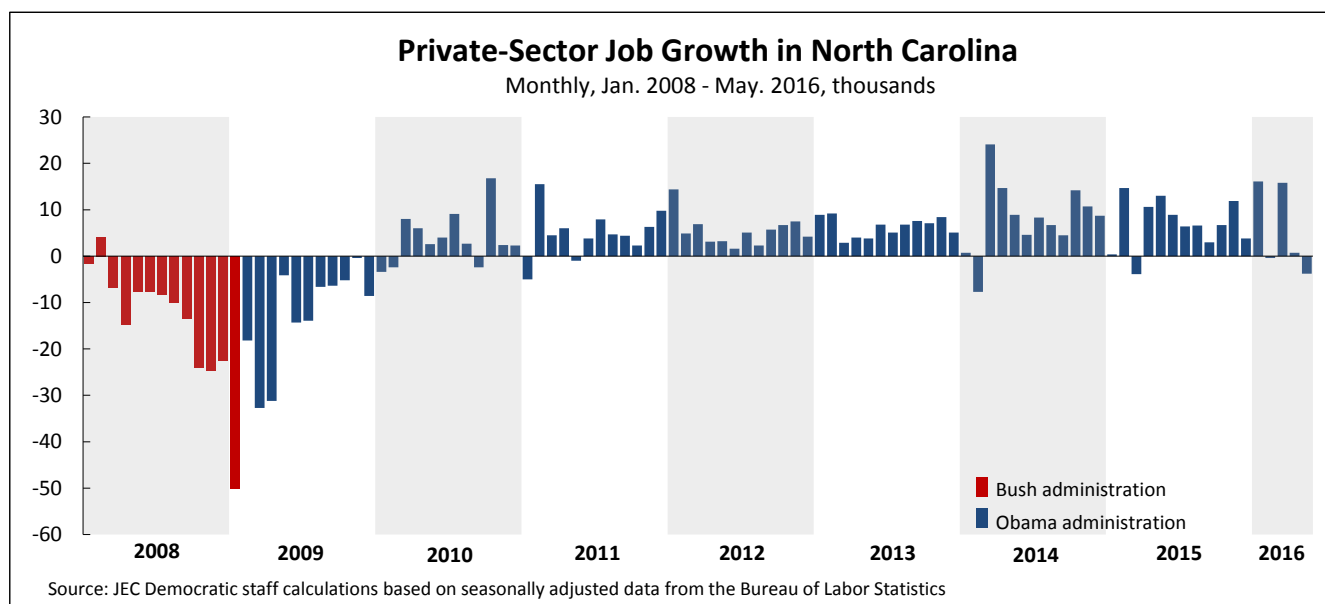
ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: NORTH CAROLINA

Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through May 2016

Last updated on June 17th; June data will be released on July 22nd

JOBS

- In May, private-sector employment in North Carolina fell by 3,800 jobs. Over the past year, North Carolina businesses have added 75,700 jobs. This compares with an increase of 92,500 jobs over the 12 months through May 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, North Carolina businesses have added 460,900 jobs (an increase of 14.8 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.6 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 28.9 percent (136,500 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 21.1 percent (81,900 jobs) and trade, transportation and utilities at 15.3 percent (108,600 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in North Carolina was 5.1 percent in May 2016, down 0.3 percentage point from April. The rate was 0.4 percentage point above the national rate of 4.7 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.7 percentage point from one year earlier and is 6.2 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.3 percent in March 2010.
- There were 250,500 North Carolina residents unemployed in May 2016.

EARNINGS

- In May 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in North Carolina were \$23.52. The average workweek was 34.5 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$811.44.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 5.3 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 2.1 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		North Carolina	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	75,700	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	460,900	14.5 million
Unemployment Rate	May 2016	5.1%	4.7%
	May 2015	5.8%	5.5%
	Recession-Era Peak	11.3%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$46,800	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$49,700	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	17.1%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	15.5%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	3.2%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	8.0%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	13.1%	11.7%
	2013	15.6%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in North Carolina grew by 2.8 percent over the four quarters through the fourth quarter of 2015, above the national average growth rate of 2.0 percent.*
- Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, North Carolina GDP growth has averaged 1.4 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in North Carolina increased by 5.5 percent from the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2016. They are up 20.9 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In April 2016, builders in North Carolina broke ground on 63,620 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 52,144 units. That marks an increase of 4.6 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In North Carolina, goods exports totaled \$2.5 billion in April and \$28.9 billion over the past year, up 0.1 percent from the 12 months ending in April 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 31.4 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 North Carolina economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

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



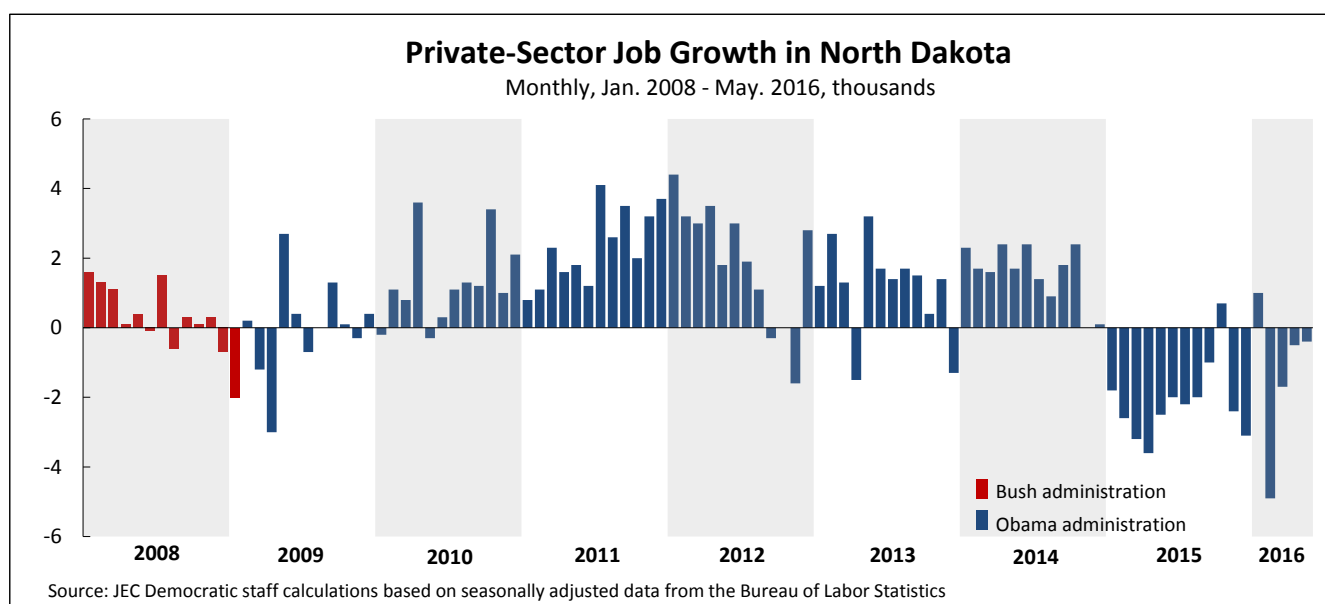
ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: NORTH DAKOTA

Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through May 2016

Last updated on June 17th; June data will be released on July 22nd

JOBS

- In May, private-sector employment in North Dakota fell by 400 jobs. Over the past year, North Dakota businesses have shed 18,500 jobs. This compares with a decrease of 4,700 jobs over the 12 months through May 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, North Dakota businesses have added 65,400 jobs (an increase of 22.5 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.6 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: mining and logging at 95.3 percent (8,100 jobs), construction at 47.4 percent (10,100 jobs) and professional and business services at 24.6 percent (7,000 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in North Dakota was 3.2 percent in May 2016, holding constant from April. The rate was 1.5 percentage points below the national rate of 4.7 percent.
- Unemployment is up 0.4 percentage point from one year earlier but remains 1.1 percentage points below its recent peak of 4.3 percent in May 2009.
- There were 13,400 North Dakota residents unemployed in May 2016.

EARNINGS

- In May 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in North Dakota were \$25.94. The average workweek was 35.0 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$907.90.
- 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 2.1 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		North Dakota	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added.....	Past 12 Months	-18,500	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	65,400	14.5 million
Unemployment Rate	May 2016	3.2%	4.7%
	May 2015	2.8%	5.5%
	Recession-Era Peak	4.3%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$).....	2014	\$60,700	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$53,900	\$57,400
Poverty Rate.....	2014	9.7%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	9.3%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate.....	2015	2.8%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate.....	2015	4.7%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance.....	2014	7.9%	11.7%
	2013	10.4%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in North Dakota fell by 6.7 percent over the four quarters through the fourth quarter of 2015, below the national average growth rate of 2.0 percent.*
- Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, North Dakota GDP growth has averaged 7.1 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in North Dakota increased by 4.3 percent from the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2016. They are now 48.8 percent above their level in the fourth quarter of 2007.
- In April 2016, builders in North Dakota broke ground on 4,980 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 5,763 units. That marks a decrease of 41.5 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In North Dakota, goods exports totaled \$332 million in April and \$3.6 billion over the past year, down 23.1 percent from the 12 months ending in April 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 65.6 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 North Dakota economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

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

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



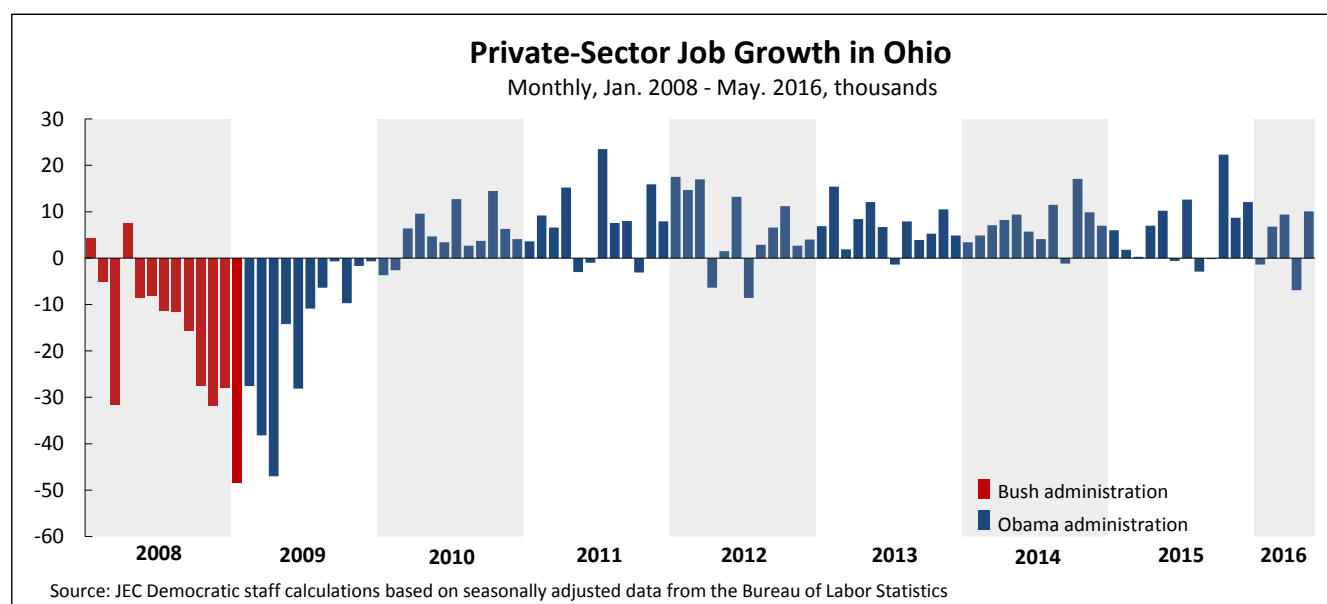
ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: OHIO

Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through May 2016

Last updated on June 17th; June data will be released on July 22nd

JOBS

- In May, private-sector employment in Ohio grew by 10,100 jobs. Over the past year, Ohio businesses have added 70,000 jobs. This compares with an increase of 79,400 jobs over the 12 months through May 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Ohio businesses have added 499,700 jobs (an increase of 11.8 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.6 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 23.3 percent (39,200 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 17.7 percent (83,300 jobs) and professional and business services at 16.2 percent (98,900 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Ohio was 5.1 percent in May 2016, down 0.1 percentage point from April. The rate was 0.4 percentage point above the national rate of 4.7 percent.
- Unemployment is up 0.2 percentage point from one year earlier but remains 5.9 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.0 percent in January 2010.
- There were 299,900 Ohio residents unemployed in May 2016.

EARNINGS

- In May 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Ohio were \$23.48. The average workweek was 34.4 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$807.71.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 3.4 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 2.1 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Ohio	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	70,000	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	499,700	14.5 million
Unemployment Rate	May 2016	5.1%	4.7%
	May 2015	4.9%	5.5%
	Recession-Era Peak	11.0%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$49,600	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$56,100	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	15.6%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	12.8%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	3.3%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	4.0%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	8.4%	11.7%
	2013	11.0%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Ohio grew by 1.1 percent over the four quarters through the fourth quarter of 2015, below the national average growth rate of 2.0 percent.*
- Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Ohio GDP growth has averaged 2.3 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Ohio increased by 4.9 percent from the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2016. They are up 20.2 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- In April 2016, builders in Ohio broke ground on 23,940 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 19,218 units. That marks a decrease of 3.6 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Ohio, goods exports totaled \$4.1 billion in April and \$49.2 billion over the past year, up 2.9 percent from the 12 months ending in April 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 43.0 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 Ohio economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

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



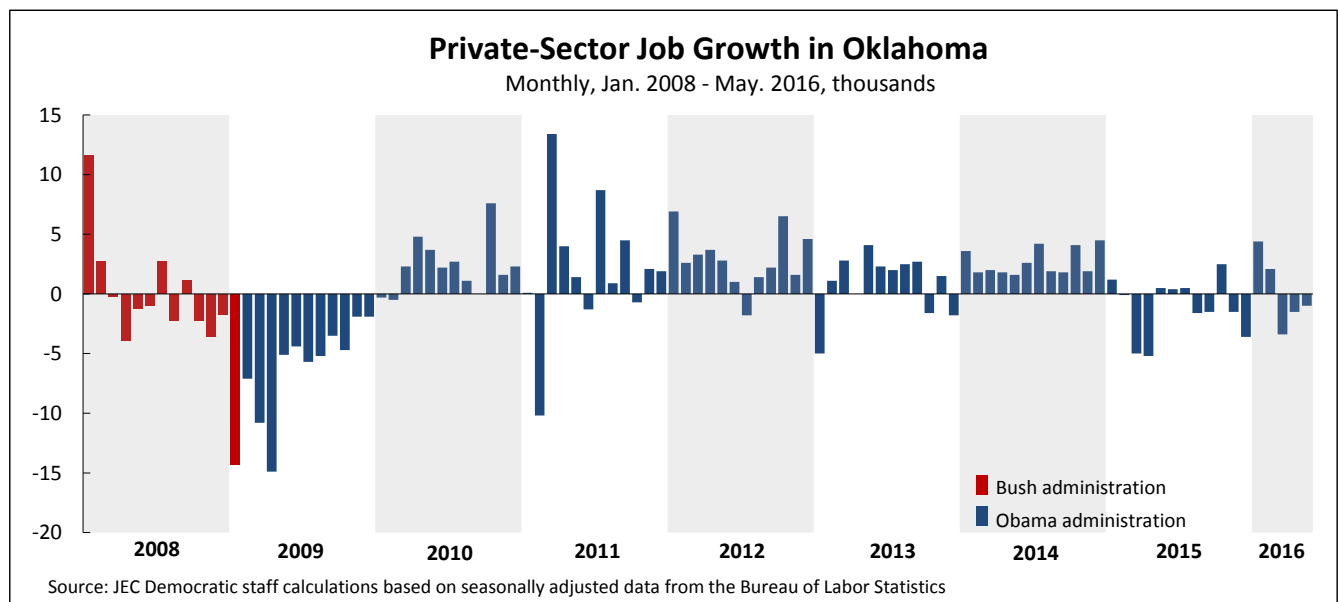
ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: OKLAHOMA

Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through May 2016

Last updated on June 17th; June data will be released on July 22nd

JOBS

- In May, private-sector employment in Oklahoma fell by 1,000 jobs. Over the past year, Oklahoma businesses have shed 4,200 jobs. This compares with an increase of 12,400 jobs over the 12 months through May 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Oklahoma businesses have added 117,500 jobs (an increase of 9.8 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.6 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 28.2 percent (18,300 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 23.4 percent (32,200 jobs) and trade, transportation and utilities at 10.9 percent (29,900 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Oklahoma was 4.7 percent in May 2016, up 0.2 percentage point from April. The rate was the same as the national rate of 4.7 percent.
- Unemployment is up 0.3 percentage point from one year earlier but remains 2.4 percentage points below its recent peak of 7.1 percent in March 2010.
- There were 87,800 Oklahoma residents unemployed in May 2016.

EARNINGS

- In May 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Oklahoma were \$22.05. The average workweek was 35.1 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$773.96.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 0.2 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 2.1 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Oklahoma	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	-4,200	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	117,500	14.5 million
Unemployment Rate	May 2016	4.7%	4.7%
	May 2015	4.4%	5.5%
	Recession-Era Peak	7.1%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$47,200	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$49,300	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	17.3%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	13.4%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	3.2%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	3.0%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	15.4%	11.7%
	2013	17.7%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Oklahoma fell by 1.2 percent over the four quarters through the fourth quarter of 2015, below the national average growth rate of 2.0 percent.*
- Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Oklahoma GDP growth has averaged 2.6 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Oklahoma increased by 1.3 percent from the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2016. They are up 20.0 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- In April 2016, builders in Oklahoma broke ground on 14,210 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 12,716 units. That marks a decrease of 2.3 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Oklahoma, goods exports totaled \$465 million in April and \$4.9 billion over the past year, down 13.5 percent from the 12 months ending in April 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 9.6 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

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

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



ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: OREGON

Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through May 2016

Last updated on June 17th; June data will be released on July 22nd

JOBS

- In May, private-sector employment in Oregon grew by 1,200 jobs. Over the past year, Oregon businesses have added 51,100 jobs. This compares with an increase of 49,200 jobs over the 12 months through May 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Oregon businesses have added 229,800 jobs (an increase of 17.8 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.6 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 29.4 percent (54,500 jobs), construction at 28.3 percent (19,300 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 22.2 percent (35,800 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Oregon was 4.5 percent in May 2016, holding constant from April. The rate was 0.2 percentage point below the national rate of 4.7 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.3 percentage points from one year earlier and is 7.4 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.9 percent in May 2009.
- There were 91,900 Oregon residents unemployed in May 2016.

EARNINGS

- In May 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Oregon were \$24.65. The average workweek was 34.8 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$857.82.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 4.5 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 2.1 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Oregon	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added.....	Past 12 Months	51,100	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	229,800	14.5 million
Unemployment Rate	May 2016	4.5%	4.7%
	May 2015	5.8%	5.5%
	Recession-Era Peak	11.9%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$).....	2014	\$58,900	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$57,400	\$57,400
Poverty Rate.....	2014	14.4%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	12.8%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate.....	2015	5.6%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate.....	2015	6.8%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance.....	2014	9.7%	11.7%
	2013	14.7%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Oregon grew by 4.1 percent over the four quarters through the fourth quarter of 2015, above the national average growth rate of 2.0 percent.*
- Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Oregon GDP growth has averaged 1.8 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Oregon increased by 11.8 percent from the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2016. They are up 47.2 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In April 2016, builders in Oregon broke ground on 14,640 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 17,074 units. That marks an increase of 15.9 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Oregon, goods exports totaled \$1.6 billion in April and \$19.2 billion over the past year, down 0.8 percent from the 12 months ending in April 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 27.4 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 Oregon economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

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



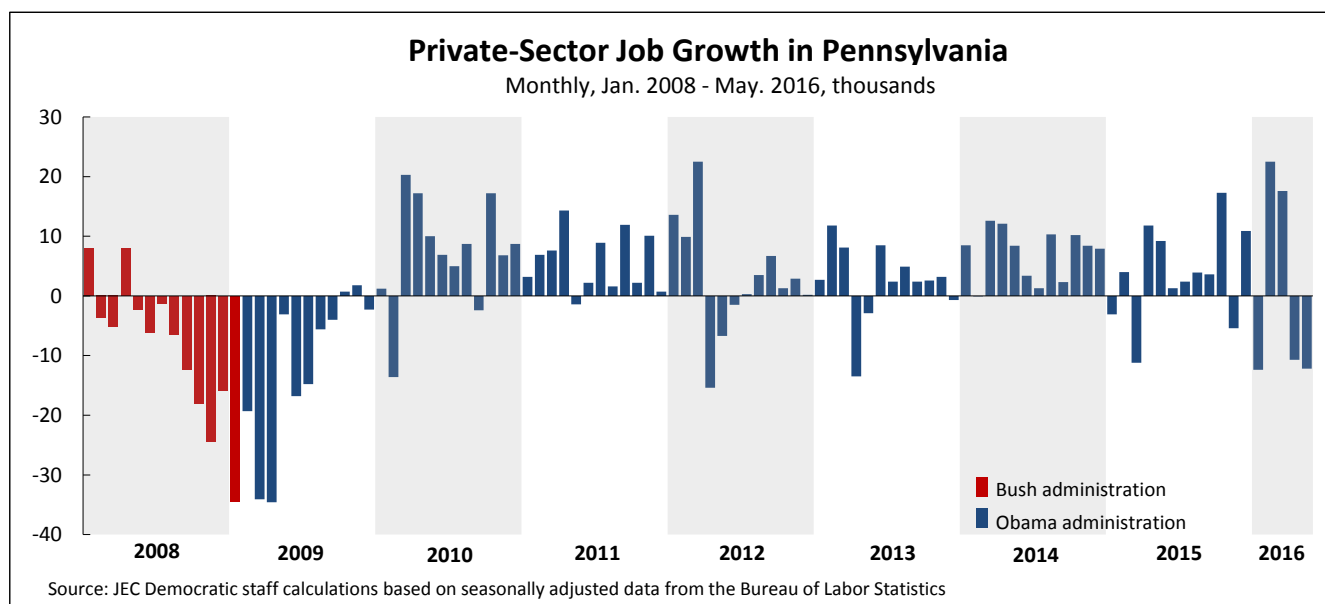
ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: PENNSYLVANIA

Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through May 2016

Last updated on June 17th; June data will be released on July 22nd

JOBS

- In May, private-sector employment in Pennsylvania fell by 12,200 jobs. Over the past year, Pennsylvania businesses have added 38,800 jobs. This compares with an increase of 54,500 jobs over the 12 months through May 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Pennsylvania businesses have added 368,200 jobs (an increase of 7.7 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.6 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 (108,300 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 12.5 percent (61,300 jobs) and construction at 10.4 percent (21,900 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Pennsylvania was 5.5 percent in May 2016, up 0.2 percentage point from April. The rate was 0.8 percentage point above the national rate of 4.7 percent.
- Unemployment is up 0.3 percentage point from one year earlier but remains 3.2 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.7 percent in April 2010.
- There were 360,600 Pennsylvania residents unemployed in May 2016.

EARNINGS

- In May 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Pennsylvania were \$24.48. The average workweek was 34.0 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$832.32.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 0.8 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 2.1 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Pennsylvania	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added.....	Past 12 Months	38,800	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	368,200	14.5 million
Unemployment Rate	May 2016	5.5%	4.7%
	May 2015	5.2%	5.5%
	Recession-Era Peak	8.7%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$).....	2014	\$55,200	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$55,300	\$57,400
Poverty Rate.....	2014	12.5%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	10.4%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate.....	2015	4.7%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate.....	2015	2.9%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance.....	2014	8.5%	11.7%
	2013	9.7%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Pennsylvania grew by 1.1 percent over the four quarters through the fourth quarter of 2015, below the national average growth rate of 2.0 percent.*
- Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Pennsylvania GDP growth has averaged 1.7 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Pennsylvania increased by 3.7 percent from the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2016. They are up 12.7 percent since their recent low in the fourth quarter of 2011.
- In April 2016, builders in Pennsylvania broke ground on 27,010 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 23,425 units. That marks an increase of 16.7 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Pennsylvania, goods exports totaled \$3.0 billion in April and \$37.0 billion over the past year, down 1.5 percent from the 12 months ending in April 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 29.4 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 Pennsylvania economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

**** For additional Pennsylvania-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Pennsylvania office:
<http://www.portal.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt?open=514&objID=1216762&mode=2>



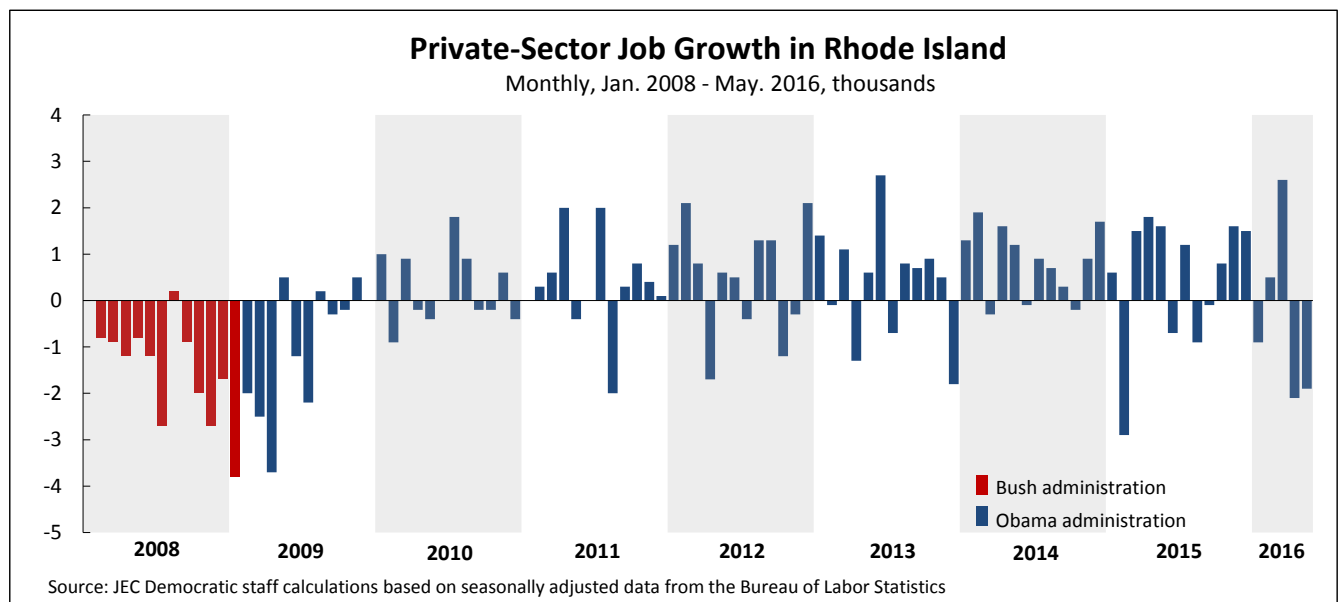
ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: RHODE ISLAND

Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through May 2016

Last updated on June 17th; June data will be released on July 22nd

JOBS

- In May, private-sector employment in Rhode Island fell by 1,900 jobs. Over the past year, Rhode Island businesses have added 1,600 jobs. This compares with an increase of 6,800 jobs over the 12 months through May 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Rhode Island businesses have added 32,100 jobs (an increase of 8.1 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.6 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 23.6 percent (12,400 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 17.1 percent (8,400 jobs) and construction at 10.0 percent (1,600 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Rhode Island was 5.4 percent in May 2016, holding constant from April. The rate was 0.7 percentage point above the national rate of 4.7 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.7 percentage point from one year earlier and is 5.9 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.3 percent in August 2009.
- There were 29,700 Rhode Island residents unemployed in May 2016.

EARNINGS

- In May 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Rhode Island were \$26.16. The average workweek was 32.9 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$860.66.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 3.5 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 2.1 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Rhode Island	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added.....	Past 12 Months	1,600	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	32,100	14.5 million
Unemployment Rate	May 2016	5.4%	4.7%
	May 2015	6.1%	5.5%
	Recession-Era Peak	11.3%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$).....	2014	\$58,600	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$61,900	\$57,400
Poverty Rate.....	2014	11.3%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	9.5%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate.....	2015	5.8%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate.....	2015	9.5%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance.....	2014	7.4%	11.7%
	2013	11.6%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Rhode Island grew by 0.4 percent over the four quarters through the fourth quarter of 2015, below the national average growth rate of 2.0 percent.*
- Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Rhode Island GDP growth has averaged 1.2 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Rhode Island increased by 3.1 percent from the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2016. They are up 14.4 percent since their recent low in the third quarter of 2012.
- In April 2016, builders in Rhode Island broke ground on 1,170 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 1,055 units. That marks an increase of 26.5 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Rhode Island, goods exports totaled \$186 million in April and \$2.1 billion over the past year, down 6.5 percent from the 12 months ending in April 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 36.2 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 Rhode Island economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

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



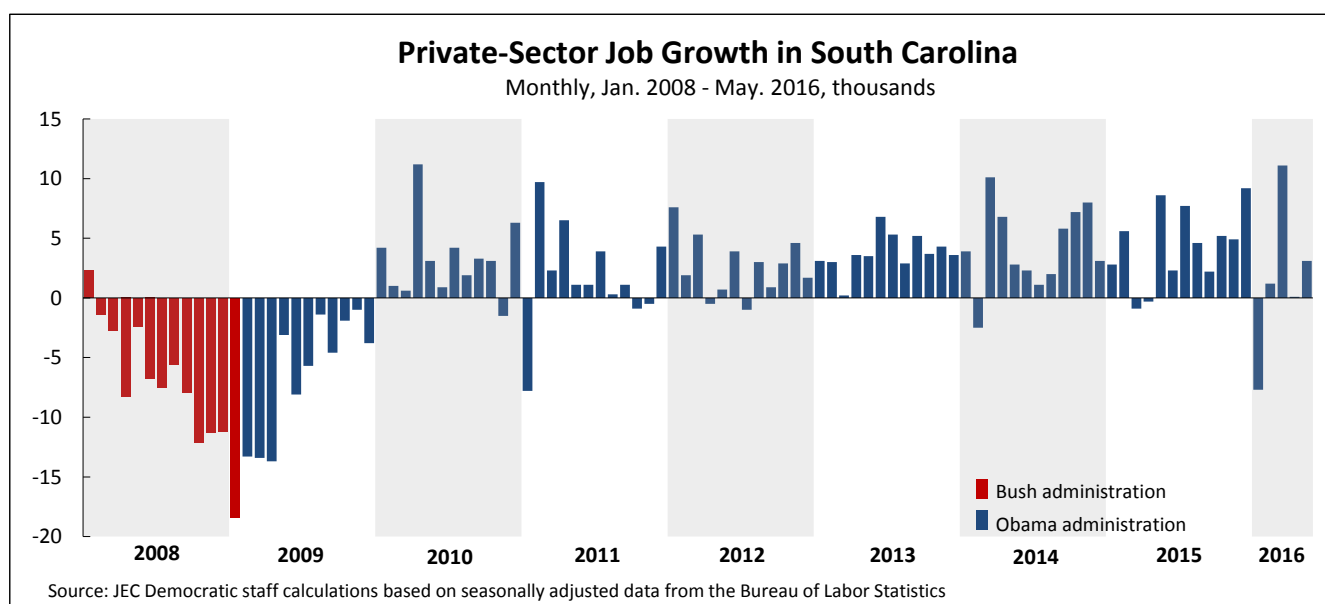
ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: SOUTH CAROLINA

Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through May 2016

Last updated on June 17th; June data will be released on July 22nd

JOBS

- In May, private-sector employment in South Carolina grew by 3,100 jobs. Over the past year, South Carolina businesses have added 43,900 jobs. This compares with an increase of 45,300 jobs over the 12 months through May 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, South Carolina businesses have added 240,700 jobs (an increase of 16.7 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.6 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 31.6 percent (65,200 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 17.5 percent (36,000 jobs) and construction at 17.4 percent (13,700 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in South Carolina was 5.6 percent in May 2016, down 0.2 percentage point from April. The rate was 0.9 percentage point above the national rate of 4.7 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.5 percentage point from one year earlier and is 6.1 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.7 percent in January 2010.
- There were 129,800 South Carolina residents unemployed in May 2016.

EARNINGS

- In May 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in South Carolina were \$21.86. The average workweek was 34.9 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$762.91.
- 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 2.1 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		South Carolina	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	43,900	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	240,700	14.5 million
Unemployment Rate	May 2016	5.6%	4.7%
	May 2015	6.1%	5.5%
	Recession-Era Peak	11.7%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$44,900	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$50,500	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	16.5%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	14.1%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	4.4%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	8.7%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	13.6%	11.7%
	2013	15.8%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in South Carolina grew by 1.8 percent over the four quarters through the fourth quarter of 2015, below the national average growth rate of 2.0 percent.*
- Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, South Carolina GDP growth has averaged 1.8 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in South Carolina increased by 7.9 percent from the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2016. They are up 27.5 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In April 2016, builders in South Carolina broke ground on 35,150 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 30,168 units. That marks an increase of 10.8 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In South Carolina, goods exports totaled \$2.6 billion in April and \$30.1 billion over the past year, up 9.5 percent from the 12 months ending in April 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 80.4 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 South Carolina economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

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



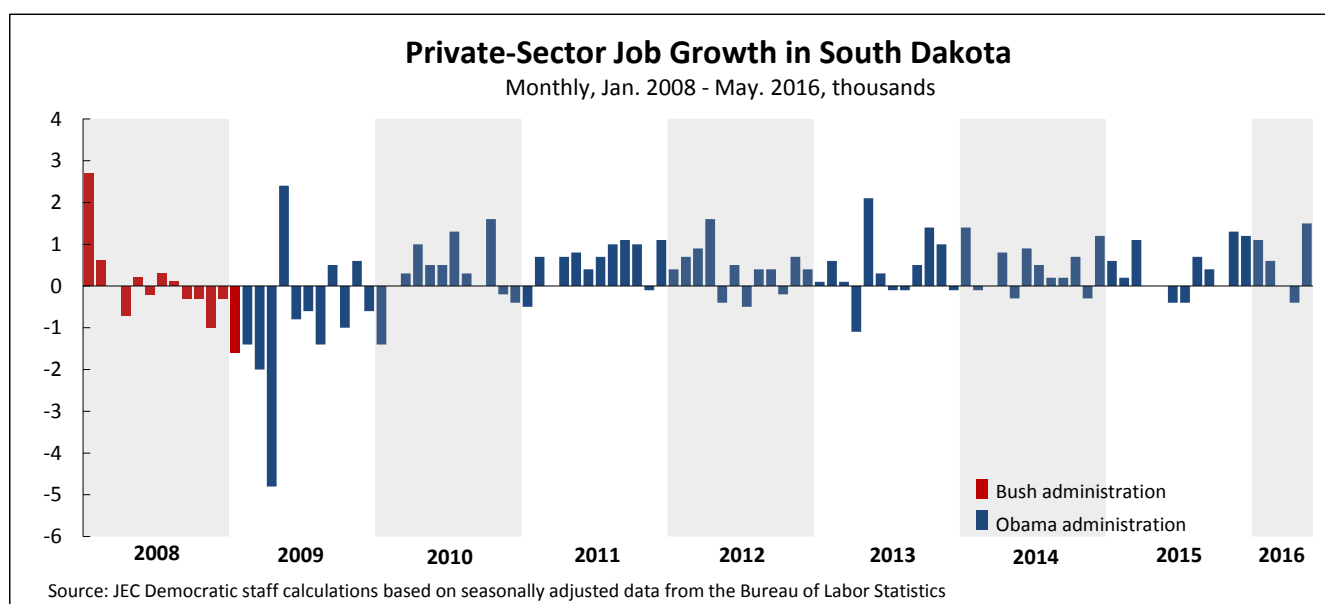
ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: SOUTH DAKOTA

Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through May 2016

Last updated on June 17th; June data will be released on July 22nd

JOBS

- In May, private-sector employment in South Dakota grew by 1,500 jobs. Over the past year, South Dakota businesses have added 5,600 jobs. This compares with an increase of 5,300 jobs over the 12 months through May 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, South Dakota businesses have added 34,100 jobs (an increase of 10.6 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.6 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: logging, mining and construction at 18.5 percent (3,800 jobs), manufacturing at 15.4 percent (5,600 jobs) and professional and business services at 15.2 percent (4,100 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in South Dakota was 2.5 percent in May 2016, holding constant from April. The rate was 2.2 percentage points below the national rate of 4.7 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.7 percentage point from one year earlier and is 2.7 percentage points below its recent peak of 5.2 percent in January 2010.
- There were 11,600 South Dakota residents unemployed in May 2016.

EARNINGS

- In May 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in South Dakota were \$21.37. The average workweek was 34.5 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$737.27.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 0.8 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 2.1 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		South Dakota	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added.....	Past 12 Months	5,600	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	34,100	14.5 million
Unemployment Rate	May 2016	2.5%	4.7%
	May 2015	3.2%	5.5%
	Recession-Era Peak	5.2%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$).....	2014	\$53,100	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$53,000	\$57,400
Poverty Rate.....	2014	12.8%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	9.4%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate.....	2015	2.5%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate.....	2015	1.4%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance.....	2014	9.8%	11.7%
	2013	11.3%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in South Dakota grew by 1.9 percent over the four quarters through the fourth quarter of 2015, below the national average growth rate of 2.0 percent.*
- Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, South Dakota GDP growth has averaged 2.1 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in South Dakota increased by 5.5 percent from the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2016. They are now 18.9 percent above their level in the fourth quarter of 2007.
- In April 2016, builders in South Dakota broke ground on 6,230 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 4,502 units. That marks an increase of 1.1 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In South Dakota, goods exports totaled \$109 million in April and \$1.3 billion over the past year, down 7.8 percent from the 12 months ending in April 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 28.1 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 South Dakota economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

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



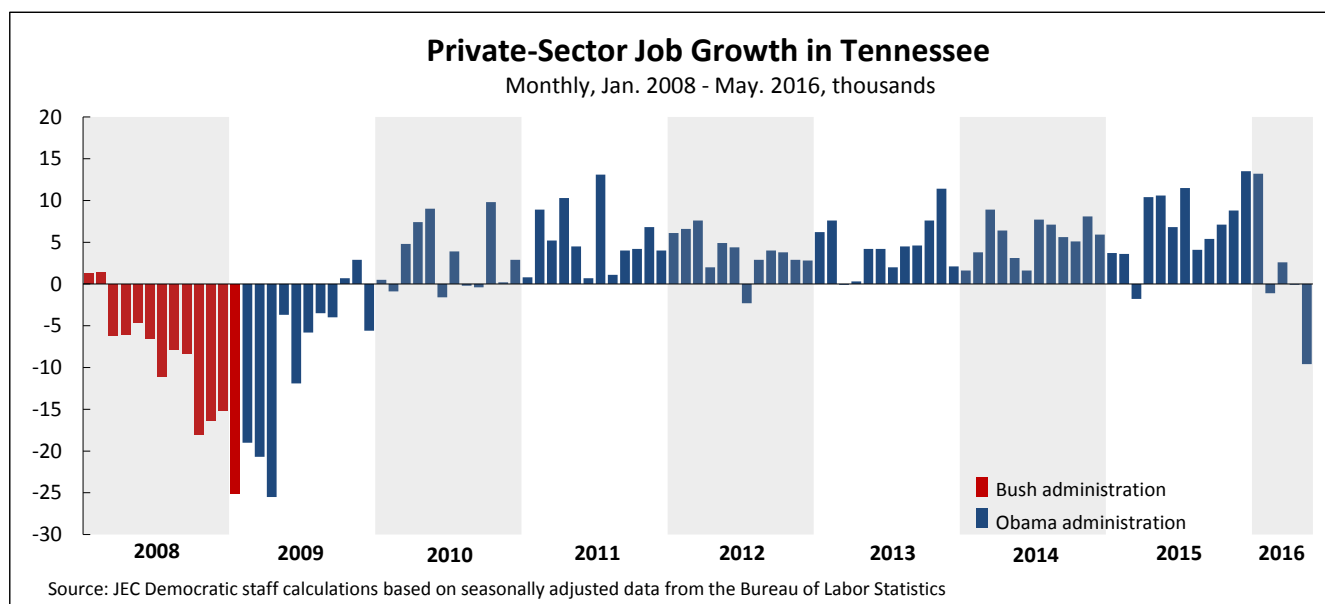
ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: TENNESSEE

Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through May 2016

Last updated on June 17th; June data will be released on July 22nd

JOBS

- In May, private-sector employment in Tennessee fell by 9,600 jobs. Over the past year, Tennessee businesses have added 62,200 jobs. This compares with an increase of 67,600 jobs over the 12 months through May 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Tennessee businesses have added 353,300 jobs (an increase of 16.3 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.6 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 34.0 percent (101,300 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 18.5 percent (48,100 jobs) and logging, mining and construction at 17.0 percent (17,400 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Tennessee was 4.1 percent in May 2016, down 0.2 percentage point from April. The rate was 0.6 percentage point below the national rate of 4.7 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.7 percentage points from one year earlier and is 7.0 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.1 percent in June 2009.
- There were 128,200 Tennessee residents unemployed in May 2016.

EARNINGS

- In May 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Tennessee were \$21.71. The average workweek was 35.8 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$777.22.
- 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 2.1 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Tennessee	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added.....	Past 12 Months	62,200	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	353,300	14.5 million
Unemployment Rate	May 2016	4.1%	4.7%
	May 2015	5.8%	5.5%
	Recession-Era Peak	11.1%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$).....	2014	\$43,700	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$47,000	\$57,400
Poverty Rate.....	2014	17.3%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	14.8%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate.....	2015	4.2%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate.....	2015	3.8%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance.....	2014	12.0%	11.7%
	2013	13.9%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Tennessee grew by 2.5 percent over the four quarters through the fourth quarter of 2015, above the national average growth rate of 2.0 percent.*
- Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Tennessee GDP growth has averaged 2.2 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Tennessee increased by 4.5 percent from the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2016. They are up 25.6 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In April 2016, builders in Tennessee broke ground on 42,280 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 37,743 units. That marks an increase of 44.6 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Tennessee, goods exports totaled \$2.6 billion in April and \$31.6 billion over the past year, up 5.2 percent from the 12 months ending in April 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 52.6 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 Tennessee economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

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



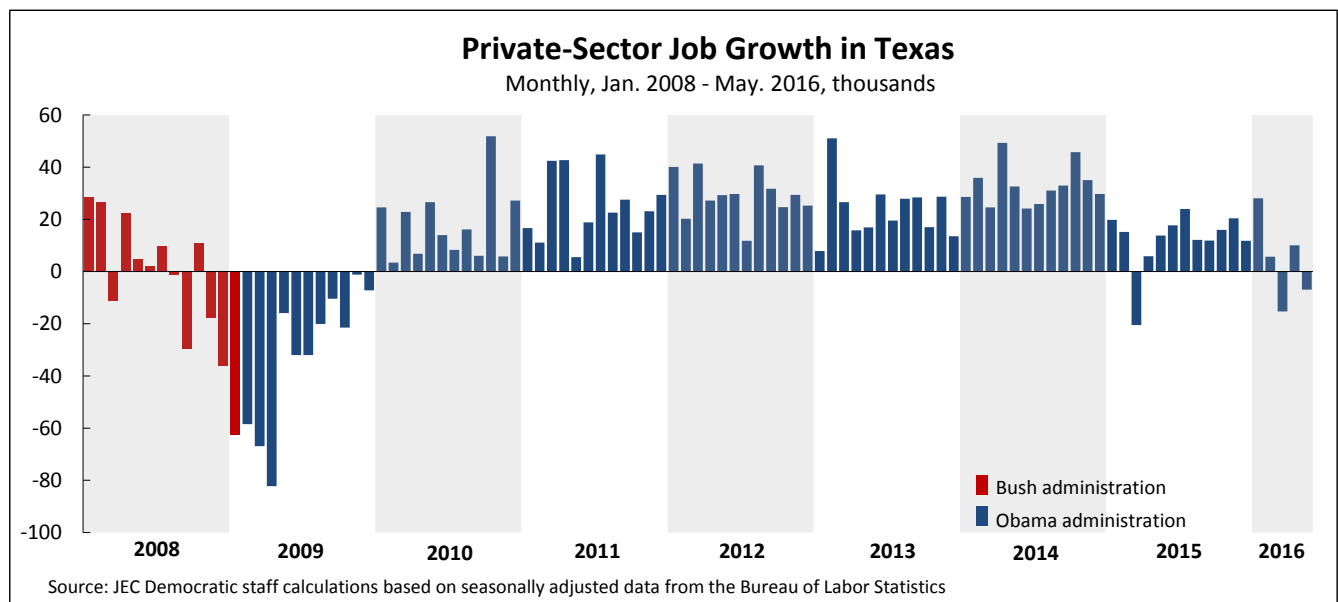
ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: TEXAS

Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through May 2016

Last updated on June 17th; June data will be released on July 22nd

JOBS

- In May, private-sector employment in Texas fell by 6,900 jobs. Over the past year, Texas businesses have added 135,500 jobs. This compares with an increase of 258,500 jobs over the 12 months through May 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Texas businesses have added 1,684,300 jobs (an increase of 20.0 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.6 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: leisure and hospitality at 28.9 percent (287,900 jobs), professional and business services at 27.9 percent (350,900 jobs) and construction at 22.2 percent (124,600 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Texas was 4.4 percent in May 2016, holding constant from April. The rate was 0.3 percentage point below the national rate of 4.7 percent.
- Unemployment held constant from one year earlier and is 4.0 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.4 percent in October 2009.
- There were 590,100 Texas residents unemployed in May 2016.

EARNINGS

- In May 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Texas were \$24.63. The average workweek was 36.2 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$891.61.
- 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 2.1 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Texas	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	135,500	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	1,684,300	14.5 million
Unemployment Rate	May 2016	4.4%	4.7%
	May 2015	4.4%	5.5%
	Recession-Era Peak	8.4%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$53,900	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$52,600	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	16.4%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	16.5%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	4.3%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	5.0%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	19.1%	11.7%
	2013	22.1%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Texas grew by 1.8 percent over the four quarters through the fourth quarter of 2015, below the national average growth rate of 2.0 percent.*
- Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Texas GDP growth has averaged 3.8 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Texas increased by 7.1 percent from the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2016. They are up 34.9 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- In April 2016, builders in Texas broke ground on 156,960 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 169,184 units. That marks an increase of 4.7 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Texas, goods exports totaled \$19.7 billion in April and \$238.0 billion over the past year, down 6.3 percent from the 12 months ending in April 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 44.5 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

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



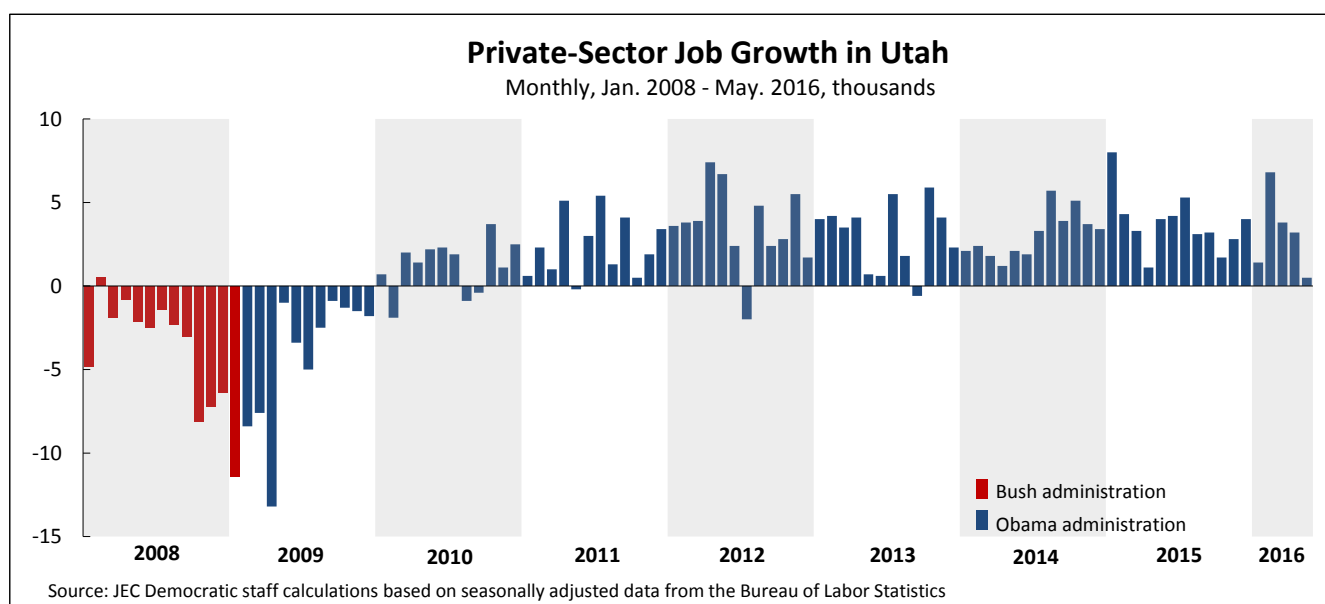
ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: UTAH

Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through May 2016

Last updated on June 17th; June data will be released on July 22nd

JOBS

- In May, private-sector employment in Utah grew by 500 jobs. Over the past year, Utah businesses have added 40,000 jobs. This compares with an increase of 47,700 jobs over the 12 months through May 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Utah businesses have added 220,600 jobs (an increase of 23.0 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.6 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 37.2 percent (24,100 jobs), professional and business services at 32.2 percent (47,900 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 29.7 percent (32,600 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Utah was 3.8 percent in May 2016, up 0.1 percentage point from April. The rate was 0.9 percentage point below the national rate of 4.7 percent.
- Unemployment is up 0.2 percentage point from one year earlier but remains 4.2 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.0 percent in May 2010.
- There were 57,400 Utah residents unemployed in May 2016.

EARNINGS

- In May 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Utah were \$24.37. The average workweek was 35.4 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$862.70.
- 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 2.1 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Utah	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	40,000	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	220,600	14.5 million
Unemployment Rate	May 2016	3.8%	4.7%
	May 2015	3.6%	5.5%
	Recession-Era Peak	8.0%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$63,400	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$61,100	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	10.2%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	9.6%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	2.6%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	2.2%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	12.5%	11.7%
	2013	14.0%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Utah grew by 3.4 percent over the four quarters through the fourth quarter of 2015, above the national average growth rate of 2.0 percent.*
- Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Utah GDP growth has averaged 2.4 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Utah increased by 7.0 percent from the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2016. They are up 39.8 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In April 2016, builders in Utah broke ground on 17,810 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 19,642 units. That marks an increase of 23.1 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Utah, goods exports totaled \$1.2 billion in April and \$12.9 billion over the past year, up 13.4 percent from the 12 months ending in April 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 23.5 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

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



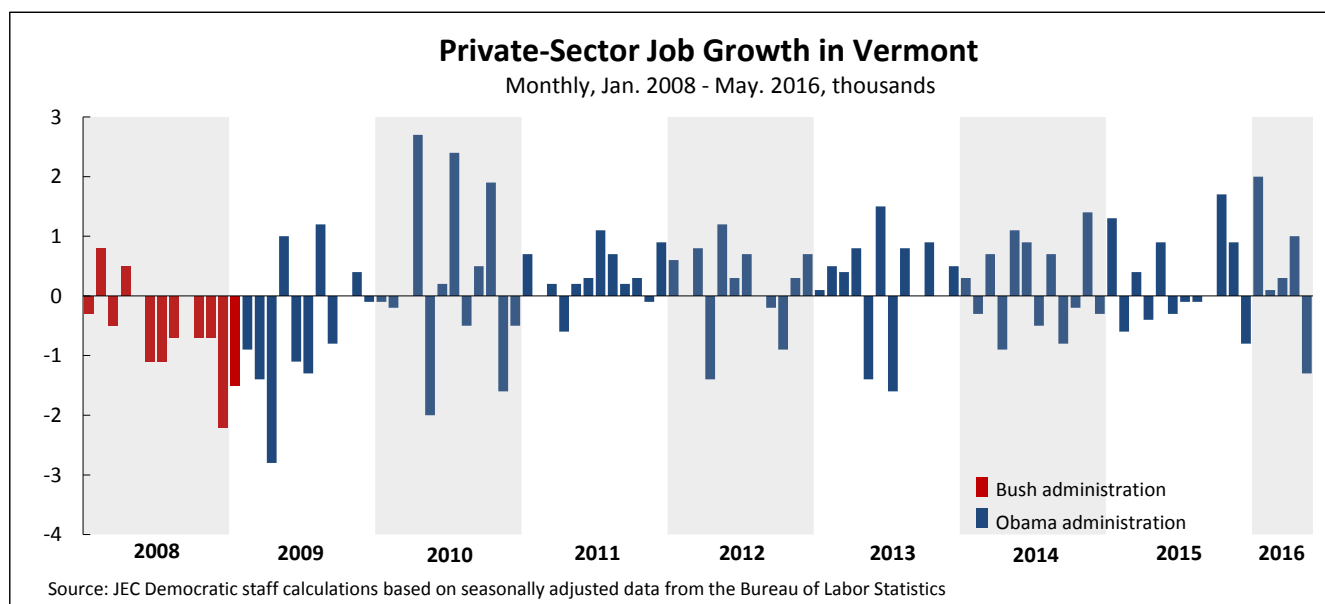
ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: VERMONT

Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through May 2016

Last updated on June 17th; June data will be released on July 22nd

JOBS

- In May, private-sector employment in Vermont fell by 1,300 jobs. Over the past year, Vermont businesses have added 3,400 jobs. This compares with an increase of 2,800 jobs over the 12 months through May 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Vermont businesses have added 18,700 jobs (an increase of 7.8 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.6 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 22.4 percent (5,100 jobs), construction at 18.3 percent (2,400 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 12.7 percent (4,100 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Vermont was 3.1 percent in May 2016, down 0.1 percentage point from April. The rate was 1.6 percentage points below the national rate of 4.7 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.6 percentage point from one year earlier and is 3.9 percentage points below its recent peak of 7.0 percent in May 2009.
- There were 10,800 Vermont residents unemployed in May 2016.

EARNINGS

- In May 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Vermont were \$24.25. The average workweek was 33.7 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$817.23.
- 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 2.1 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Vermont	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	3,400	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	18,700	14.5 million
Unemployment Rate	May 2016	3.1%	4.7%
	May 2015	3.7%	5.5%
	Recession-Era Peak	7.0%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$60,700	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$54,100	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	9.3%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	9.9%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	3.9%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	8.8%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	5.0%	11.7%
	2013	7.2%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Vermont fell by 0.2 percent over the four quarters through the fourth quarter of 2015, below the national average growth rate of 2.0 percent.*
- Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Vermont GDP growth has averaged 1.6 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Vermont increased by 0.6 percent from the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2016. They are up 7.3 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In April 2016, builders in Vermont broke ground on 2,240 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 1,802 units. That marks an increase of 32.1 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Vermont, goods exports totaled \$258 million in April and \$3.1 billion over the past year, down 8.5 percent from the 12 months ending in April 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are down 4.5 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 Vermont economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

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



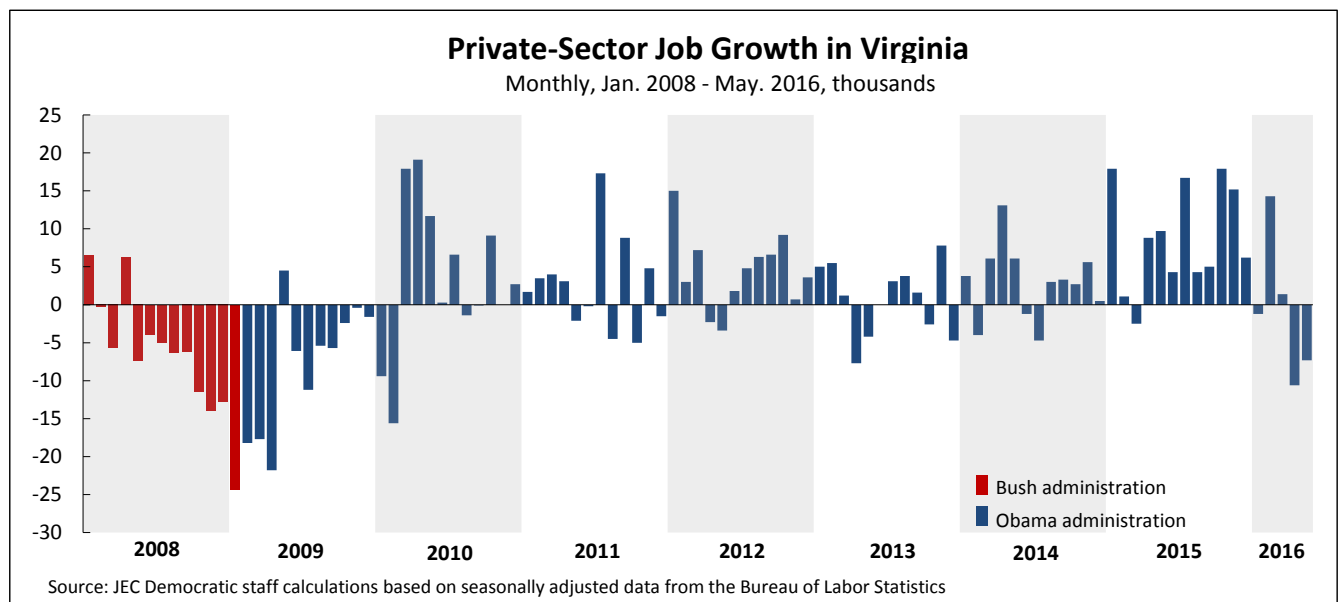
ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: VIRGINIA

Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through May 2016

Last updated on June 17th; June data will be released on July 22nd

JOBS

- In May, private-sector employment in Virginia fell by 7,300 jobs. Over the past year, Virginia businesses have added 66,200 jobs. This compares with an increase of 44,200 jobs over the 12 months through May 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Virginia businesses have added 292,600 jobs (an increase of 10.1 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.6 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: leisure and hospitality at 17.7 percent (59,000 jobs), education and health services at 14.9 percent (67,700 jobs) and financial activities at 12.9 percent (22,900 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Virginia was 3.8 percent in May 2016, down 0.1 percentage point from April. The rate was 0.9 percentage point below the national rate of 4.7 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.7 percentage point from one year earlier and is 3.6 percentage points below its recent peak of 7.4 percent in February 2010.
- There were 158,200 Virginia residents unemployed in May 2016.

EARNINGS

- In May 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Virginia were \$27.27. The average workweek was 35.0 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$954.45.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 4.1 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 2.1 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Virginia	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added.....	Past 12 Months	66,200	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	292,600	14.5 million
Unemployment Rate	May 2016	3.8%	4.7%
	May 2015	4.5%	5.5%
	Recession-Era Peak	7.4%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$).....	2014	\$66,200	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$67,600	\$57,400
Poverty Rate.....	2014	10.2%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	8.6%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate.....	2015	3.8%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate.....	2015	4.5%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance.....	2014	10.9%	11.7%
	2013	12.3%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Virginia grew by 2.3 percent over the four quarters through the fourth quarter of 2015, above the national average growth rate of 2.0 percent.*
- Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Virginia GDP growth has averaged 1.0 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Virginia increased by 2.8 percent from the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2016. They are up 15.9 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- In April 2016, builders in Virginia broke ground on 37,860 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 30,875 units. That marks an increase of 7.3 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Virginia, goods exports totaled \$1.3 billion in April and \$17.0 billion over the past year, down 1.2 percent from the 12 months ending in April 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 12.0 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 Virginia economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

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



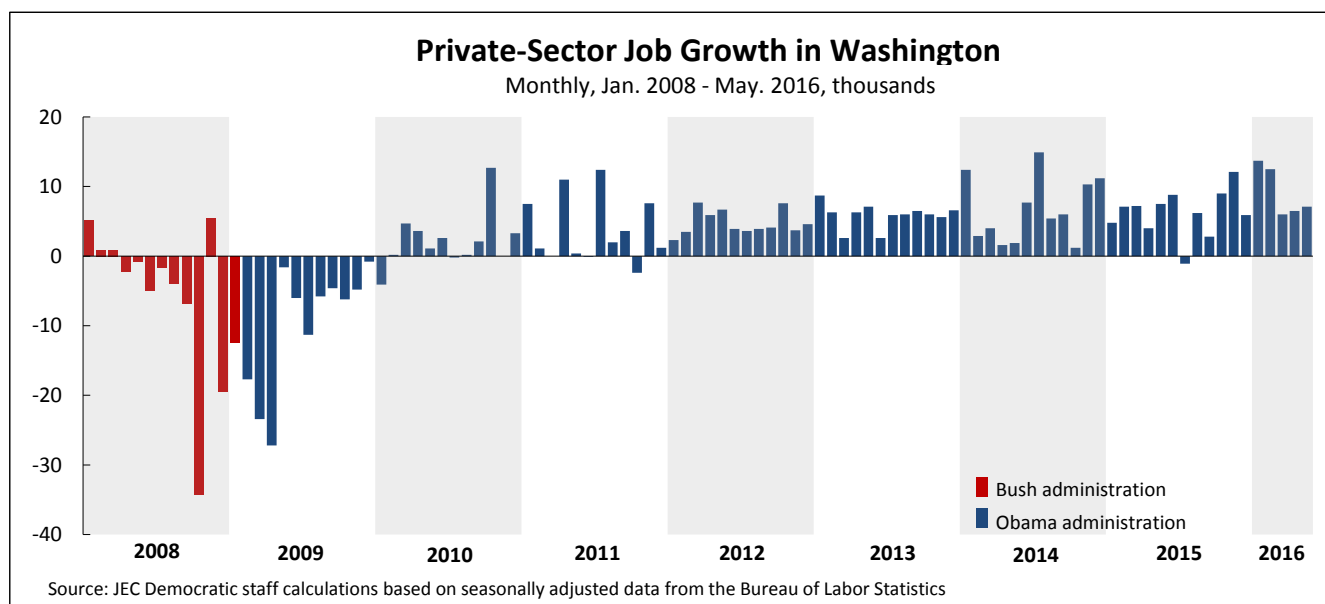
ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: WASHINGTON

Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through May 2016

Last updated on June 17th; June data will be released on July 22nd

JOBS

- In May, private-sector employment in Washington grew by 7,100 jobs. Over the past year, Washington businesses have added 89,500 jobs. This compares with an increase of 87,300 jobs over the 12 months through May 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Washington businesses have added 401,700 jobs (an increase of 17.7 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.6 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 28.1 percent (40,400 jobs), professional and business services at 26.0 percent (83,600 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 20.3 percent (53,800 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Washington was 5.8 percent in May 2016, holding constant from April. The rate was 1.1 percentage points above the national rate of 4.7 percent.
- Unemployment is up 0.2 percentage point from one year earlier but remains 4.6 percentage points below its recent peak of 10.4 percent in January 2010.
- There were 209,600 Washington residents unemployed in May 2016.

EARNINGS

- In May 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Washington were \$30.37. The average workweek was 35.3 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$1,072.06.
- 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 2.1 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Washington	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	89,500	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	401,700	14.5 million
Unemployment Rate	May 2016	5.8%	4.7%
	May 2015	5.6%	5.5%
	Recession-Era Peak	10.4%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$59,100	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$66,300	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	12.0%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	10.2%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	3.8%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	4.1%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	9.2%	11.7%
	2013	14.0%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Washington grew by 2.5 percent over the four quarters through the fourth quarter of 2015, above the national average growth rate of 2.0 percent.*
- Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Washington GDP growth has averaged 2.0 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Washington increased by 10.9 percent from the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2016. They are up 41.3 percent since their recent low in the fourth quarter of 2011.
- In April 2016, builders in Washington broke ground on 34,880 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 36,702 units. That marks an increase of 0.2 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Washington, goods exports totaled \$6.2 billion in April and \$80.0 billion over the past year, down 4.1 percent from the 12 months ending in April 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 53.0 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 Washington economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

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



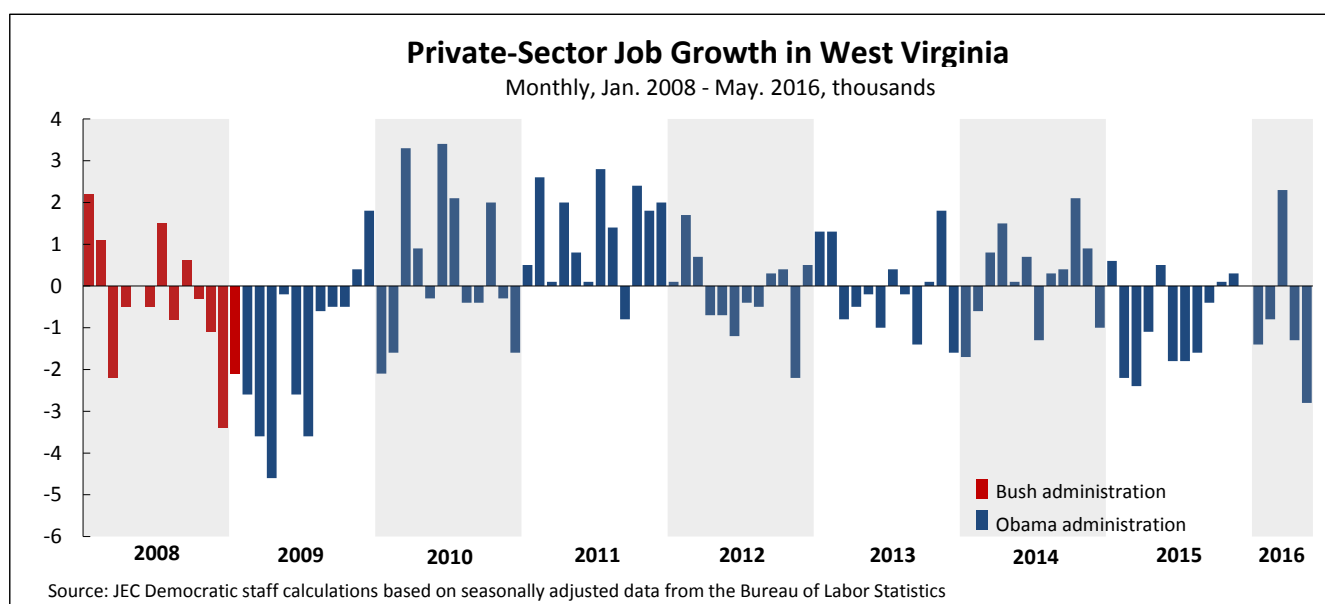
ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: WEST VIRGINIA

Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through May 2016

Last updated on June 17th; June data will be released on July 22nd

JOBS

- In May, private-sector employment in West Virginia fell by 2,800 jobs. Over the past year, West Virginia businesses have shed 9,200 jobs. This compares with a decrease of 2,500 jobs over the 12 months through May 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, West Virginia businesses have added 10,000 jobs (an increase of 1.7 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.6 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 10.4 percent (6,300 jobs), education and health services at 8.7 percent (10,400 jobs) and government at 8.2 percent (12,400 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in West Virginia was 6.2 percent in May 2016, down 0.2 percentage point from April. The rate was 1.5 percentage points above the national rate of 4.7 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.9 percentage point from one year earlier and is 2.6 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.8 percent in November 2010.
- There were 48,600 West Virginia residents unemployed in May 2016.

EARNINGS

- In May 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in West Virginia were \$20.68. The average workweek was 35.1 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$725.87.
- 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 2.1 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		West Virginia	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added.....	Past 12 Months	-9,200	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	10,000	14.5 million
Unemployment Rate	May 2016	6.2%	4.7%
	May 2015	7.1%	5.5%
	Recession-Era Peak	8.8%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$).....	2014	\$39,600	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$48,100	\$57,400
Poverty Rate.....	2014	20.6%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	14.8%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate.....	2015	5.1%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate.....	2015	5.7%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance.....	2014	8.6%	11.7%
	2013	14.0%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in West Virginia fell by 1.1 percent over the four quarters through the fourth quarter of 2015, below the national average growth rate of 2.0 percent.*
- Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, West Virginia GDP growth has averaged 0.9 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in West Virginia increased by 3.3 percent from the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2016. They are up 14.1 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In April 2016, builders in West Virginia broke ground on 3,180 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 2,716 units. That marks an increase of 17.8 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In West Virginia, goods exports totaled \$373 million in April and \$5.1 billion over the past year, down 19.2 percent from the 12 months ending in April 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 5.4 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 West Virginia economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

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



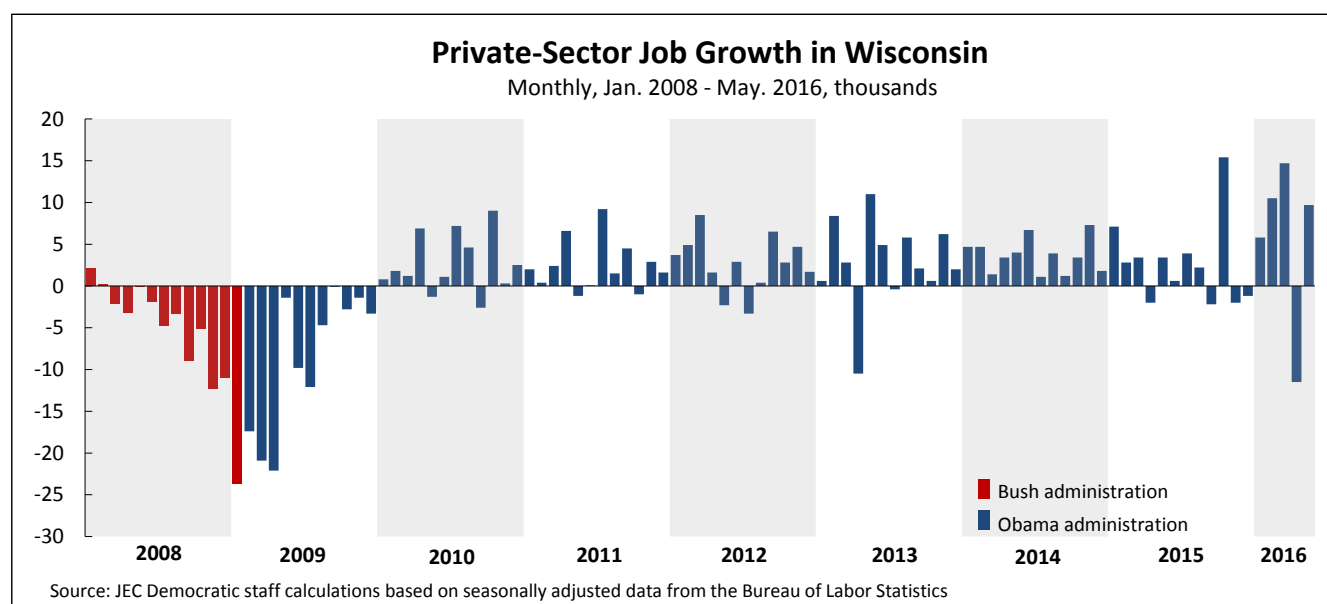
ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: WISCONSIN

Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through May 2016

Last updated on June 17th; June data will be released on July 22nd

JOBS

- In May, private-sector employment in Wisconsin grew by 9,700 jobs. Over the past year, Wisconsin businesses have added 45,900 jobs. This compares with an increase of 40,100 jobs over the 12 months through May 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Wisconsin businesses have added 227,700 jobs (an increase of 9.9 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.6 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: mining and logging at 34.5 percent (1,000 jobs), construction at 19.5 percent (18,700 jobs) and professional and business services at 17.4 percent (46,400 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Wisconsin was 4.2 percent in May 2016, down 0.2 percentage point from April. The rate was 0.5 percentage point below the national rate of 4.7 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.4 percentage point from one year earlier and is 5.0 percentage points below its recent peak of 9.2 percent in January 2010.
- There were 132,700 Wisconsin residents unemployed in May 2016.

EARNINGS

- In May 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Wisconsin were \$24.09. The average workweek was 33.6 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$809.42.
- 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 2.1 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Wisconsin	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	45,900	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	227,700	14.5 million
Unemployment Rate	May 2016	4.2%	4.7%
	May 2015	4.6%	5.5%
	Recession-Era Peak	9.2%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$58,100	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$58,500	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	10.9%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	11.0%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	3.6%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	5.6%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	7.3%	11.7%
	2013	9.1%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Wisconsin grew by 1.5 percent over the four quarters through the fourth quarter of 2015, below the national average growth rate of 2.0 percent.*
- Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Wisconsin GDP growth has averaged 2.0 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Wisconsin increased by 4.7 percent from the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2016. They are up 16.0 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In April 2016, builders in Wisconsin broke ground on 15,930 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 14,800 units. That marks a decrease of 0.6 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Wisconsin, goods exports totaled \$1.7 billion in April and \$21.2 billion over the past year, down 0.7 percent from the 12 months ending in April 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 25.5 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

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

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



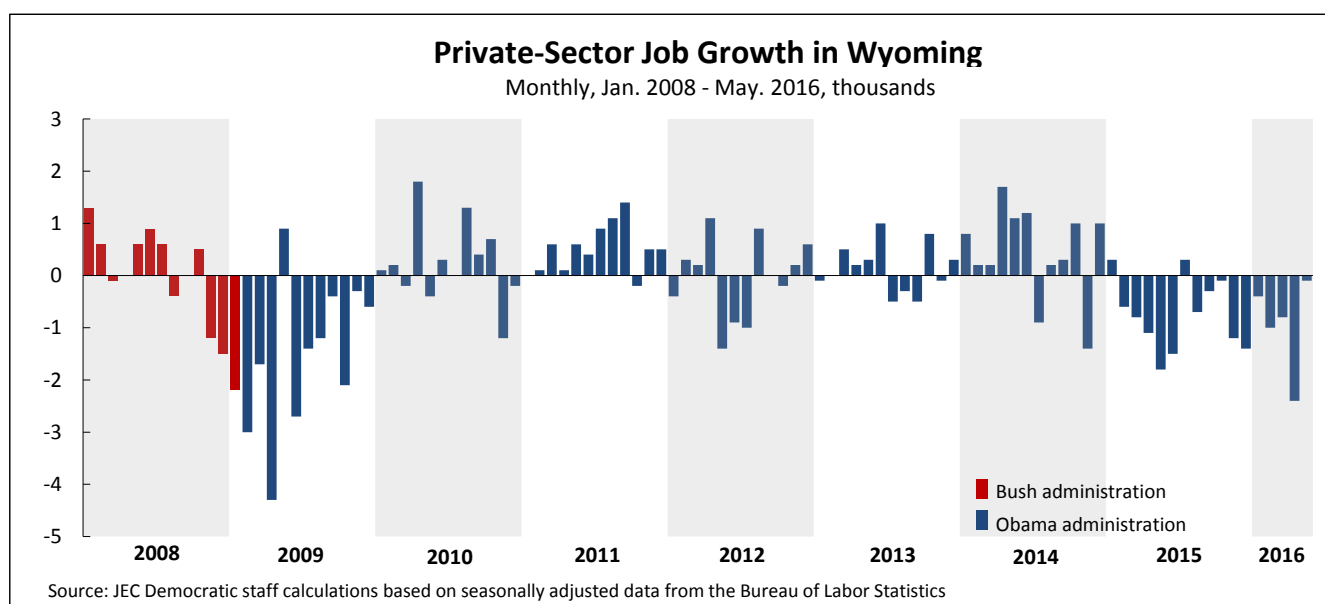
ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: WYOMING

Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through May 2016

Last updated on June 17th; June data will be released on July 22nd

JOBS

- In May, private-sector employment in Wyoming fell by 100 jobs. Over the past year, Wyoming businesses have shed 9,600 jobs. This compares with a decrease of 2,600 jobs over the 12 months through May 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Wyoming businesses have added 1,300 jobs (an increase of 0.6 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.6 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: manufacturing at 12.8 percent (1,100 jobs), professional and business services at 11.3 percent (1,900 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 6.2 percent (2,000 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Wyoming was 5.6 percent in May 2016, up 0.1 percentage point from April. The rate was 0.9 percentage point above the national rate of 4.7 percent.
- Unemployment is up 1.4 percentage points from one year earlier but remains 1.6 percentage points below its recent peak of 7.2 percent in January 2010.
- There were 16,900 Wyoming residents unemployed in May 2016.

EARNINGS

- In May 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Wyoming were \$23.33. The average workweek was 33.2 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$774.56.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have held roughly constant over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 2.1 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Wyoming	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added.....	Past 12 Months	-9,600	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	1,300	14.5 million
Unemployment Rate	May 2016	5.6%	4.7%
	May 2015	4.2%	5.5%
	Recession-Era Peak	7.2%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$).....	2014	\$55,700	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$55,700	\$57,400
Poverty Rate.....	2014	9.7%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	10.9%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate.....	2015	3.3%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate.....	2015	4.8%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance.....	2014	12.0%	11.7%
	2013	13.4%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Wyoming fell by 2.9 percent over the four quarters through the fourth quarter of 2015, below the national average growth rate of 2.0 percent.*
- Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Wyoming GDP growth has averaged -1.0 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Wyoming increased by 1.7 percent from the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2016. They are up 17.9 percent since their recent low in the third quarter of 2010.
- In April 2016, builders in Wyoming broke ground on 1,640 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 1,588 units. That marks a decrease of 3.3 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Wyoming, goods exports totaled \$82 million in April and \$1.0 billion over the past year, down 35.0 percent from the 12 months ending in April 2015 (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 Wyoming economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

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

Veterans' Unemployment Rates by State

2015 Annual Averages

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sources: State Economic Snapshots

Includes data available as of June 17, 2016

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

Jobs

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

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

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

State Quick Facts

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

State Gross Domestic Product

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

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

Exports

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