



STATE ECONOMIC SNAPSHOTS

APRIL 21, 2016

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April 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 March 2016.

Highlights

- Private-sector employment increased in 37 states and the District of Columbia in March.
- The unemployment rate fell in 21 states.
- Average hourly earnings, adjusted for inflation, increased in 31 states over the past year.

Private-Sector Job Gains

Private-sector employment increased in 37 states and the District of Columbia in March. The largest private-sector gains were seen in New Jersey (17,000), Maryland (16,800), Pennsylvania (14,900), North Carolina (14,000) and Wisconsin (13,100). On a percentage basis, the largest gains were in Hawaii, Maryland, South Carolina, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, Nevada, New Jersey and Nebraska.

Over the past 12 months, 44 states and the District of Columbia gained private-sector jobs, with California (374,000), Florida (225,300), Texas (152,300), New York (126,100) and Georgia (122,600) recording the largest increases. The largest percentage gains in private-sector employment during this period were in Idaho, Arizona, Tennessee (3.8 percent each), Utah and Hawaii (3.6 percent each). Nationally, in the past year, 2.7 million private-sector jobs were added, a 2.3 percent increase.

Unemployment

The unemployment rate declined in 21 states in March. The largest declines were in Tennessee (-0.4 percentage point), Oregon (-0.3 percentage point), Arkansas, Mississippi and South Dakota (-0.2 percentage point each). There was no change in 14 states and the District of Columbia.

Over the past 12 months, 36 states and the District of Columbia reported declines in the unemployment rate. The largest declines were in New Jersey (-1.8 percentage points), Arkansas, Tennessee (-1.5 percentage points each), California, Maine and Oregon (-1.2 percentage points each).

South Dakota (2.5 percent) had the lowest unemployment rate in March, followed by New Hampshire (2.6 percent), Colorado (2.9 percent), Nebraska (3.0 percent), Hawaii and North Dakota (3.1 percent each). Alaska had the highest unemployment rate (6.6 percent), followed by the District of Columbia, Illinois, West Virginia (6.5 percent each), Mississippi (6.3 percent), Alabama and New Mexico (6.2 percent each). The national unemployment rate was 5.0 percent in March, down from 5.5 percent a year prior.

Earnings

Average hourly earnings, adjusted for inflation, increased in 31 states over the past year. The largest earnings gains were posted in Delaware (6.0 percent), North Carolina (3.8 percent), Oregon (3.7 percent), New Hampshire and Connecticut (2.6 percent each). Earnings declined in 14 states and the District of Columbia and were virtually unchanged in five states. Nationally, real average hourly earnings increased by 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted) in the past year. The District of Columbia (\$36.87) had the highest average hourly earnings in March, followed by Massachusetts (\$31.18), Washington (\$30.39), Connecticut (\$30.06) and New York (\$29.24).

Key Employment Sectors

Manufacturing

Manufacturing employment expanded in 14 states during March. The largest increases were in Wisconsin (4,200), Minnesota (1,000), Tennessee (800), Maine, Rhode Island, Utah and Washington (500 each). On a percentage basis, the largest gains were in Rhode Island, Montana, Maine, Wisconsin and North Dakota.

Over the past 12 months, 24 states added manufacturing positions. On a percentage basis, the biggest gains were in Idaho (4.1 percent), Tennessee, Montana (3.7 percent each), Delaware (3.0 percent) and Maryland (2.8 percent). Across the country, 27,000 manufacturing positions have been lost in the last 12 months, a 0.2 percent decrease.

Construction

Construction employment increased in 28 states during March. The largest gains were reported in Pennsylvania (6,000), Georgia (4,300), Illinois (4,100), Colorado (3,900) and Iowa (3,600). The largest percentage gains during the month were in West Virginia, Iowa, Nevada, Hawaii and Pennsylvania.

In the past 12 months, 44 states and the District of Columbia added construction jobs. The greatest percentage gains over the past year were in Hawaii (20.9 percent), Rhode Island (13.3 percent), Massachusetts (11.9 percent), Nevada (11.6 percent) and Iowa (9.6 percent). Nationally, over this period, construction employment increased by 301,000 positions, a 4.7 percent increase.

Professional and Business Services

Professional and business services employment increased in 28 states and the District of Columbia during March. The largest increases were posted in Maryland (7,900), Ohio (7,000), Michigan (4,400), Wisconsin (4,100) and North Carolina (3,900). The largest percentage gains were in Arkansas, Maryland, Alaska, Hawaii and South Carolina.

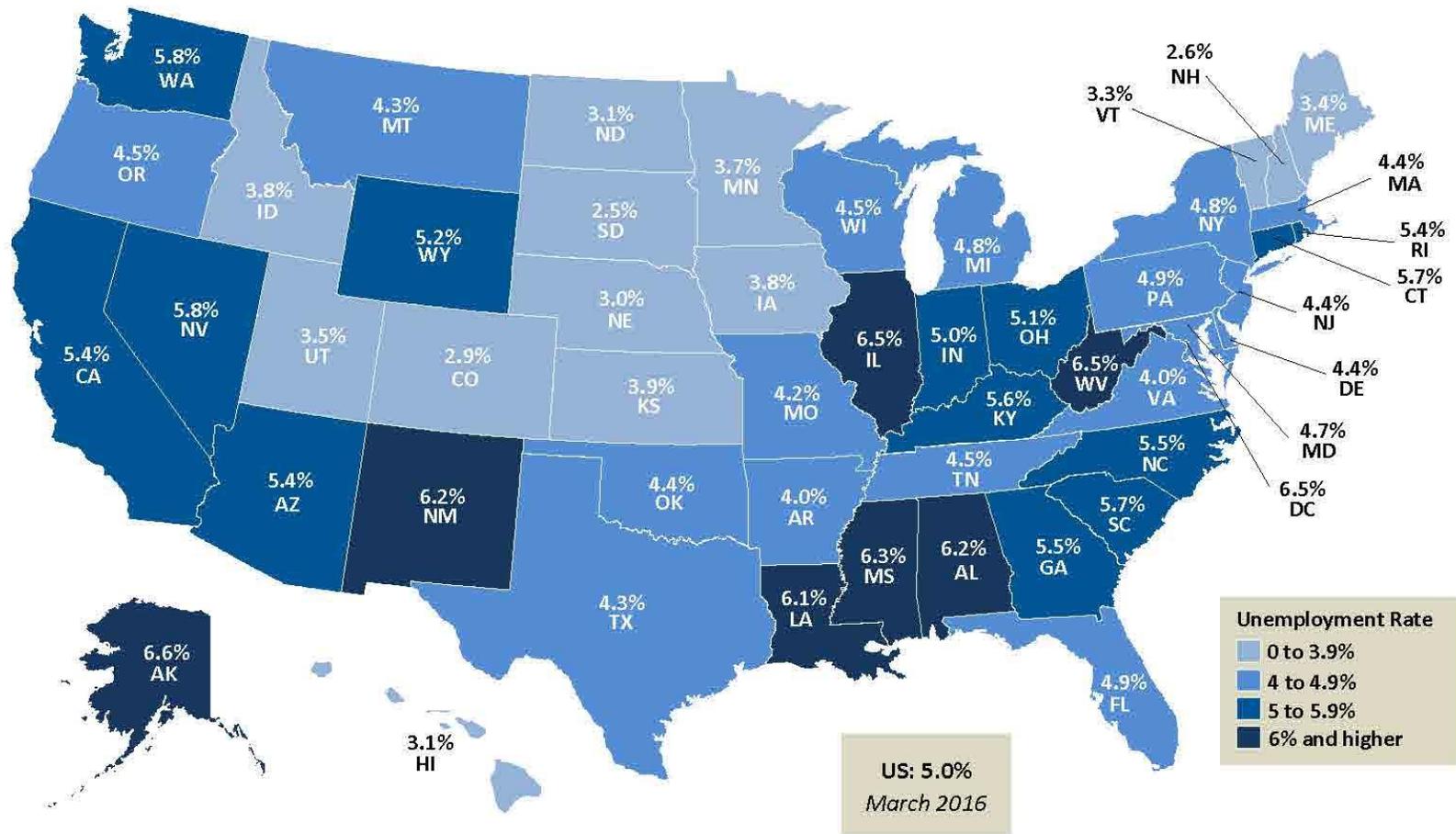
In the past year, 39 states and the District of Columbia added jobs in professional and business services. The largest percentage gains were in Rhode Island (5.4 percent), Oregon (5.3 percent), Arkansas (5.2 percent), North Carolina and South Carolina (4.9 percent each). The U.S. economy overall has added 606,000 professional and business services jobs during this time, a 3.1 percent increase.

Unemployment Rate (March 2016)	
South Dakota	2.5%
New Hampshire	2.6%
Colorado	2.9%
Nebraska	3.0%
Hawaii	3.1%
North Dakota	3.1%
Vermont	3.3%
Maine	3.4%
Utah	3.5%
Minnesota	3.7%
Idaho	3.8%
Iowa	3.8%
Kansas	3.9%
Arkansas	4.0%
Virginia	4.0%
Missouri	4.2%
Montana	4.3%
Texas	4.3%
Delaware	4.4%
Massachusetts	4.4%
New Jersey	4.4%
Oklahoma	4.4%
Oregon	4.5%
Tennessee	4.5%
Wisconsin	4.5%
Maryland	4.7%
Michigan	4.8%
New York	4.8%
Florida	4.9%
Pennsylvania	4.9%
Indiana	5.0%
UNITED STATES	5.0%
Ohio	5.1%
Wyoming	5.2%
Arizona	5.4%
California	5.4%
Rhode Island	5.4%
Georgia	5.5%
North Carolina	5.5%
Kentucky	5.6%
Connecticut	5.7%
South Carolina	5.7%
Nevada	5.8%
Washington	5.8%
Louisiana	6.1%
Alabama	6.2%
New Mexico	6.2%
Mississippi	6.3%
District of Columbia	6.5%
Illinois	6.5%
West Virginia	6.5%
Alaska	6.6%
Puerto Rico	11.8%

Job Growth in America: Change in Private-Sector Jobs				
Data through March 2016	Since Before Recession (December 2007)		Under President Obama (January 2009)	
	Percentage	Net Jobs	Percentage	Net Jobs
UNITED STATES	4.9%	5,655,000	9.2%	10,218,000
Alabama	-3.1%	-50,700	2.6%	39,500
Alaska	8.5%	20,000	7.9%	18,700
Arizona	1.6%	34,900	9.5%	198,300
Arkansas	1.6%	15,800	4.4%	42,400
California	6.7%	869,800	12.1%	1,489,600
Colorado	10.1%	199,900	13.3%	254,900
Connecticut	-0.2%	-3,600	2.7%	37,500
Delaware	3.9%	14,700	8.4%	30,500
District of Columbia	14.7%	68,500	14.1%	66,100
Florida	5.3%	358,800	13.7%	865,400
Georgia	5.9%	203,300	11.8%	386,300
Hawaii	4.4%	22,400	10.6%	50,300
Idaho	5.8%	31,500	12.9%	65,100
Illinois	0.8%	41,400	4.7%	231,100
Indiana	2.7%	69,400	8.7%	209,900
Iowa	3.6%	46,200	5.7%	71,600
Kansas	1.2%	14,100	2.2%	25,100
Kentucky	3.1%	48,700	7.9%	116,600
Louisiana	5.0%	79,000	5.7%	89,400
Maine	-0.1%	-500	3.0%	14,900
Maryland	3.3%	71,300	6.6%	137,000
Massachusetts	6.9%	198,300	9.5%	266,800
Michigan	3.5%	124,700	12.8%	422,100
Minnesota	4.3%	101,200	7.2%	164,000
Mississippi	-1.5%	-13,600	3.4%	29,400
Missouri	0.4%	9,900	3.3%	76,200
Montana	4.0%	14,400	7.9%	27,500
Nebraska	5.1%	41,300	6.3%	50,500
Nevada	-0.6%	-6,900	8.5%	88,600
New Hampshire	3.2%	18,000	5.8%	31,500
New Jersey	0.7%	24,300	4.6%	152,100
New Mexico	-2.3%	-15,000	1.2%	7,300
New York	8.7%	633,400	10.6%	753,400
North Carolina	3.7%	127,300	9.6%	314,800
North Dakota	24.7%	70,700	23.3%	67,400
Ohio	2.0%	91,700	7.0%	307,000
Oklahoma	3.1%	39,800	4.1%	52,000
Oregon	5.1%	73,500	11.9%	161,000
Pennsylvania	2.6%	129,400	4.9%	243,900
Puerto Rico	-8.3%	-60,100	-4.2%	-29,200
Rhode Island	1.7%	7,000	6.3%	25,500
South Carolina	5.0%	79,600	11.5%	172,900
South Dakota	6.6%	21,900	6.7%	22,400
Tennessee	6.0%	142,900	11.7%	265,600
Texas	14.9%	1,307,500	15.6%	1,361,500
Utah	11.1%	117,000	16.8%	168,400
Vermont	2.0%	5,000	5.1%	12,500
Virginia	3.8%	117,000	6.7%	201,500
Washington	8.3%	203,100	11.6%	277,200
West Virginia	-1.9%	-11,800	-1.0%	-6,300
Wisconsin	2.5%	60,600	5.6%	134,500
Wyoming	-6.1%	-13,800	-5.7%	-12,900

Current Unemployment Rates Across States

March 2016 (Released April 15th)



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



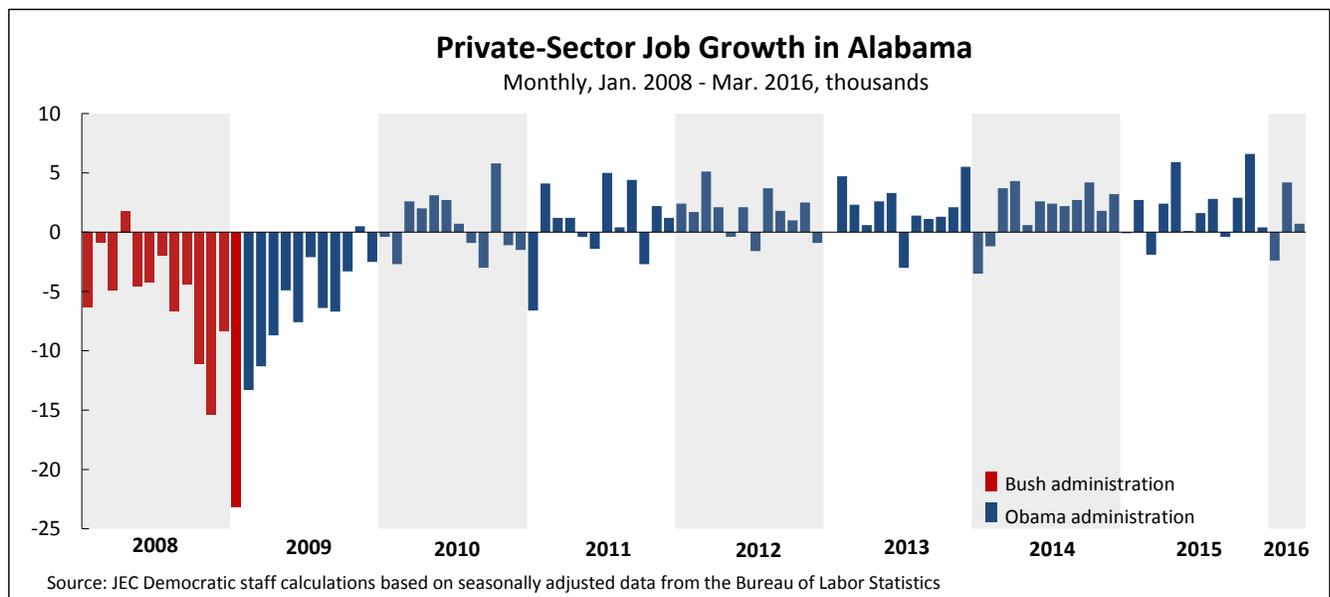


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: ALABAMA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through March 2016**
Last updated on April 15th; April data will be released on May 20th*

JOBS

- In March, private-sector employment in Alabama grew by 700 jobs. Over the past year, Alabama businesses have added 24,800 jobs. This compares with an increase of 24,700 jobs over the 12 months through March 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Alabama businesses have added 108,900 jobs (an increase of 7.4 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.5 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: leisure and hospitality at 15.3 percent (25,500 jobs), professional and business services at 13.5 percent (27,500 jobs) and education and health services at 8.7 percent (18,500 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Alabama was 6.2 percent in March 2016, holding constant from February. The rate was 1.2 percentage points above the national rate of 5.0 percent.
- Unemployment is up 0.1 percentage point from one year earlier but remains 5.7 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.9 percent in November 2009.
- There were 134,300 Alabama residents unemployed in March 2016.

EARNINGS

- In March 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Alabama were \$21.41. The average workweek was 35.5 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$760.06.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have fallen by 0.3 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Alabama	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	24,800	2.7 million
	Since Feb. 2010	108,900	14.4 million
Unemployment Rate	March 2016	6.2%	5.0%
	March 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 1.4 percent over the four quarters through the third 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 1.6 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Alabama increased by 0.9 percent from the fourth quarter of 2014 to the fourth quarter of 2015. They are up 14.4 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In February 2016, builders in Alabama broke ground on 14,040 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 14,026 units. That marks an increase of 10.7 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Alabama, goods exports totaled \$1.8 billion in February and \$19.2 billion over the past year, up 8.5 percent from the 12 months ending in February 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 54.4 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 Alabama economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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



ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: ALASKA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through March 2016**
Last updated on April 15th; April data will be released on May 20th*

JOBS

- In March, private-sector employment in Alaska fell by 1,400 jobs. Over the past year, Alaska businesses have shed 1,500 jobs. This compares with an increase of 3,400 jobs over the 12 months through March 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Alaska businesses have added 21,100 jobs (an increase of 9.0 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.5 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: education and health services at 17.7 percent (7,300 jobs), mining and logging at 12.0 percent (1,700 jobs) and manufacturing at 11.8 percent (1,500 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Alaska was 6.6 percent in March 2016, holding constant from February. The rate was 1.6 percentage points above the national rate of 5.0 percent.
- Unemployment is up 0.2 percentage point from one year earlier but remains 1.4 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.0 percent in April 2010.
- There were 23,900 Alaska residents unemployed in March 2016.

EARNINGS

- In March 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Alaska were \$27.94. The average workweek was 34.3 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$958.34.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 1.1 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Alaska	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	-1,500	2.7 million
	Since Feb. 2010	21,100	14.4 million
Unemployment Rate	March 2016	6.6%	5.0%
	March 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 grew by 2.9 percent over the four quarters through the third 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, Alaska GDP growth has averaged -0.1 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Alaska increased by 2.7 percent from the fourth quarter of 2014 to the fourth quarter of 2015. They are up 16.2 percent since their recent low in the third quarter of 2009.
- In February 2016, builders in Alaska broke ground on 1,480 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 1,304 units. That marks an increase of 13.4 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Alaska, goods exports totaled \$260 million in February and \$4.5 billion over the past year, down 3.7 percent from the 12 months ending in February 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 36.8 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 Alaska economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

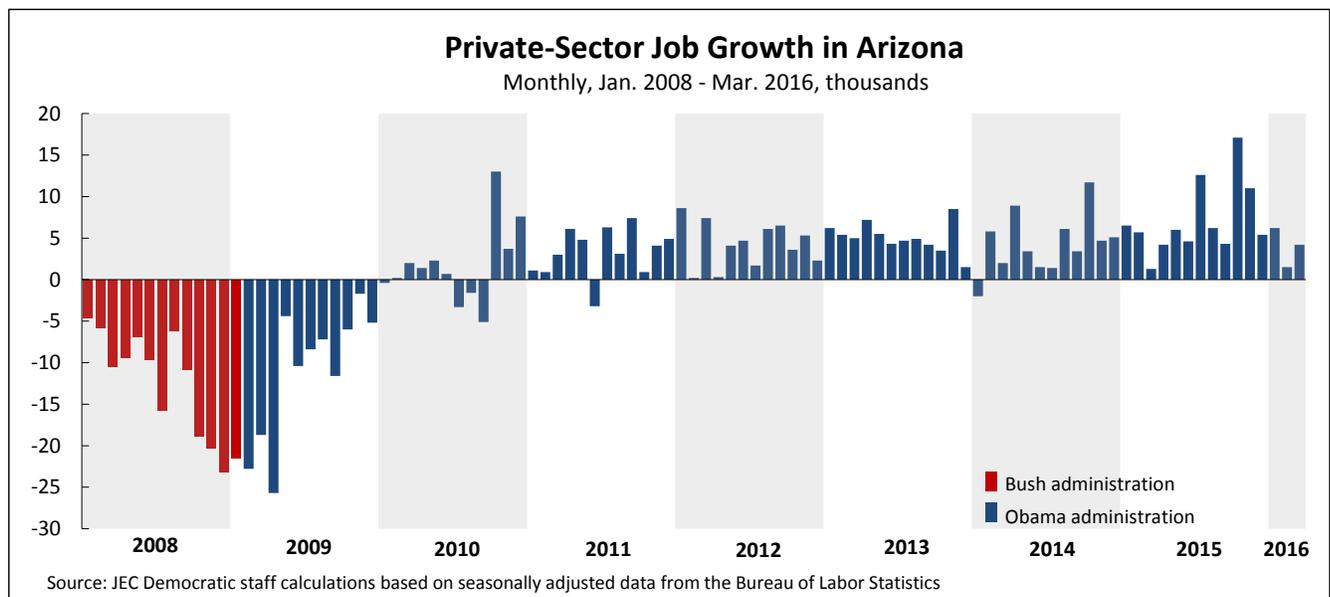


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: ARIZONA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through March 2016**
Last updated on April 15th; April data will be released on May 20th*

JOBS

- In March, private-sector employment in Arizona grew by 4,200 jobs. Over the past year, Arizona businesses have added 83,300 jobs. This compares with an increase of 59,700 jobs over the 12 months through March 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Arizona businesses have added 320,600 jobs (an increase of 16.3 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.5 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: information services at 29.4 percent (10,800 jobs), financial activities at 22.8 percent (38,200 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 21.6 percent (54,400 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Arizona was 5.4 percent in March 2016, down 0.1 percentage point from February. The rate was 0.4 percentage point above the national rate of 5.0 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.8 percentage point from one year earlier and is 5.8 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.2 percent in December 2009.
- There were 173,200 Arizona residents unemployed in March 2016.

EARNINGS

- In March 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Arizona were \$23.59. The average workweek was 34.3 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$809.14.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 1.7 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Arizona	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	83,300	2.7 million
	Since Feb. 2010	320,600	14.4 million
Unemployment Rate	March 2016	5.4%	5.0%
	March 2015	6.2%	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 1.6 percent over the four quarters through the third 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 1.8 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Arizona increased by 8.6 percent from the fourth quarter of 2014 to the fourth quarter of 2015. They are up 60.7 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In February 2016, builders in Arizona broke ground on 33,010 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 31,449 units. That marks an increase of 17.8 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Arizona, goods exports totaled \$1.6 billion in February and \$21.3 billion over the past year, up 8.9 percent from the 12 months ending in February 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 51.2 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

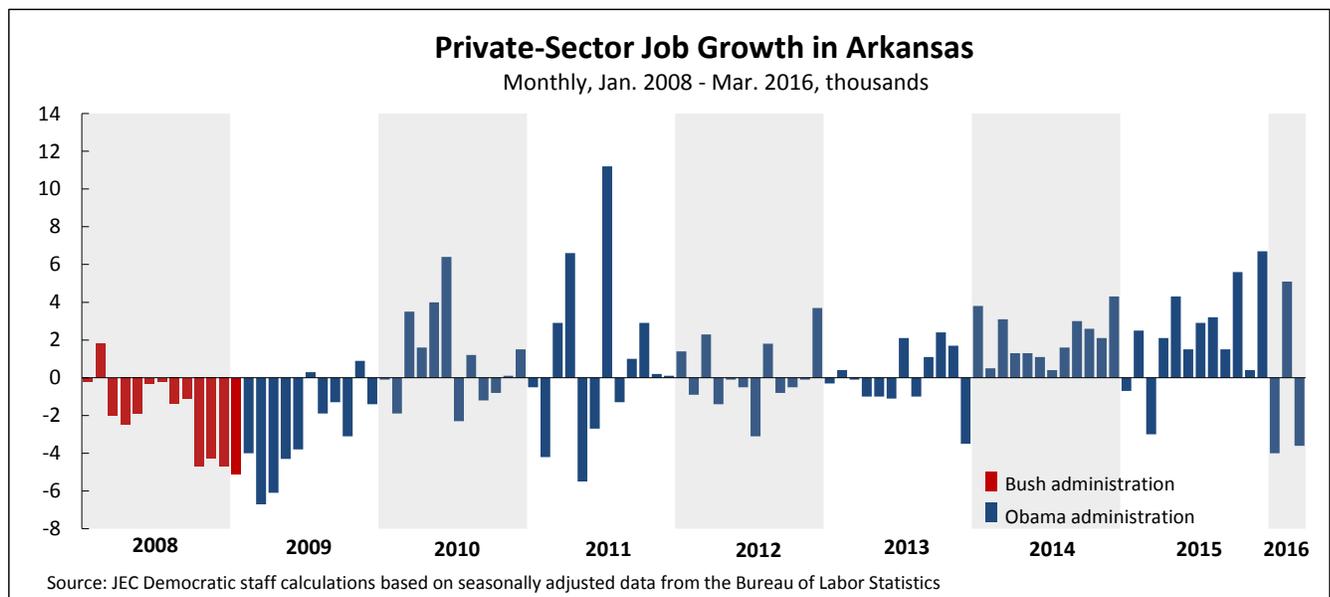


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: ARKANSAS

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through March 2016**
Last updated on April 15th; April data will be released on May 20th*

JOBS

- In March, private-sector employment in Arkansas fell by 3,600 jobs. Over the past year, Arkansas businesses have added 25,700 jobs. This compares with an increase of 16,500 jobs over the 12 months through March 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Arkansas businesses have added 75,800 jobs (an increase of 8.1 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.5 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 23.0 percent (26,700 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 18.6 percent (18,200 jobs) and trade, transportation and utilities at 10.2 percent (23,700 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Arkansas was 4.0 percent in March 2016, down 0.2 percentage point from February. The rate was 1.0 percentage point below the national rate of 5.0 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.5 percentage points from one year earlier and is 4.4 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.4 percent in May 2011.
- There were 55,000 Arkansas residents unemployed in March 2016.

EARNINGS

- In March 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Arkansas were \$19.91. The average workweek was 33.5 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$666.99.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 0.7 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Arkansas	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	25,700	2.7 million
	Since Feb. 2010	75,800	14.4 million
Unemployment Rate	March 2016	4.0%	5.0%
	March 2015	5.5%	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 1.7 percent over the four quarters through the third 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 2.0 percent at an annual rate, matching the national average growth rate.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Arkansas increased by 1.7 percent from the fourth quarter of 2014 to the fourth quarter of 2015. They are up 15.7 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In February 2016, builders in Arkansas broke ground on 12,730 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 8,531 units. That marks an increase of 8.0 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Arkansas, goods exports totaled \$408 million in February and \$5.6 billion over the past year, down 10.9 percent from the 12 months ending in February 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 4.9 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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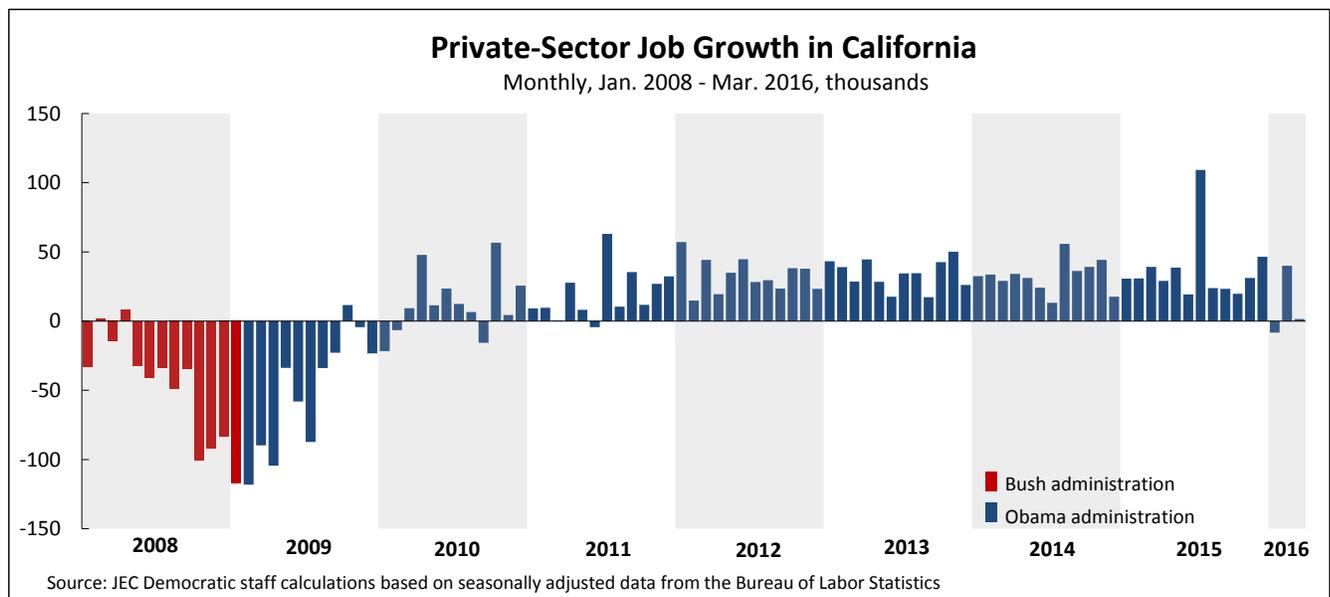


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: CALIFORNIA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through March 2016**
Last updated on April 15th; April data will be released on May 20th*

JOBS

- In March, private-sector employment in California grew by 1,500 jobs. Over the past year, California businesses have added 374,000 jobs. This compares with an increase of 396,800 jobs over the 12 months through March 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, California businesses have added 2,082,200 jobs (an increase of 17.7 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.5 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 33.6 percent (189,200 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 26.9 percent (399,600 jobs) and professional and business services at 23.5 percent (482,200 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in California was 5.4 percent in March 2016, down 0.1 percentage point from February. The rate was 0.4 percentage point above the national rate of 5.0 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.2 percentage points from one year earlier and is 6.8 percentage points below its recent peak of 12.2 percent in October 2010.
- There were 1,020,000 California residents unemployed in March 2016.

EARNINGS

- In March 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in California were \$28.46. The average workweek was 34.1 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$970.49.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 0.7 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		California	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	374,000	2.7 million
	Since Feb. 2010	2,082,200	14.4 million
Unemployment Rate	March 2016	5.4%	5.0%
	March 2015	6.6%	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 3.5 percent over the four quarters through the third 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 2.2 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in California increased by 7.1 percent from the fourth quarter of 2014 to the fourth quarter of 2015. They are up 54.2 percent since their recent low in the third quarter of 2011.
- In February 2016, builders in California broke ground on 120,100 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 94,028 units. That marks an increase of 10.0 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In California, goods exports totaled \$12.1 billion in February and \$158.1 billion over the past year, up 1.6 percent from the 12 months ending in February 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 30.8 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

*** 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 March 2016**
Last updated on April 15th; April data will be released on May 20th*

JOBS

- In March, private-sector employment in Colorado grew by 5,300 jobs. Over the past year, Colorado businesses have added 61,800 jobs. This compares with an increase of 79,900 jobs over the 12 months through March 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Colorado businesses have added 350,900 jobs (an increase of 19.3 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.5 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 34.3 percent (40,500 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 27.8 percent (72,500 jobs) and professional and business services at 22.8 percent (74,900 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Colorado was 2.9 percent in March 2016, down 0.1 percentage point from February. The rate was 2.1 percentage points below the national rate of 5.0 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.1 percentage points from one year earlier and is 6.0 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.9 percent in October 2010.
- There were 83,700 Colorado residents unemployed in March 2016.

EARNINGS

- In March 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Colorado were \$27.35. The average workweek was 33.2 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$908.02.
- 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 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Colorado	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	61,800	2.7 million
	Since Feb. 2010	350,900	14.4 million
Unemployment Rate	March 2016	2.9%	5.0%
	March 2015	4.0%	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 3.4 percent over the four quarters through the third 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, Colorado GDP growth has averaged 2.6 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Colorado increased by 10.9 percent from the fourth quarter of 2014 to the fourth quarter of 2015. They are up 45.2 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In February 2016, builders in Colorado broke ground on 32,490 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 30,165 units. That marks an increase of 8.3 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Colorado, goods exports totaled \$568 million in February and \$7.6 billion over the past year, up 0.2 percent from the 12 months ending in February 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 30.4 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

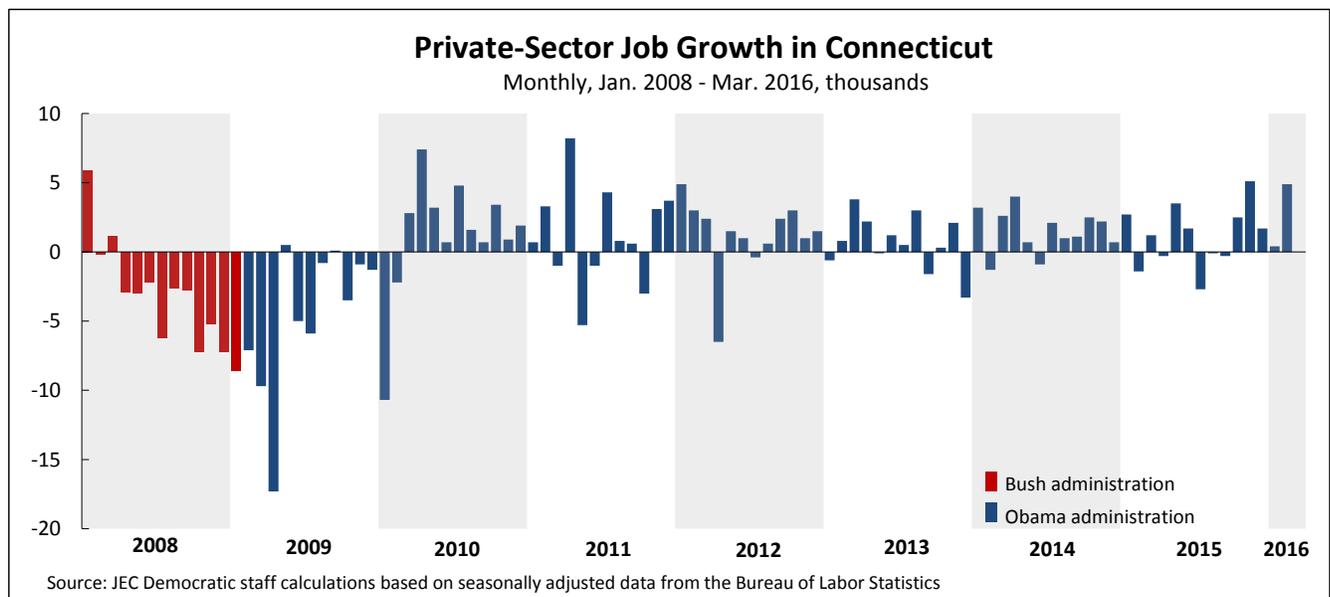


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: CONNECTICUT

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through March 2016**
Last updated on April 15th; April data will be released on May 20th*

JOBS

- In March, private-sector employment in Connecticut was unchanged. Over the past year, Connecticut businesses have added 16,400 jobs. This compares with an increase of 15,900 jobs over the 12 months through March 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Connecticut businesses have added 101,300 jobs (an increase of 7.5 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.5 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: leisure and hospitality at 19.2 percent (25,100 jobs), construction at 16.6 percent (8,100 jobs) and professional and business services at 14.8 percent (27,900 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Connecticut was 5.7 percent in March 2016, up 0.2 percentage point from February. The rate was 0.7 percentage point above the national rate of 5.0 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.2 percentage point from one year earlier and is 3.5 percentage points below its recent peak of 9.2 percent in February 2011.
- There were 107,600 Connecticut residents unemployed in March 2016.

EARNINGS

- In March 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Connecticut were \$30.06. The average workweek was 33.2 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$997.99.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 2.6 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Connecticut	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	16,400	2.7 million
	Since Feb. 2010	101,300	14.4 million
Unemployment Rate	March 2016	5.7%	5.0%
	March 2015	5.9%	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 1.5 percent over the four quarters through the third 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 0.5 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Connecticut increased by 0.1 percent from the fourth quarter of 2014 to the fourth quarter of 2015. They are up 3.6 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2012.
- In February 2016, builders in Connecticut broke ground on 4,200 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 5,628 units. That marks an increase of 26.1 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Connecticut, goods exports totaled \$1.3 billion in February and \$14.5 billion over the past year, up 0.7 percent from the 12 months ending in February 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 3.0 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 Connecticut economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

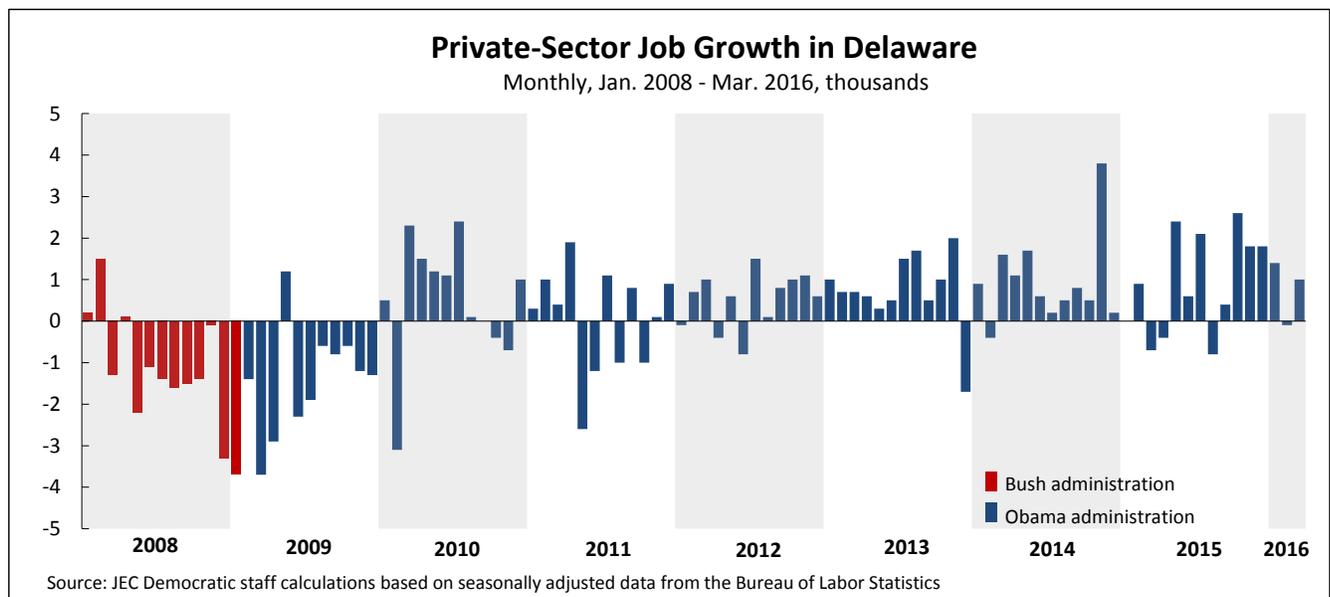


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: DELAWARE

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through March 2016**
Last updated on April 15th; April data will be released on May 20th*

JOBS

- In March, private-sector employment in Delaware grew by 1,000 jobs. Over the past year, Delaware businesses have added 12,800 jobs. This compares with an increase of 9,600 jobs over the 12 months through March 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 13.5 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: leisure and hospitality at 24.9 percent (10,300 jobs), education and health services at 20.7 percent (13,200 jobs) and logging, mining and construction at 16.1 percent (3,000 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Delaware was 4.4 percent in March 2016, down 0.2 percentage point from February. The rate was 0.6 percentage point below the national rate of 5.0 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.5 percentage point from one year earlier and is 4.3 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.7 percent in February 2010.
- There were 21,100 Delaware residents unemployed in March 2016.

EARNINGS

- In March 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Delaware were \$24.11. The average workweek was 33.5 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$807.69.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 6.0 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Delaware	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	12,800	2.7 million
	Since Feb. 2010	48,600	14.4 million
Unemployment Rate	March 2016	4.4%	5.0%
	March 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 0.9 percent over the four quarters through the third 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 0.6 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Delaware increased by 4.3 percent from the fourth quarter of 2014 to the fourth quarter of 2015. They are up 13.3 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2012.
- In February 2016, builders in Delaware broke ground on 6,840 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 5,731 units. That marks an increase of 19.6 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Delaware, goods exports totaled \$394 million in February and \$5.2 billion over the past year, up 10.6 percent from the 12 months ending in February 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 20.1 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 Delaware economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

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

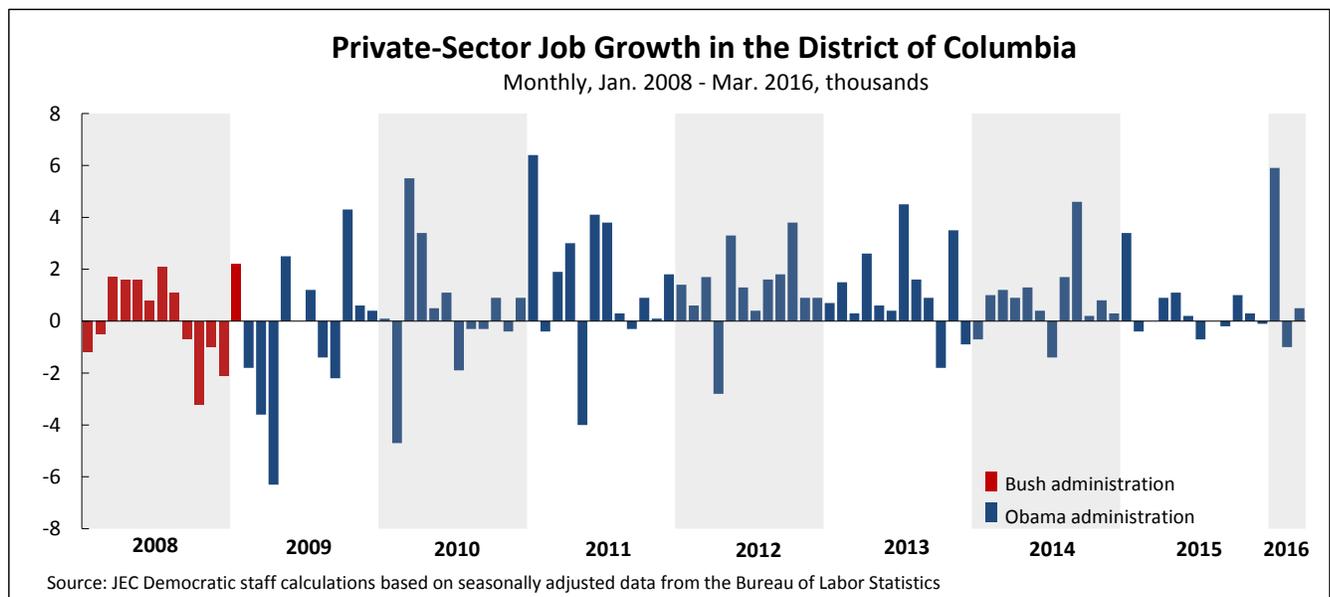


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through March 2016**
Last updated on April 15th; April data will be released on May 20th*

JOBS

- In March, private-sector employment in the District of Columbia grew by 500 jobs. Over the past year, District of Columbia businesses have added 7,900 jobs. This compares with an increase of 11,800 jobs over the 12 months through March 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, District of Columbia businesses have added 77,000 jobs (an increase of 16.8 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.5 percent over this time.
- The DC sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: logging, mining and construction at 52.6 percent (5,000 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 28.6 percent (16,700 jobs) and trade, transportation and utilities at 25.3 percent (6,700 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in the District of Columbia was 6.5 percent in March 2016, holding constant from February. The rate was 1.5 percentage points above the national rate of 5.0 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.7 percentage point from one year earlier and is 4.0 percentage points below its recent peak of 10.5 percent in June 2011.
- There were 25,700 District of Columbia residents unemployed in March 2016.

EARNINGS

- In March 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in the District of Columbia were \$36.87. The average workweek was 35.4 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$1,305.20.
- Adjusting for inflation, DC average hourly earnings have fallen by 9.8 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

		District	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	7,900	2.7 million
	Since Feb. 2010	77,000	14.4 million
Unemployment Rate	March 2016	6.5%	5.0%
	March 2015	7.2%	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 third 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 1.4 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in the District of Columbia increased by 3.0 percent from the fourth quarter of 2014 to the fourth quarter of 2015. They are up 56.5 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2009.
- In February 2016, builders in the District of Columbia broke ground on 410 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 4,558 units. That marks an increase of 39.1 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In the District of Columbia, goods exports totaled \$41 million in February and \$1.0 billion over the past year, up 36.2 percent from the 12 months ending in February 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are down 6.3 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 District of Columbia economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

*** For additional District of Columbia-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the District of Columbia office:

<http://does.dc.gov/node/184512>

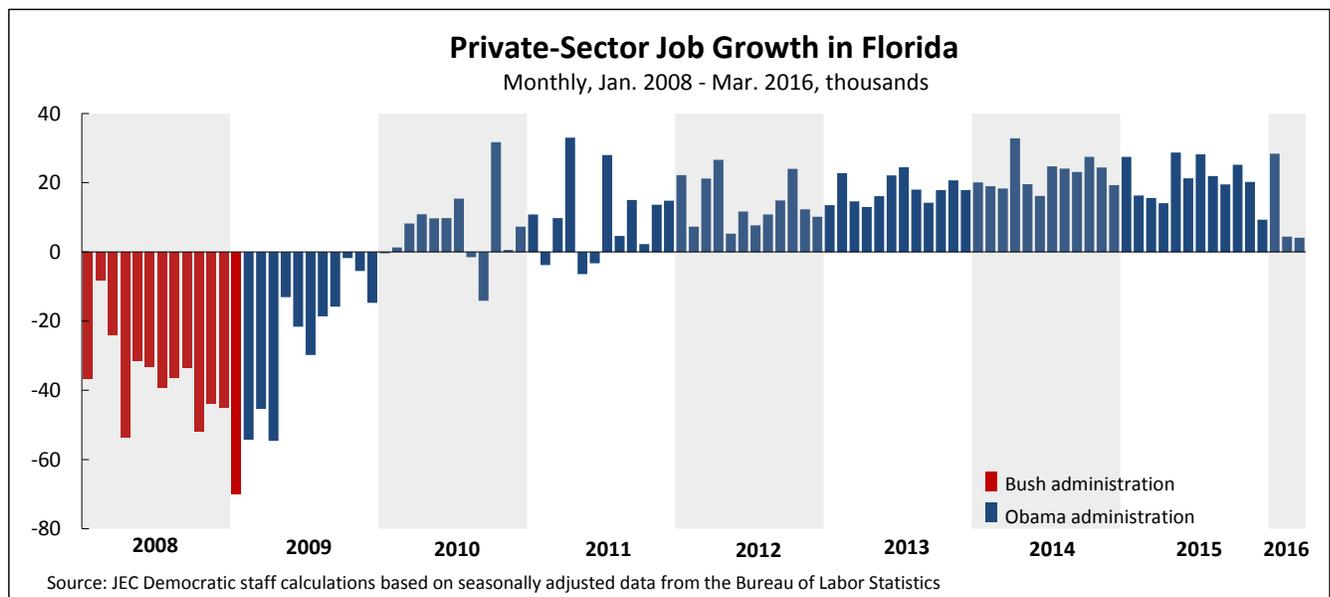


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: FLORIDA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through March 2016**
Last updated on April 15th; April data will be released on May 20th*

JOBS

- In March, private-sector employment in Florida grew by 4,100 jobs. Over the past year, Florida businesses have added 225,300 jobs. This compares with an increase of 271,100 jobs over the 12 months through March 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Florida businesses have added 1,139,700 jobs (an increase of 18.9 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.5 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 26.3 percent (260,200 jobs), construction at 25.8 percent (91,800 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 25.6 percent (235,100 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Florida was 4.9 percent in March 2016, down 0.1 percentage point from February. The rate was 0.1 percentage point below the national rate of 5.0 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.7 percentage point from one year earlier and is 6.3 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.2 percent in January 2010.
- There were 477,700 Florida residents unemployed in March 2016.

EARNINGS

- In March 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Florida were \$23.16. The average workweek was 34.2 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$792.07.
- 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 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Florida	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	225,300	2.7 million
	Since Feb. 2010	1,139,700	14.4 million
Unemployment Rate	March 2016	4.9%	5.0%
	March 2015	5.6%	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 3.2 percent over the four quarters through the third 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 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Florida increased by 9.4 percent from the fourth quarter of 2014 to the fourth quarter of 2015. They are up 48.1 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In February 2016, builders in Florida broke ground on 128,740 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 107,553 units. That marks an increase of 27.1 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Florida, goods exports totaled \$3.9 billion in February and \$51.1 billion over the past year, down 2.5 percent from the 12 months ending in February 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 8.2 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 Florida economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

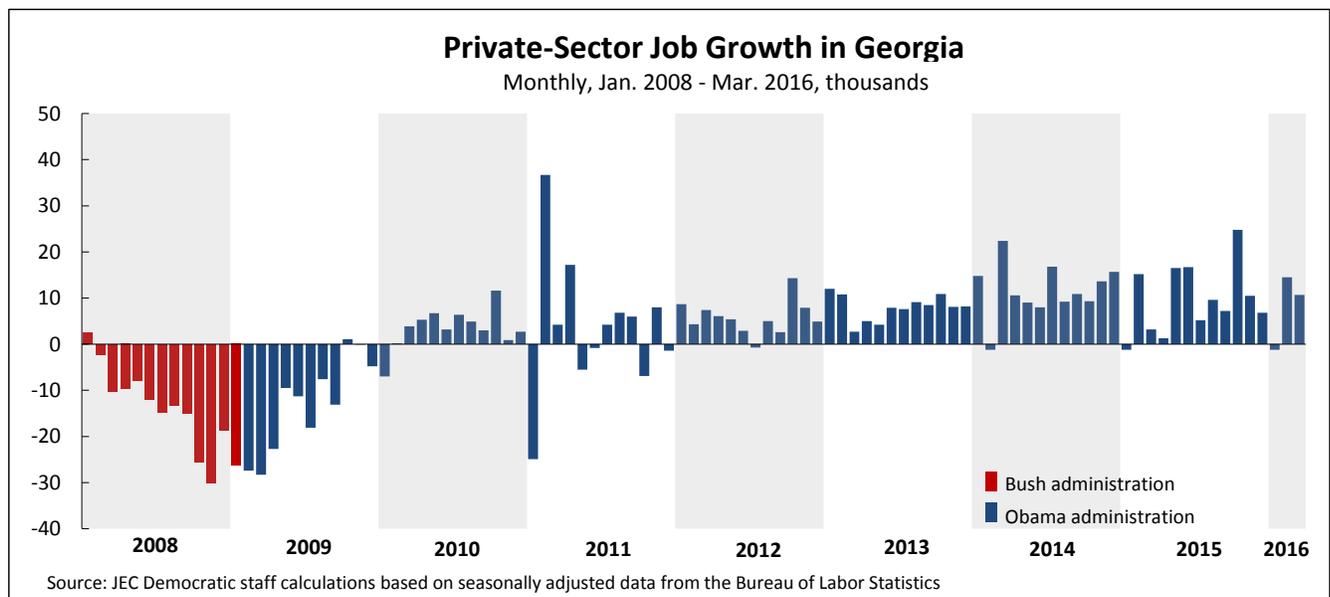


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: GEORGIA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through March 2016**
Last updated on April 15th; April data will be released on May 20th*

JOBS

- In March, private-sector employment in Georgia grew by 10,700 jobs. Over the past year, Georgia businesses have added 122,600 jobs. This compares with an increase of 120,300 jobs over the 12 months through March 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Georgia businesses have added 534,900 jobs (an increase of 17.0 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.5 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 28.5 percent (147,100 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 24.8 percent (92,100 jobs) and construction at 17.4 percent (26,500 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Georgia was 5.5 percent in March 2016, up 0.1 percentage point from February. The rate was 0.5 percentage point above the national rate of 5.0 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.7 percentage point from one year earlier and is 5.0 percentage points below its recent peak of 10.5 percent in December 2010.
- There were 265,900 Georgia residents unemployed in March 2016.

EARNINGS

- In March 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Georgia were \$24.18. The average workweek was 34.5 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$834.21.
- 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 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Georgia	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	122,600	2.7 million
	Since Feb. 2010	534,900	14.4 million
Unemployment Rate	March 2016	5.5%	5.0%
	March 2015	6.2%	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 2.4 percent over the four quarters through the third 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 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Georgia increased by 6.5 percent from the fourth quarter of 2014 to the fourth quarter of 2015. They are up 37.1 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In February 2016, builders in Georgia broke ground on 65,750 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 45,918 units. That marks an increase of 25.7 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Georgia, goods exports totaled \$2.7 billion in February and \$36.6 billion over the past year, up 2.8 percent from the 12 months ending in February 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 52.2 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 Georgia economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

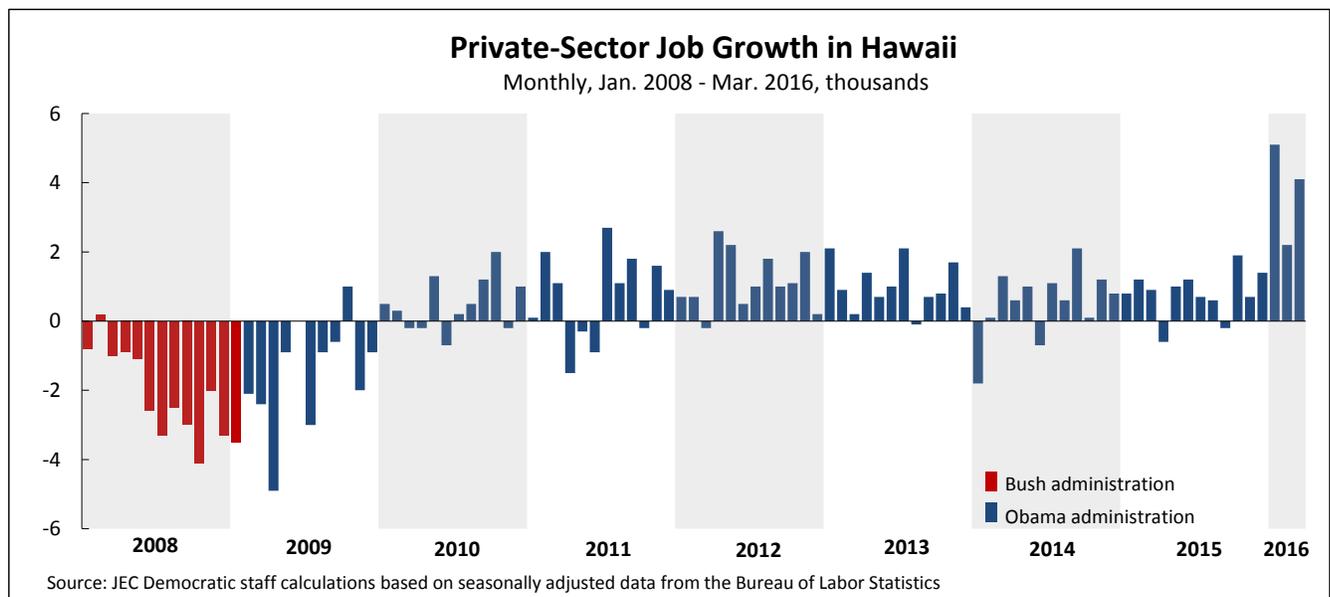


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: HAWAII

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through March 2016**
Last updated on April 15th; April data will be released on May 20th*

JOBS

- In March, private-sector employment in Hawaii grew by 4,100 jobs. Over the past year, Hawaii businesses have added 18,100 jobs. This compares with an increase of 9,700 jobs over the 12 months through March 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Hawaii businesses have added 66,200 jobs (an increase of 14.4 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.5 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: logging, mining and construction at 38.2 percent (11,200 jobs), professional and business services at 20.6 percent (14,600 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 17.8 percent (17,800 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Hawaii was 3.1 percent in March 2016, holding constant from February. The rate was 1.9 percentage points below the national rate of 5.0 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.8 percentage point from one year earlier and is 4.2 percentage points below its recent peak of 7.3 percent in October 2009.
- There were 21,500 Hawaii residents unemployed in March 2016.

EARNINGS

- In March 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Hawaii were \$25.15. The average workweek was 32.3 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$812.35.
- 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 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Hawaii	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	18,100	2.7 million
	Since Feb. 2010	66,200	14.4 million
Unemployment Rate	March 2016	3.1%	5.0%
	March 2015	3.9%	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 2.7 percent over the four quarters through the third 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, Hawaii GDP growth has averaged 1.5 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Hawaii increased by 8.2 percent from the fourth quarter of 2014 to the fourth quarter of 2015. They are up 44.5 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- In February 2016, builders in Hawaii broke ground on 3,650 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 4,378 units. That marks an increase of 1.8 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Hawaii, goods exports totaled \$48 million in February and \$1.6 billion over the past year, up 7.8 percent from the 12 months ending in February 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 177.4 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 Hawaii economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

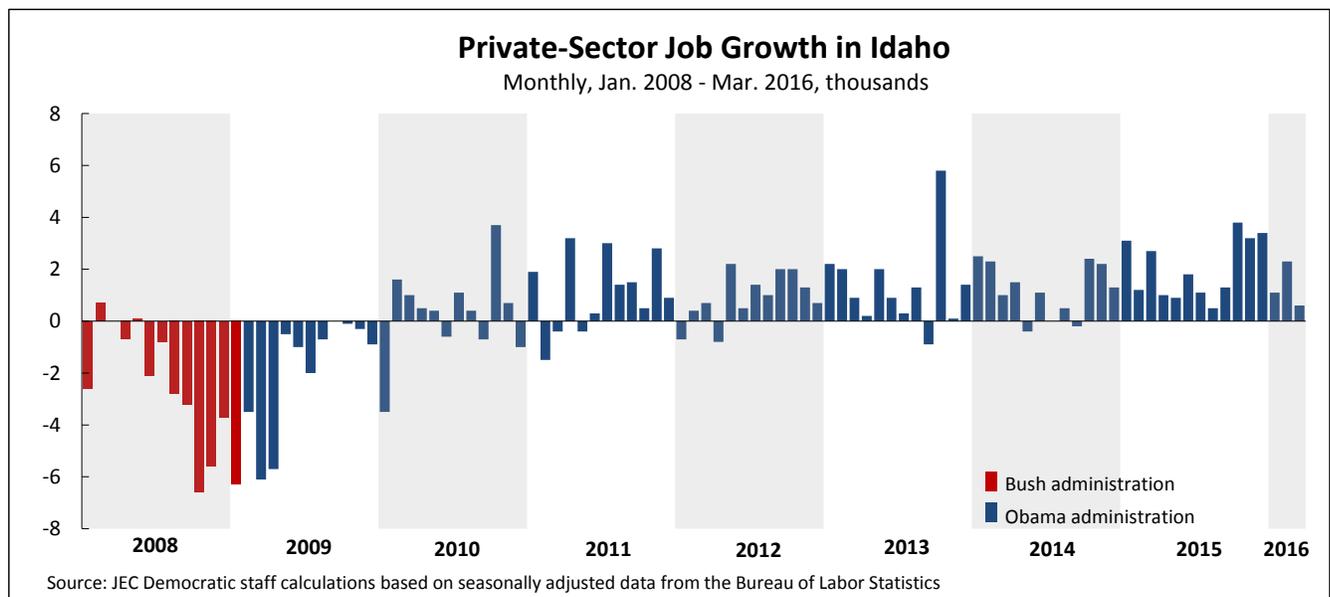


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: IDAHO

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through March 2016**
Last updated on April 15th; April data will be released on May 20th*

JOBS

- In March, private-sector employment in Idaho grew by 600 jobs. Over the past year, Idaho businesses have added 21,000 jobs. This compares with an increase of 15,400 jobs over the 12 months through March 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Idaho businesses have added 87,800 jobs (an increase of 18.2 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.5 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: leisure and hospitality at 26.6 percent (15,300 jobs), construction at 24.9 percent (8,000 jobs) and education and health services at 22.0 percent (18,200 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Idaho was 3.8 percent in March 2016, down 0.1 percentage point from February. The rate was 1.2 percentage points below the national rate of 5.0 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.3 percentage point from one year earlier and is 5.9 percentage points below its recent peak of 9.7 percent in July 2009.
- There were 30,600 Idaho residents unemployed in March 2016.

EARNINGS

- In March 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Idaho were \$22.44. The average workweek was 32.4 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$727.06.
- 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 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Idaho	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	21,000	2.7 million
	Since Feb. 2010	87,800	14.4 million
Unemployment Rate	March 2016	3.8%	5.0%
	March 2015	4.1%	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 3.3 percent over the four quarters through the third 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, Idaho GDP growth has averaged 1.7 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Idaho increased by 10.7 percent from the fourth quarter of 2014 to the fourth quarter of 2015. They are up 43.3 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In February 2016, builders in Idaho broke ground on 11,190 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 9,445 units. That marks an increase of 9.8 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Idaho, goods exports totaled \$455 million in February and \$4.2 billion over the past year, down 5.1 percent from the 12 months ending in February 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 7.4 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

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

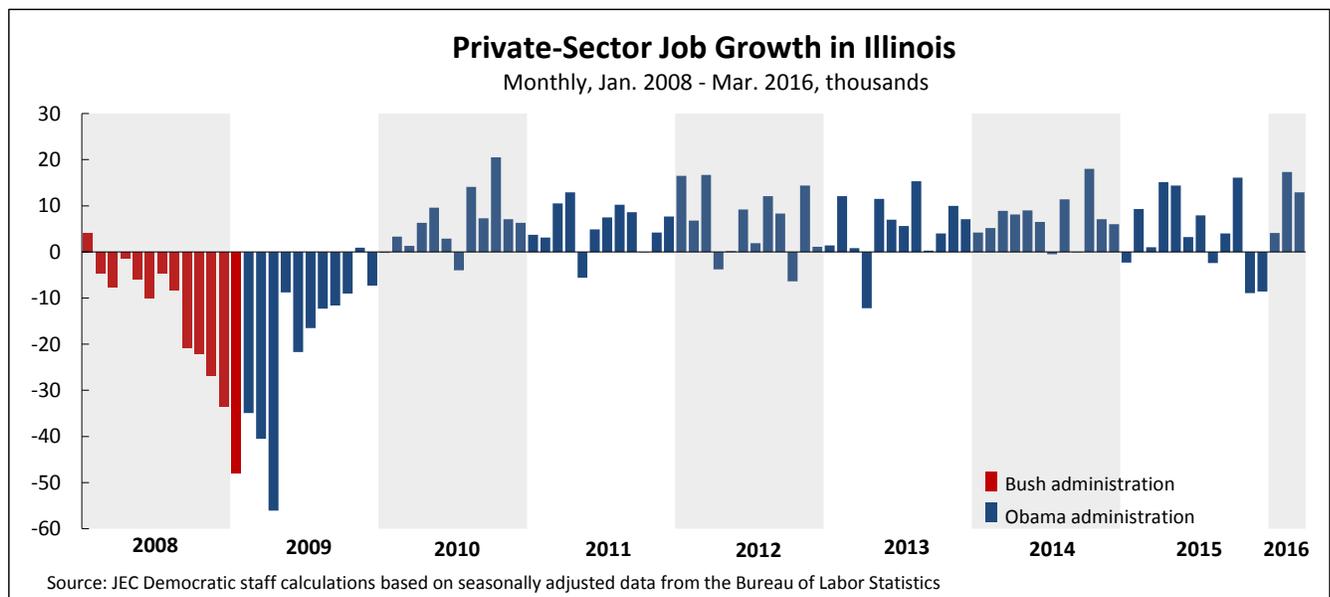


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: ILLINOIS

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through March 2016**
Last updated on April 15th; April data will be released on May 20th*

JOBS

- In March, private-sector employment in Illinois grew by 12,900 jobs. Over the past year, Illinois businesses have added 75,100 jobs. This compares with an increase of 73,500 jobs over the 12 months through March 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Illinois businesses have added 445,800 jobs (an increase of 9.4 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.5 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 18.0 percent (140,300 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 15.7 percent (80,700 jobs) and education and health services at 11.0 percent (90,100 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Illinois was 6.5 percent in March 2016, up 0.1 percentage point from February. The rate was 1.5 percentage points above the national rate of 5.0 percent.
- Unemployment is up 0.6 percentage point from one year earlier but remains 4.7 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.2 percent in January 2010.
- There were 429,600 Illinois residents unemployed in March 2016.

EARNINGS

- In March 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Illinois were \$26.36. The average workweek was 33.9 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$893.60.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 0.6 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Illinois	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	75,100	2.7 million
	Since Feb. 2010	445,800	14.4 million
Unemployment Rate	March 2016	6.5%	5.0%
	March 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 1.8 percent over the four quarters through the third 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, Illinois GDP growth has averaged 1.0 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Illinois increased by 2.7 percent from the fourth quarter of 2014 to the fourth quarter of 2015. They are up 13.3 percent since their recent low in the fourth quarter of 2011.
- In February 2016, builders in Illinois broke ground on 21,300 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 19,568 units. That marks a decrease of 3.4 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Illinois, goods exports totaled \$5.0 billion in February and \$60.6 billion over the past year, down 0.3 percent from the 12 months ending in February 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 45.0 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

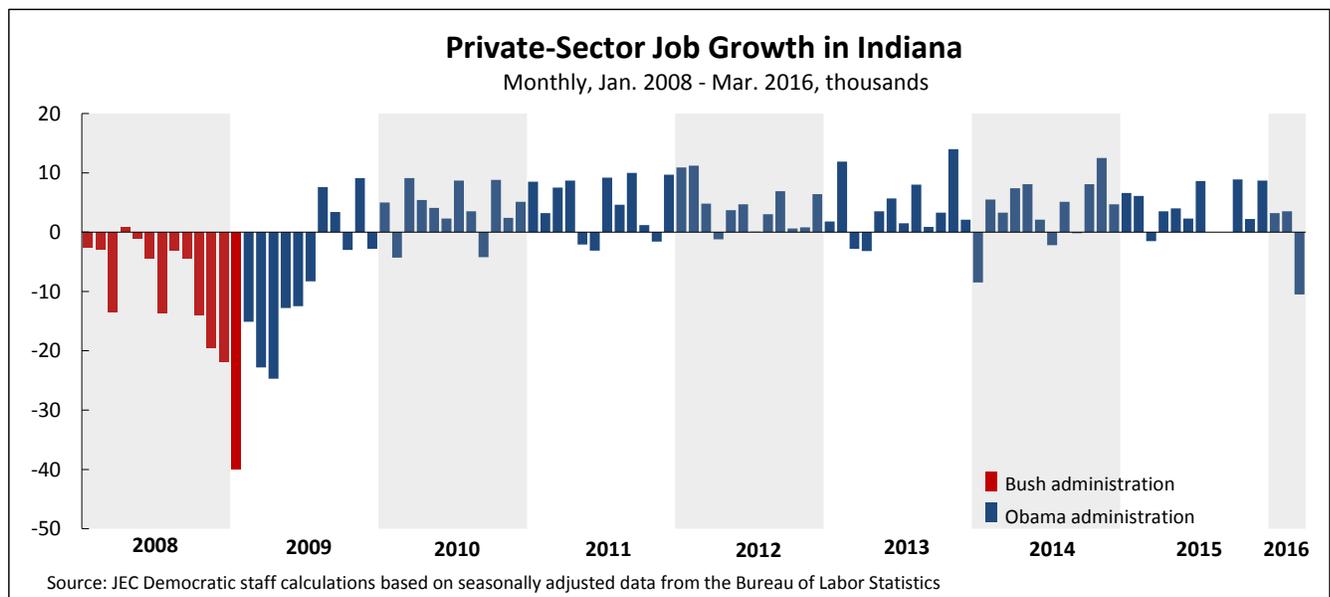


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: INDIANA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through March 2016**
Last updated on April 15th; April data will be released on May 20th*

JOBS

- In March, private-sector employment in Indiana fell by 10,500 jobs. Over the past year, Indiana businesses have added 34,400 jobs. This compares with an increase of 56,800 jobs over the 12 months through March 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Indiana businesses have added 291,100 jobs (an increase of 12.5 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.5 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 19.9 percent (53,300 jobs), manufacturing at 17.5 percent (76,900 jobs) and construction at 14.8 percent (16,800 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Indiana was 5.0 percent in March 2016, up 0.3 percentage point from February. The rate was the same as the national rate of 5.0 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.1 percentage point from one year earlier and is 5.9 percentage points below its recent peak of 10.9 percent in February 2010.
- There were 166,200 Indiana residents unemployed in March 2016.

EARNINGS

- In March 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Indiana were \$23.23. The average workweek was 34.4 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$799.11.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 1.1 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Indiana	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	34,400	2.7 million
	Since Feb. 2010	291,100	14.4 million
Unemployment Rate	March 2016	5.0%	5.0%
	March 2015	5.1%	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 1.3 percent over the four quarters through the third 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 2.0 percent at an annual rate, matching the national average growth rate.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Indiana increased by 4.0 percent from the fourth quarter of 2014 to the fourth quarter of 2015. They are up 15.6 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- In February 2016, builders in Indiana broke ground on 21,300 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 17,339 units. That marks a decrease of 0.3 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Indiana, goods exports totaled \$3.0 billion in February and \$32.7 billion over the past year, up 1.6 percent from the 12 months ending in February 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 41.8 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

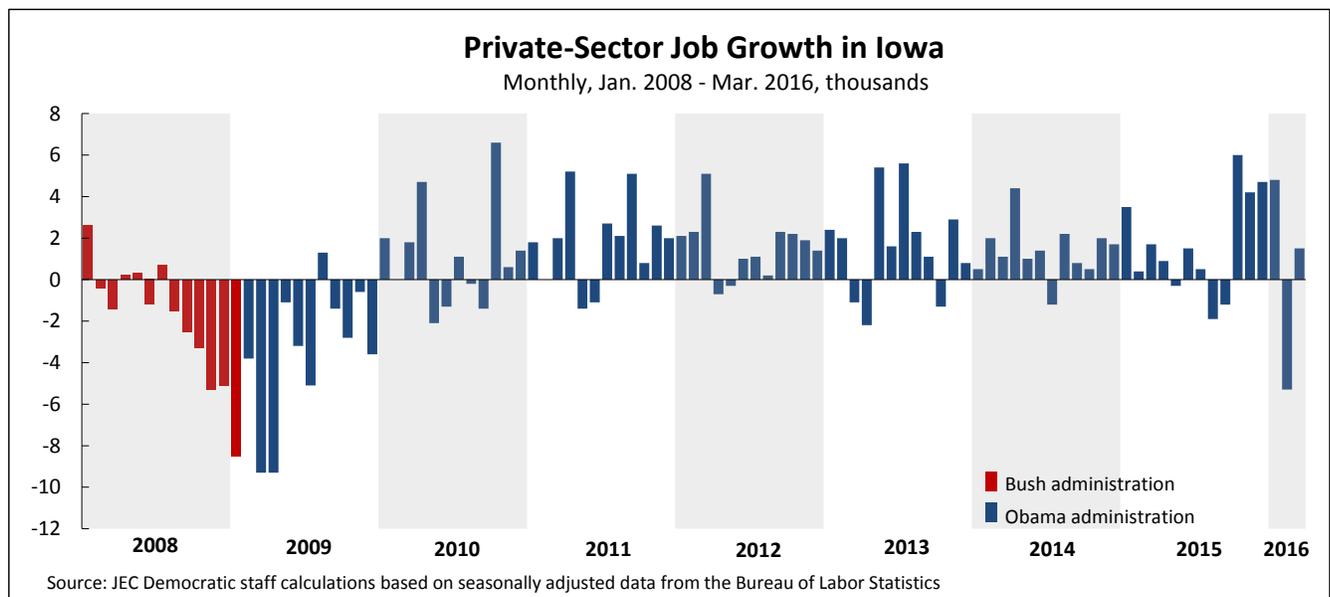


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: IOWA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through March 2016**
Last updated on April 15th; April data will be released on May 20th*

JOBS

- In March, private-sector employment in Iowa grew by 1,500 jobs. Over the past year, Iowa businesses have added 15,400 jobs. This compares with an increase of 18,400 jobs over the 12 months through March 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Iowa businesses have added 108,500 jobs (an increase of 9.0 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.5 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 39.6 percent (24,400 jobs), professional and business services at 14.8 percent (17,700 jobs) and other services at 10.5 percent (6,000 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Iowa was 3.8 percent in March 2016, up 0.1 percentage point from February. The rate was 1.2 percentage points below the national rate of 5.0 percent.
- Unemployment is up 0.1 percentage point from one year earlier but remains 2.8 percentage points below its recent peak of 6.6 percent in August 2009.
- There were 65,300 Iowa residents unemployed in March 2016.

EARNINGS

- In March 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Iowa were \$23.05. The average workweek was 34.2 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$788.31.
- 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 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Iowa	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	15,400	2.7 million
	Since Feb. 2010	108,500	14.4 million
Unemployment Rate	March 2016	3.8%	5.0%
	March 2015	3.7%	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 1.6 percent over the four quarters through the third 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 1.9 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Iowa increased by 4.4 percent from the fourth quarter of 2014 to the fourth quarter of 2015. They are up 16.7 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- ❑ In February 2016, builders in Iowa broke ground on 8,630 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 9,504 units. That marks a decrease of 10.3 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Iowa, goods exports totaled \$920 million in February and \$12.3 billion over the past year, down 8.0 percent from the 12 months ending in February 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 35.1 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

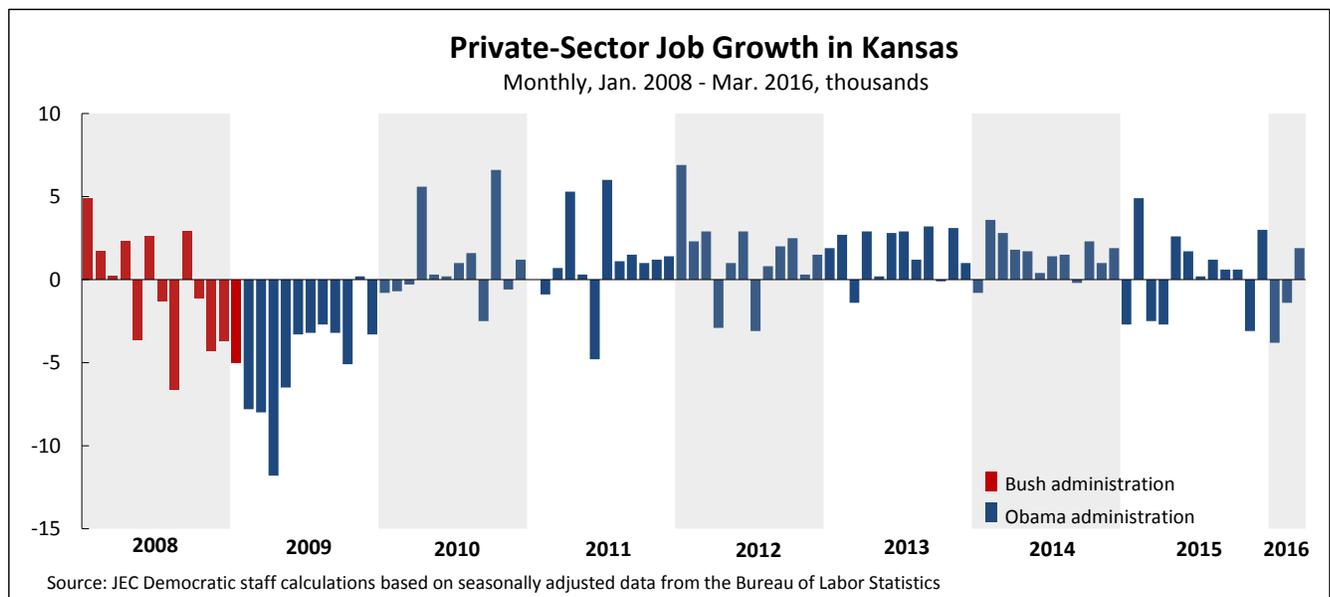


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: KANSAS

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through March 2016**
Last updated on April 15th; April data will be released on May 20th*

JOBS

- In March, private-sector employment in Kansas grew by 1,900 jobs. Over the past year, Kansas businesses have added 800 jobs. This compares with an increase of 11,500 jobs over the 12 months through March 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Kansas businesses have added 81,300 jobs (an increase of 7.7 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.5 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 20.7 percent (30,700 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 13.9 percent (15,700 jobs) and financial activities at 10.7 percent (7,700 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Kansas was 3.9 percent in March 2016, down 0.1 percentage point from February. The rate was 1.1 percentage points below the national rate of 5.0 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.4 percentage point from one year earlier and is 3.4 percentage points below its recent peak of 7.3 percent in September 2009.
- There were 59,700 Kansas residents unemployed in March 2016.

EARNINGS

- In March 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Kansas were \$22.61. The average workweek was 33.5 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$757.44.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have fallen by 0.3 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Kansas	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	800	2.7 million
	Since Feb. 2010	81,300	14.4 million
Unemployment Rate	March 2016	3.9%	5.0%
	March 2015	4.3%	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 grew by 1.4 percent over the four quarters through the third 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 1.6 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Kansas increased by 5.0 percent from the fourth quarter of 2014 to the fourth quarter of 2015. They are up 16.8 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- In February 2016, builders in Kansas broke ground on 10,430 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 7,009 units. That marks a decrease of 13.2 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Kansas, goods exports totaled \$709 million in February and \$9.9 billion over the past year, down 5.7 percent from the 12 months ending in February 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 11.1 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

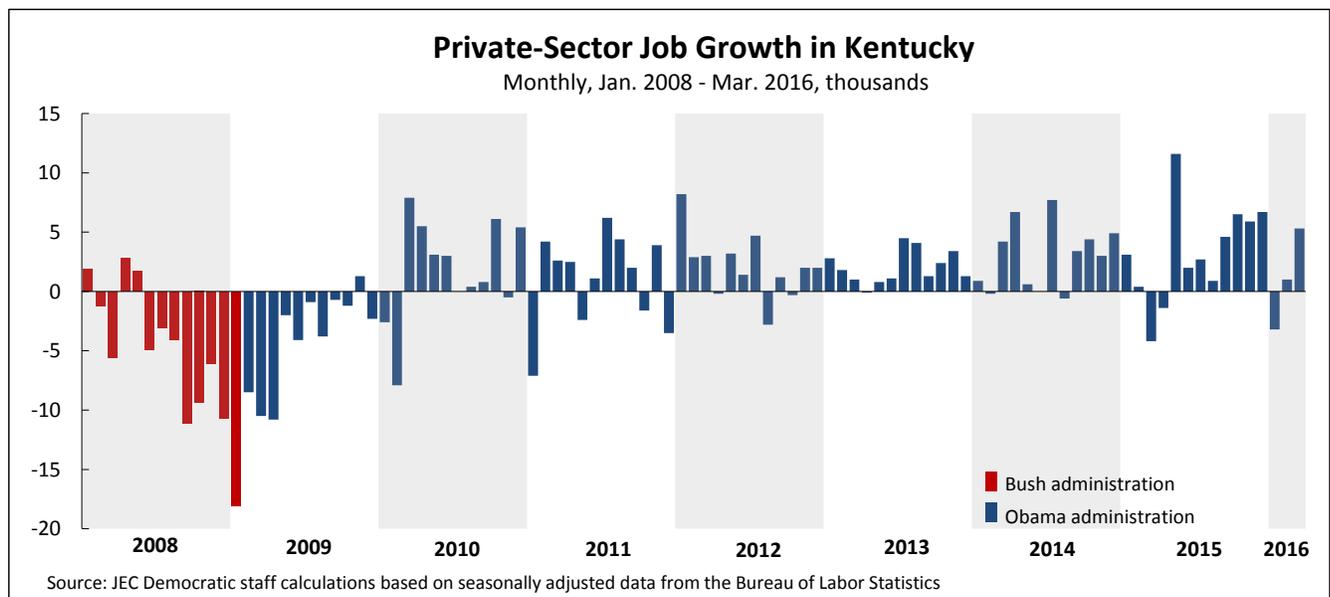


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: KENTUCKY

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through March 2016**
Last updated on April 15th; April data will be released on May 20th*

JOBS

- In March, private-sector employment in Kentucky grew by 5,300 jobs. Over the past year, Kentucky businesses have added 42,600 jobs. This compares with an increase of 29,400 jobs over the 12 months through March 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Kentucky businesses have added 170,600 jobs (an increase of 12.0 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.5 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 25.8 percent (45,100 jobs), manufacturing at 19.5 percent (39,600 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 14.7 percent (24,200 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Kentucky was 5.6 percent in March 2016, down 0.2 percentage point from February. The rate was 0.6 percentage point above the national rate of 5.0 percent.
- Unemployment is up 0.3 percentage point from one year earlier but remains 5.3 percentage points below its recent peak of 10.9 percent in June 2009.
- There were 111,600 Kentucky residents unemployed in March 2016.

EARNINGS

- In March 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Kentucky were \$21.19. The average workweek was 35.1 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$743.77.
- 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 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Kentucky	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	42,600	2.7 million
	Since Feb. 2010	170,600	14.4 million
Unemployment Rate	March 2016	5.6%	5.0%
	March 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 1.9 percent over the four quarters through the third 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, matching the national average growth rate.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Kentucky increased by 5.2 percent from the fourth quarter of 2014 to the fourth quarter of 2015. They are up 15.6 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In February 2016, builders in Kentucky broke ground on 10,530 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 10,518 units. That marks an increase of 23.5 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Kentucky, goods exports totaled \$2.3 billion in February and \$26.9 billion over the past year, up 6.4 percent from the 12 months ending in February 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 51.9 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 Kentucky economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

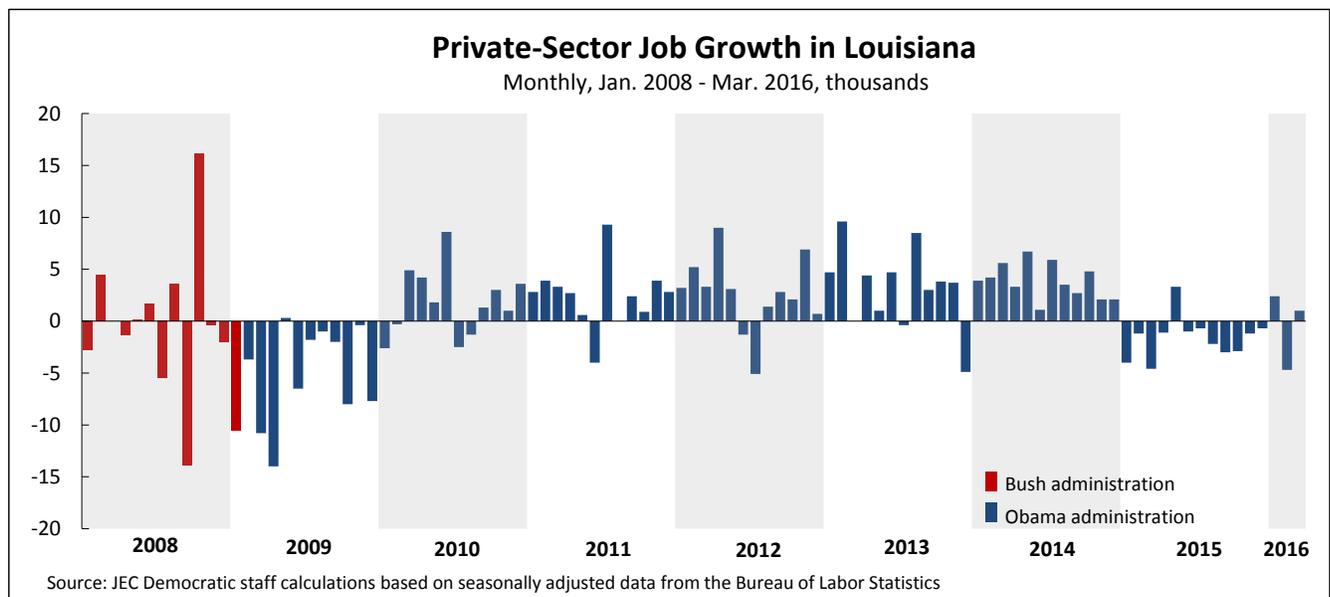


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: LOUISIANA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through March 2016**
Last updated on April 15th; April data will be released on May 20th*

JOBS

- In March, private-sector employment in Louisiana grew by 1,000 jobs. Over the past year, Louisiana businesses have shed 10,800 jobs. This compares with an increase of 22,400 jobs over the 12 months through March 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Louisiana businesses have added 147,900 jobs (an increase of 9.8 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.5 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 20.8 percent (25,200 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 17.7 percent (34,100 jobs) and education and health services at 15.2 percent (40,800 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Louisiana was 6.1 percent in March 2016, up 0.2 percentage point from February. The rate was 1.1 percentage points above the national rate of 5.0 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.5 percentage point from one year earlier and is 2.2 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.3 percent in December 2010.
- There were 131,900 Louisiana residents unemployed in March 2016.

EARNINGS

- In March 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Louisiana were \$22.46. The average workweek was 34.7 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$779.36.
- 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 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Louisiana	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	-10,800	2.7 million
	Since Feb. 2010	147,900	14.4 million
Unemployment Rate	March 2016	6.1%	5.0%
	March 2015	6.6%	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 grew by 0.9 percent over the four quarters through the third 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 0.8 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Louisiana increased by 5.3 percent from the fourth quarter of 2014 to the fourth quarter of 2015. They are up 17.7 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- In February 2016, builders in Louisiana broke ground on 14,830 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 14,625 units. That marks a decrease of 0.9 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Louisiana, goods exports totaled \$3.6 billion in February and \$45.6 billion over the past year, down 19.1 percent from the 12 months ending in February 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 38.6 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 Louisiana economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

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

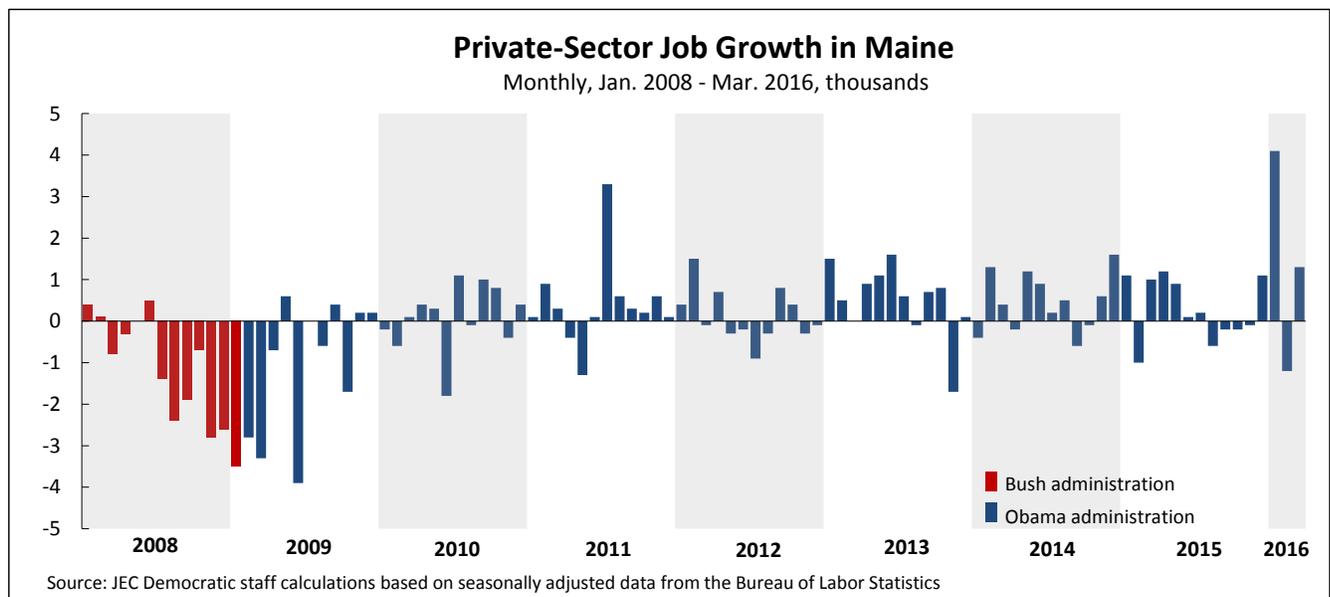


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: MAINE

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through March 2016**
Last updated on April 15th; April data will be released on May 20th*

JOBS

- In March, private-sector employment in Maine grew by 1,300 jobs. Over the past year, Maine businesses have added 6,600 jobs. This compares with an increase of 5,200 jobs over the 12 months through March 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Maine businesses have added 27,300 jobs (an increase of 5.6 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.5 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 13.4 percent (7,600 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 11.1 percent (6,600 jobs) and construction at 10.7 percent (2,600 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Maine was 3.4 percent in March 2016, down 0.2 percentage point from February. The rate was 1.6 percentage points below the national rate of 5.0 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.2 percentage points from one year earlier and is 4.9 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.3 percent in July 2009.
- There were 23,000 Maine residents unemployed in March 2016.

EARNINGS

- In March 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Maine were \$22.11. The average workweek was 33.9 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$749.53.
- 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 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Maine	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	6,600	2.7 million
	Since Feb. 2010	27,300	14.4 million
Unemployment Rate	March 2016	3.4%	5.0%
	March 2015	4.6%	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 third 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 -0.1 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Maine increased by 5.4 percent from the fourth quarter of 2014 to the fourth quarter of 2015. They are up 12.9 percent since their recent low in the third quarter of 2012.
- In February 2016, builders in Maine broke ground on 1,910 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 3,600 units. That marks an increase of 22.1 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Maine, goods exports totaled \$210 million in February and \$2.6 billion over the past year, up 6.3 percent from the 12 months ending in February 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 15.1 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

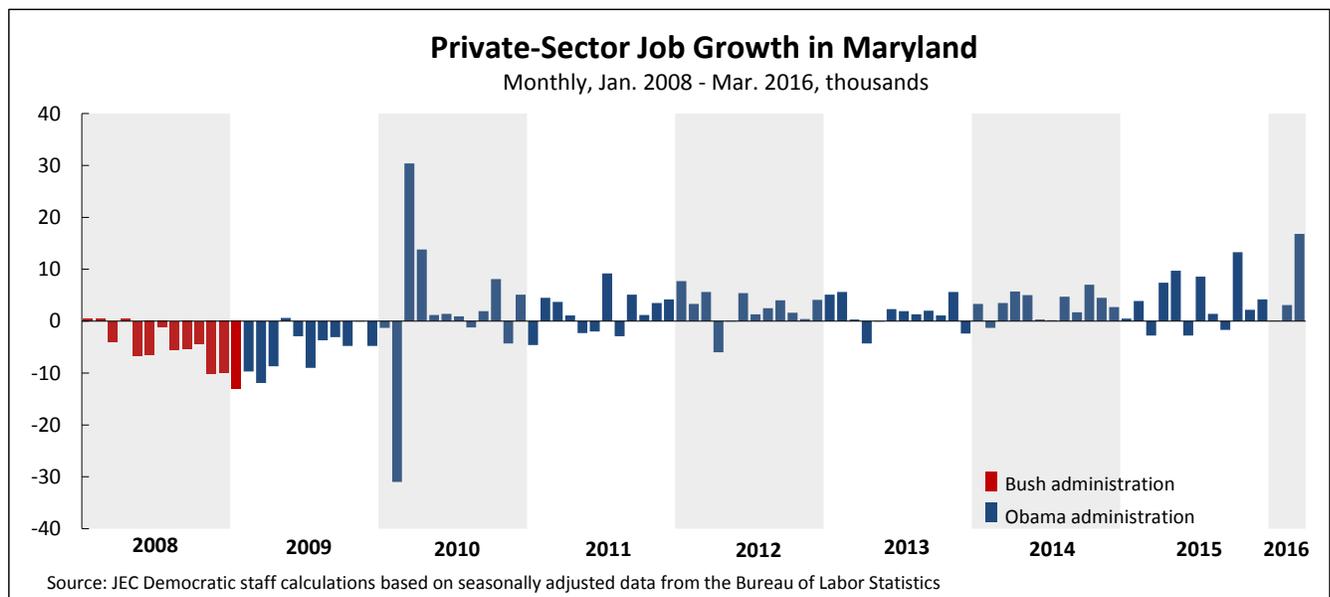


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: MARYLAND

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through March 2016**
Last updated on April 15th; April data will be released on May 20th*

JOBS

- In March, private-sector employment in Maryland grew by 16,800 jobs. Over the past year, Maryland businesses have added 62,300 jobs. This compares with an increase of 33,400 jobs over the 12 months through March 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Maryland businesses have added 227,400 jobs (an increase of 11.5 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.5 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: leisure and hospitality at 25.5 percent (56,800 jobs), logging, mining and construction at 18.3 percent (25,300 jobs) and professional and business services at 15.8 percent (59,600 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Maryland was 4.7 percent in March 2016, holding constant from February. The rate was 0.3 percentage point below the national rate of 5.0 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.6 percentage point from one year earlier and is 3.1 percentage points below its recent peak of 7.8 percent in February 2010.
- There were 148,100 Maryland residents unemployed in March 2016.

EARNINGS

- In March 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Maryland were \$27.18. The average workweek was 34.1 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$926.84.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have fallen by 3.0 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Maryland	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	62,300	2.7 million
	Since Feb. 2010	227,400	14.4 million
Unemployment Rate	March 2016	4.7%	5.0%
	March 2015	5.3%	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 1.9 percent over the four quarters through the third 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 1.3 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Maryland increased by 2.7 percent from the fourth quarter of 2014 to the fourth quarter of 2015. They are up 15.1 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2012.
- In February 2016, builders in Maryland broke ground on 14,840 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 15,969 units. That marks an increase of 1.0 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Maryland, goods exports totaled \$806 million in February and \$9.6 billion over the past year, down 10.3 percent from the 12 months ending in February 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 3.8 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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



ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: MASSACHUSETTS

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through March 2016**
Last updated on April 15th; April data will be released on May 20th*

JOBS

- In March, private-sector employment in Massachusetts grew by 4,800 jobs. Over the past year, Massachusetts businesses have added 58,700 jobs. This compares with an increase of 61,800 jobs over the 12 months through March 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Massachusetts businesses have added 311,700 jobs (an increase of 11.3 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.5 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 40.9 percent (43,600 jobs), professional and business services at 17.3 percent (79,400 jobs) and other services at 15.6 percent (18,500 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Massachusetts was 4.4 percent in March 2016, down 0.1 percentage point from February. The rate was 0.6 percentage point below the national rate of 5.0 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.7 percentage point from one year earlier and is 4.4 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.8 percent in January 2010.
- There were 155,800 Massachusetts residents unemployed in March 2016.

EARNINGS

- In March 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Massachusetts were \$31.18. The average workweek was 33.3 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$1,038.29.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 1.7 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Massachusetts	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	58,700	2.7 million
	Since Feb. 2010	311,700	14.4 million
Unemployment Rate	March 2016	4.4%	5.0%
	March 2015	5.1%	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 2.0 percent over the four quarters through the third 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, Massachusetts GDP growth has averaged 1.9 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Massachusetts increased by 4.3 percent from the fourth quarter of 2014 to the fourth quarter of 2015. They are up 18.3 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2012.
- In February 2016, builders in Massachusetts broke ground on 8,650 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 15,580 units. That marks an increase of 17.5 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Massachusetts, goods exports totaled \$2.0 billion in February and \$24.6 billion over the past year, up 1.8 percent from the 12 months ending in February 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 Massachusetts economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

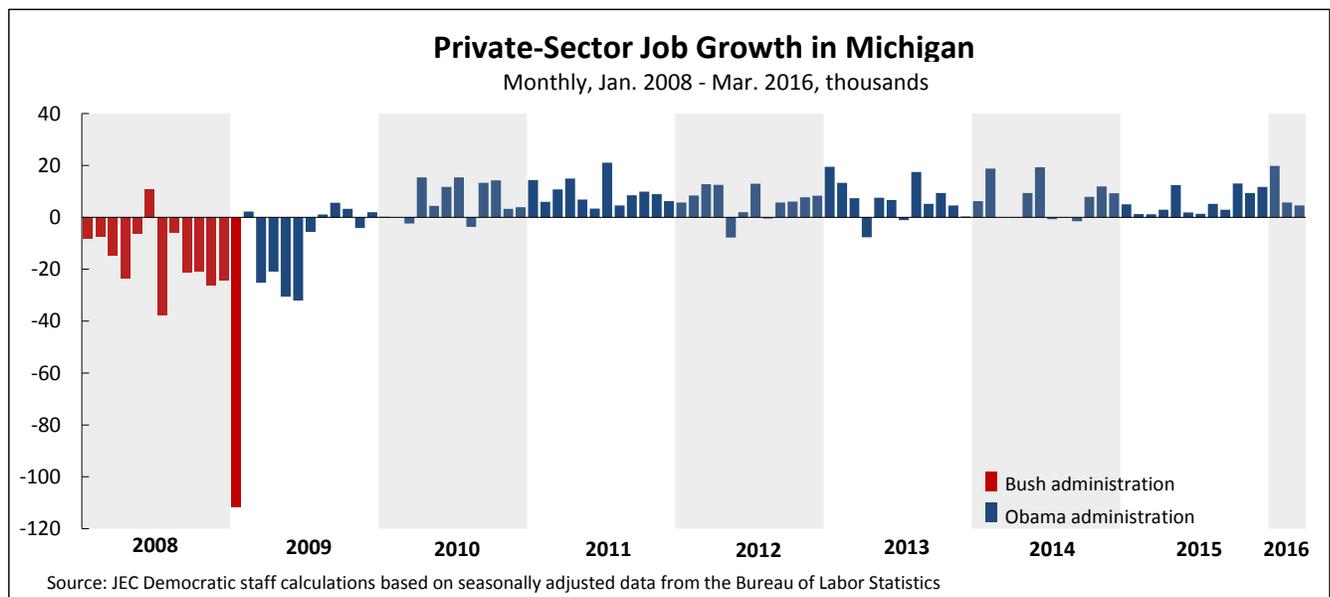


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: MICHIGAN

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through March 2016**
Last updated on April 15th; April data will be released on May 20th*

JOBS

- In March, private-sector employment in Michigan grew by 4,600 jobs. Over the past year, Michigan businesses have added 90,900 jobs. This compares with an increase of 63,300 jobs over the 12 months through March 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Michigan businesses have added 526,300 jobs (an increase of 16.5 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.5 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 31.2 percent (37,100 jobs), manufacturing at 30.9 percent (140,700 jobs) and professional and business services at 27.7 percent (141,900 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Michigan was 4.8 percent in March 2016, holding constant from February. The rate was 0.2 percentage point below the national rate of 5.0 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.0 percentage point from one year earlier and is 10.1 percentage points below its recent peak of 14.9 percent in June 2009.
- There were 232,300 Michigan residents unemployed in March 2016.

EARNINGS

- In March 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Michigan were \$24.33. The average workweek was 34.0 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$827.22.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 0.7 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Michigan	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	90,900	2.7 million
	Since Feb. 2010	526,300	14.4 million
Unemployment Rate	March 2016	4.8%	5.0%
	March 2015	5.8%	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 1.3 percent over the four quarters through the third 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 2.4 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Michigan increased by 6.1 percent from the fourth quarter of 2014 to the fourth quarter of 2015. They are up 37.8 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In February 2016, builders in Michigan broke ground on 24,790 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 20,189 units. That marks an increase of 29.3 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Michigan, goods exports totaled \$4.4 billion in February and \$51.4 billion over the past year, up 3.3 percent from the 12 months ending in February 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 57.0 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 Michigan economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

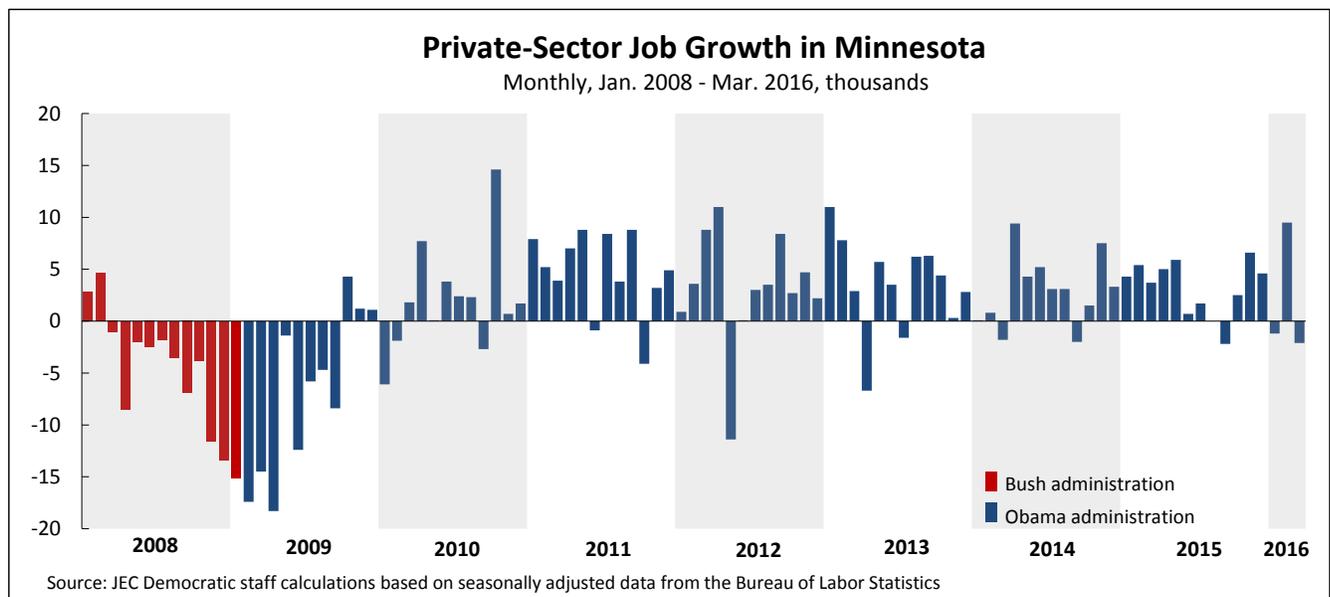


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: MINNESOTA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through March 2016**
Last updated on April 15th; April data will be released on May 20th*

JOBS

- In March, private-sector employment in Minnesota fell by 2,100 jobs. Over the past year, Minnesota businesses have added 31,000 jobs. This compares with an increase of 48,800 jobs over the 12 months through March 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Minnesota businesses have added 248,300 jobs (an increase of 11.2 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.5 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 37.6 percent (32,800 jobs), education and health services at 14.4 percent (65,600 jobs) and professional and business services at 14.4 percent (44,700 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Minnesota was 3.7 percent in March 2016, holding constant from February. The rate was 1.3 percentage points below the national rate of 5.0 percent.
- Unemployment is up 0.1 percentage point from one year earlier but remains 4.4 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.1 percent in June 2009.
- There were 114,900 Minnesota residents unemployed in March 2016.

EARNINGS

- In March 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Minnesota were \$26.82. The average workweek was 33.5 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$898.47.
- 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 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Minnesota	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	31,000	2.7 million
	Since Feb. 2010	248,300	14.4 million
Unemployment Rate	March 2016	3.7%	5.0%
	March 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 2.5 percent over the four quarters through the third 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, Minnesota GDP growth has averaged 2.4 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Minnesota increased by 5.9 percent from the fourth quarter of 2014 to the fourth quarter of 2015. They are up 26.1 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In February 2016, builders in Minnesota broke ground on 20,180 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 17,854 units. That marks an increase of 1.8 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Minnesota, goods exports totaled \$1.4 billion in February and \$19.1 billion over the past year, down 0.4 percent from the 12 months ending in February 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 22.5 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 Minnesota economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

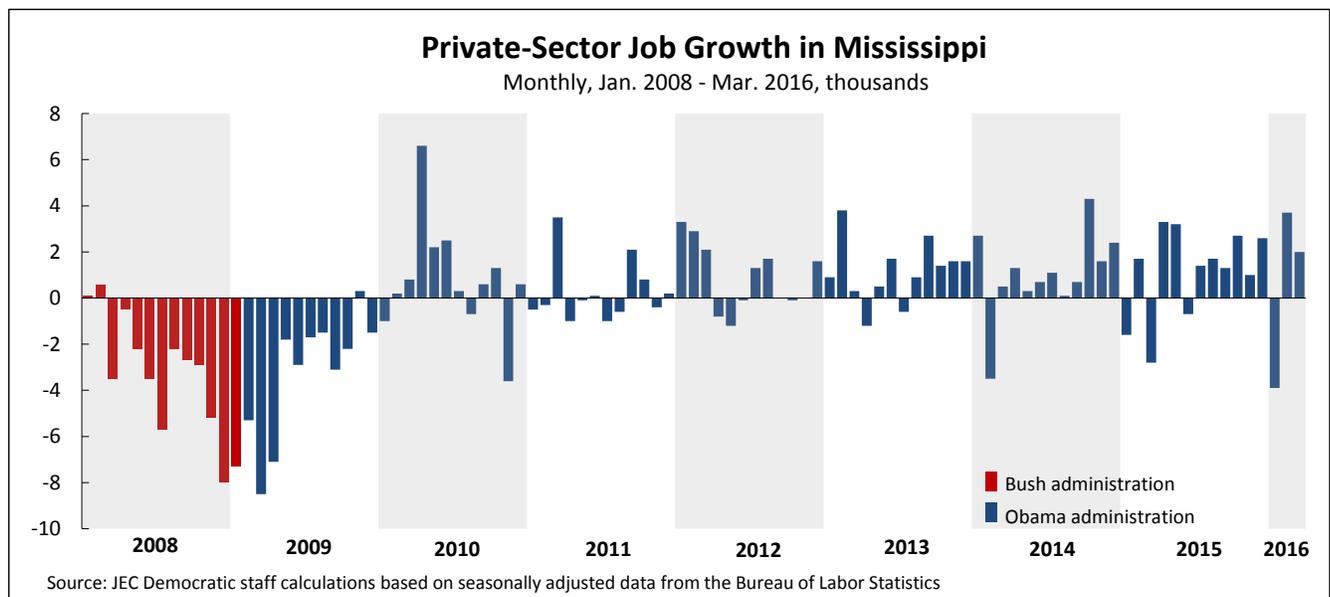


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: MISSISSIPPI

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through March 2016**
Last updated on April 15th; April data will be released on May 20th*

JOBS

- In March, private-sector employment in Mississippi grew by 2,000 jobs. Over the past year, Mississippi businesses have added 18,300 jobs. This compares with an increase of 9,800 jobs over the 12 months through March 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Mississippi businesses have added 65,500 jobs (an increase of 7.8 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.5 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 16.9 percent (14,800 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 12.4 percent (14,600 jobs) and information services at 11.5 percent (1,400 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Mississippi was 6.3 percent in March 2016, down 0.2 percentage point from February. The rate was 1.3 percentage points above the national rate of 5.0 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.2 percentage point from one year earlier and is 4.5 percentage points below its recent peak of 10.8 percent in March 2010.
- There were 81,500 Mississippi residents unemployed in March 2016.

EARNINGS

- In March 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Mississippi were \$19.65. The average workweek was 34.3 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$674.00.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have fallen by 2.1 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Mississippi	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	18,300	2.7 million
	Since Feb. 2010	65,500	14.4 million
Unemployment Rate	March 2016	6.3%	5.0%
	March 2015	6.5%	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 third 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 0.6 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Mississippi increased by 5.2 percent from the fourth quarter of 2014 to the fourth quarter of 2015. They are up 12.7 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- In February 2016, builders in Mississippi broke ground on 7,890 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 6,951 units. That marks an increase of 16.9 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Mississippi, goods exports totaled \$835 million in February and \$10.3 billion over the past year, up 0.9 percent from the 12 months ending in February 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 62.0 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 Mississippi economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

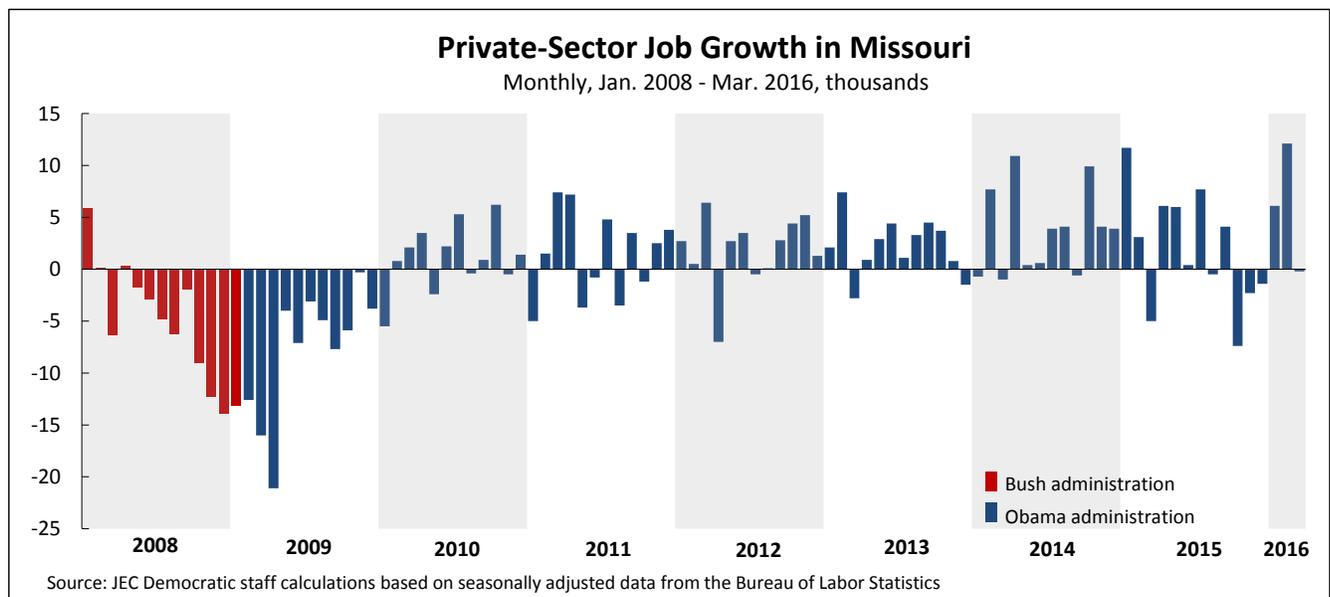


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: MISSOURI

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through March 2016**
Last updated on April 15th; April data will be released on May 20th*

JOBS

- In March, private-sector employment in Missouri fell by 200 jobs. Over the past year, Missouri businesses have added 30,700 jobs. This compares with an increase of 47,000 jobs over the 12 months through March 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Missouri businesses have added 167,400 jobs (an increase of 7.6 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.5 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 18.3 percent (57,500 jobs), construction at 10.2 percent (10,900 jobs) and education and health services at 10.0 percent (41,300 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Missouri was 4.2 percent in March 2016, holding constant from February. The rate was 0.8 percentage point below the national rate of 5.0 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.1 percentage points from one year earlier and is 5.6 percentage points below its recent peak of 9.8 percent in February 2010.
- There were 132,300 Missouri residents unemployed in March 2016.

EARNINGS

- In March 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Missouri were \$21.92. The average workweek was 33.3 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$729.94.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have fallen by 1.9 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Missouri	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	30,700	2.7 million
	Since Feb. 2010	167,400	14.4 million
Unemployment Rate	March 2016	4.2%	5.0%
	March 2015	5.3%	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 third 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 0.7 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Missouri increased by 5.2 percent from the fourth quarter of 2014 to the fourth quarter of 2015. They are up 18.8 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- ❑ In February 2016, builders in Missouri broke ground on 16,370 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 16,102 units. That marks an increase of 3.9 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Missouri, goods exports totaled \$1.1 billion in February and \$13.0 billion over the past year, up 0.3 percent from the 12 months ending in February 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 35.4 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

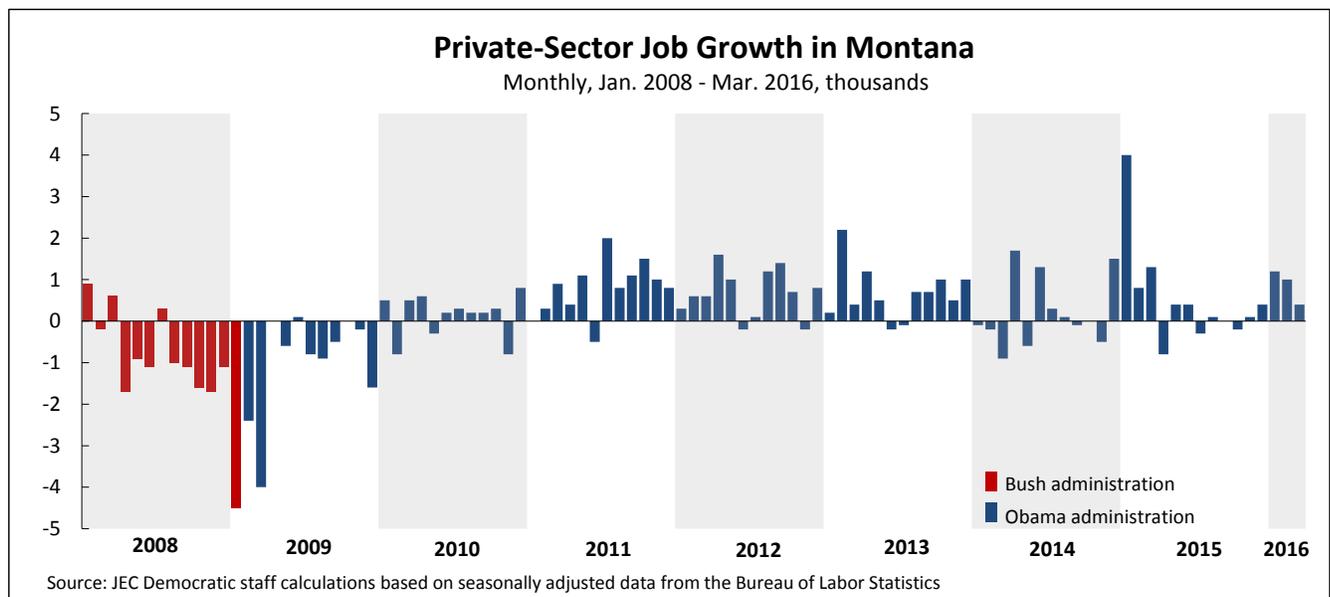


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: MONTANA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through March 2016**
Last updated on April 15th; April data will be released on May 20th*

JOBS

- In March, private-sector employment in Montana grew by 400 jobs. Over the past year, Montana businesses have added 2,700 jobs. This compares with an increase of 9,800 jobs over the 12 months through March 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Montana businesses have added 38,700 jobs (an increase of 11.6 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.5 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 21.8 percent (4,900 jobs), manufacturing at 18.6 percent (3,100 jobs) and education and health services at 18.2 percent (11,500 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Montana was 4.3 percent in March 2016, up 0.1 percentage point from February. The rate was 0.7 percentage point below the national rate of 5.0 percent.
- Unemployment is up 0.2 percentage point from one year earlier but remains 3.1 percentage points below its recent peak of 7.4 percent in April 2010.
- There were 22,400 Montana residents unemployed in March 2016.

EARNINGS

- In March 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Montana were \$21.91. The average workweek was 32.4 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$709.88.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have held roughly constant over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Montana	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	2,700	2.7 million
	Since Feb. 2010	38,700	14.4 million
Unemployment Rate	March 2016	4.3%	5.0%
	March 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 4.4 percent over the four quarters through the third 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 2.7 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Montana increased by 3.5 percent from the fourth quarter of 2014 to the fourth quarter of 2015. They are up 22.6 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- In February 2016, builders in Montana broke ground on 2,490 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 3,600 units. That marks an increase of 3.7 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Montana, goods exports totaled \$99 million in February and \$1.3 billion over the past year, down 3.9 percent from the 12 months ending in February 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 27.7 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 Montana economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

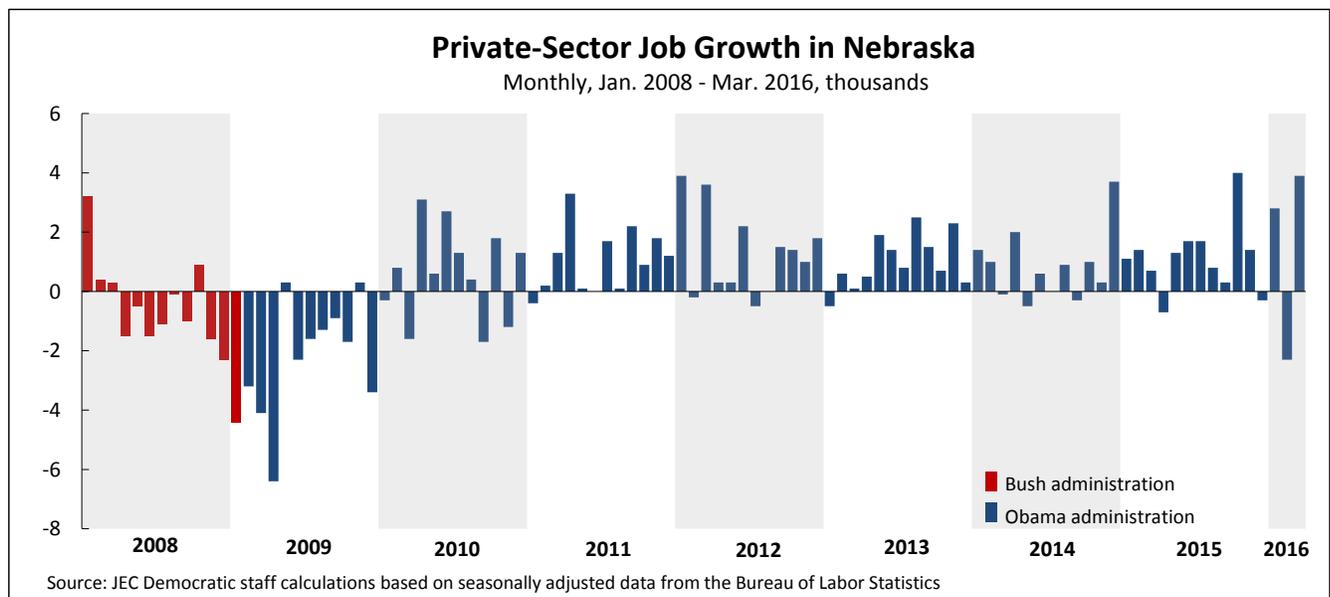


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: NEBRASKA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through March 2016**
Last updated on April 15th; April data will be released on May 20th*

JOBS

- In March, private-sector employment in Nebraska grew by 3,900 jobs. Over the past year, Nebraska businesses have added 14,600 jobs. This compares with an increase of 10,900 jobs over the 12 months through March 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Nebraska businesses have added 74,300 jobs (an increase of 9.6 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.5 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 20.4 percent (20,300 jobs), logging, mining and construction at 16.5 percent (7,200 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 15.0 percent (12,000 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Nebraska was 3.0 percent in March 2016, holding constant from February. The rate was 2.0 percentage points below the national rate of 5.0 percent.
- Unemployment is up 0.2 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 30,500 Nebraska residents unemployed in March 2016.

EARNINGS

- In March 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Nebraska were \$22.80. The average workweek was 33.5 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$763.80.
- 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 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Nebraska	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	14,600	2.7 million
	Since Feb. 2010	74,300	14.4 million
Unemployment Rate	March 2016	3.0%	5.0%
	March 2015	2.8%	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 1.1 percent over the four quarters through the third 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 2.5 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Nebraska increased by 4.6 percent from the fourth quarter of 2014 to the fourth quarter of 2015. They are up 21.0 percent since their recent low in the fourth quarter of 2010.
- In February 2016, builders in Nebraska broke ground on 9,060 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 7,102 units. That marks a decrease of 7.5 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Nebraska, goods exports totaled \$478 million in February and \$6.2 billion over the past year, down 12.0 percent from the 12 months ending in February 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 25.6 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 Nebraska economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

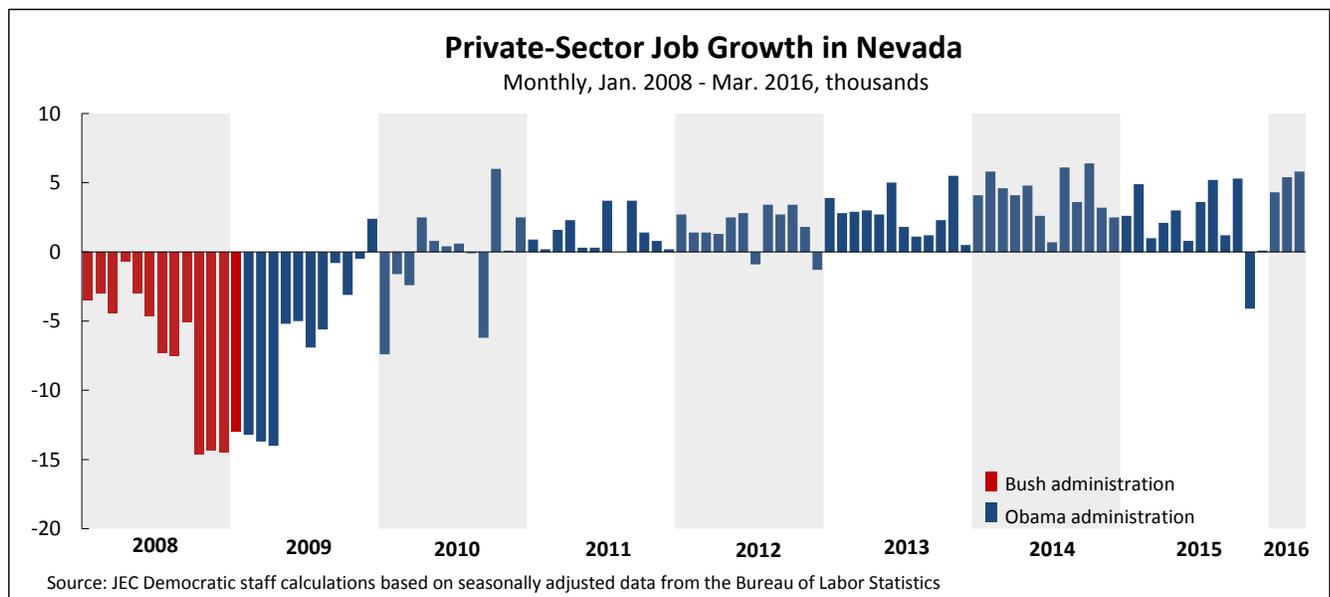


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: NEVADA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through March 2016**
Last updated on April 15th; April data will be released on May 20th*

JOBS

- In March, private-sector employment in Nevada grew by 5,800 jobs. Over the past year, Nevada businesses have added 32,700 jobs. This compares with an increase of 42,500 jobs over the 12 months through March 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Nevada businesses have added 163,200 jobs (an increase of 16.9 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.5 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 26.5 percent (35,400 jobs), education and health services at 25.9 percent (26,000 jobs) and construction at 23.1 percent (14,200 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Nevada was 5.8 percent in March 2016, down 0.1 percentage point from February. The rate was 0.8 percentage point above the national rate of 5.0 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.1 percentage points from one year earlier and is 7.9 percentage points below its recent peak of 13.7 percent in November 2010.
- There were 83,200 Nevada residents unemployed in March 2016.

EARNINGS

- In March 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Nevada were \$22.34. The average workweek was 33.2 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$741.69.
- 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 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Nevada	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	32,700	2.7 million
	Since Feb. 2010	163,200	14.4 million
Unemployment Rate	March 2016	5.8%	5.0%
	March 2015	6.9%	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 2.9 percent over the four quarters through the third 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 1.1 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Nevada increased by 12.7 percent from the fourth quarter of 2014 to the fourth quarter of 2015. They are up 78.9 percent since their recent low in the fourth quarter of 2011.
- In February 2016, builders in Nevada broke ground on 29,010 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 14,498 units. That marks an increase of 9.4 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Nevada, goods exports totaled \$692 million in February and \$8.4 billion over the past year, up 21.6 percent from the 12 months ending in February 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 46.5 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 Nevada economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

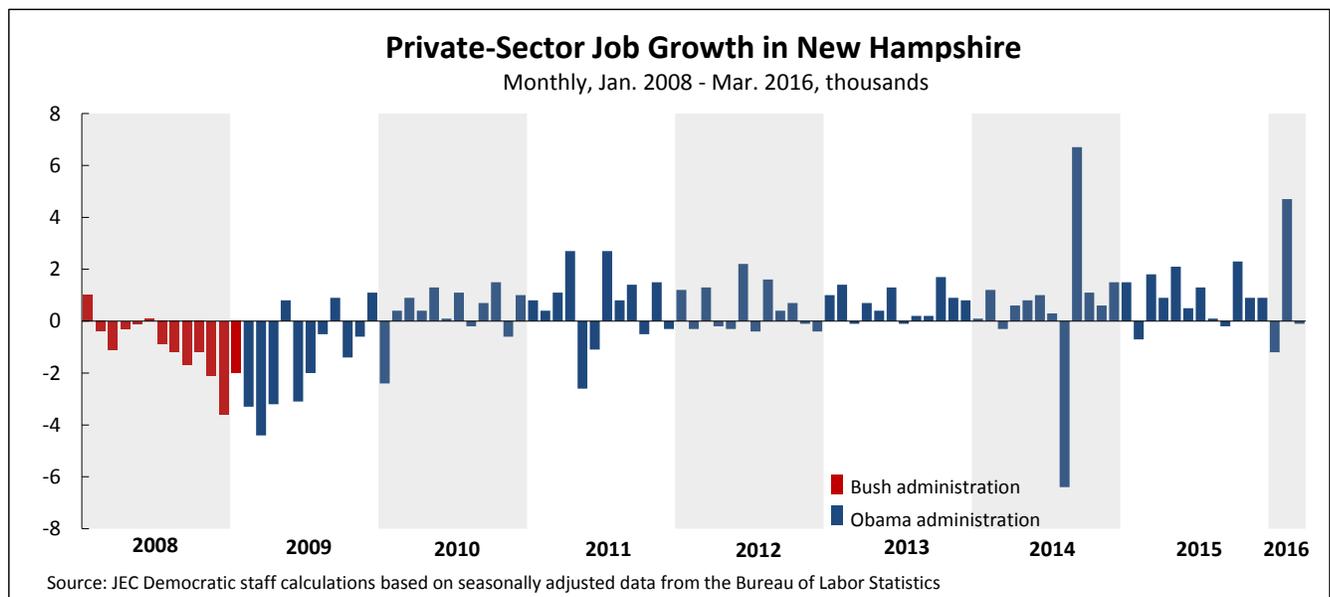


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: NEW HAMPSHIRE

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through March 2016**
Last updated on April 15th; April data will be released on May 20th*

JOBS

- In March, private-sector employment in New Hampshire fell by 100 jobs. Over the past year, New Hampshire businesses have added 12,200 jobs. This compares with an increase of 8,800 jobs over the 12 months through March 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, New Hampshire businesses have added 49,200 jobs (an increase of 9.4 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.5 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 22.2 percent (14,000 jobs), construction at 19.8 percent (4,200 jobs) and other services at 19.0 percent (4,200 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in New Hampshire was 2.6 percent in March 2016, down 0.1 percentage point from February. The rate was 2.4 percentage points below the national rate of 5.0 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.1 percentage points from one year earlier and is 4.0 percentage points below its recent peak of 6.6 percent in July 2009.
- There were 19,300 New Hampshire residents unemployed in March 2016.

EARNINGS

- In March 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in New Hampshire were \$25.68. The average workweek was 33.2 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$852.58.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 2.6 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		New Hampshire	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	12,200	2.7 million
	Since Feb. 2010	49,200	14.4 million
Unemployment Rate	March 2016	2.6%	5.0%
	March 2015	3.7%	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 fell by 0.1 percent over the four quarters through the third 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 1.6 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in New Hampshire increased by 4.6 percent from the fourth quarter of 2014 to the fourth quarter of 2015. They are up 15.8 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2012.
- ❑ In February 2016, builders in New Hampshire broke ground on 1,150 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 3,066 units. That marks a decrease of 3.7 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In New Hampshire, goods exports totaled \$276 million in February and \$3.9 billion over the past year, up 4.0 percent from the 12 months ending in February 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 28.0 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 Hampshire economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

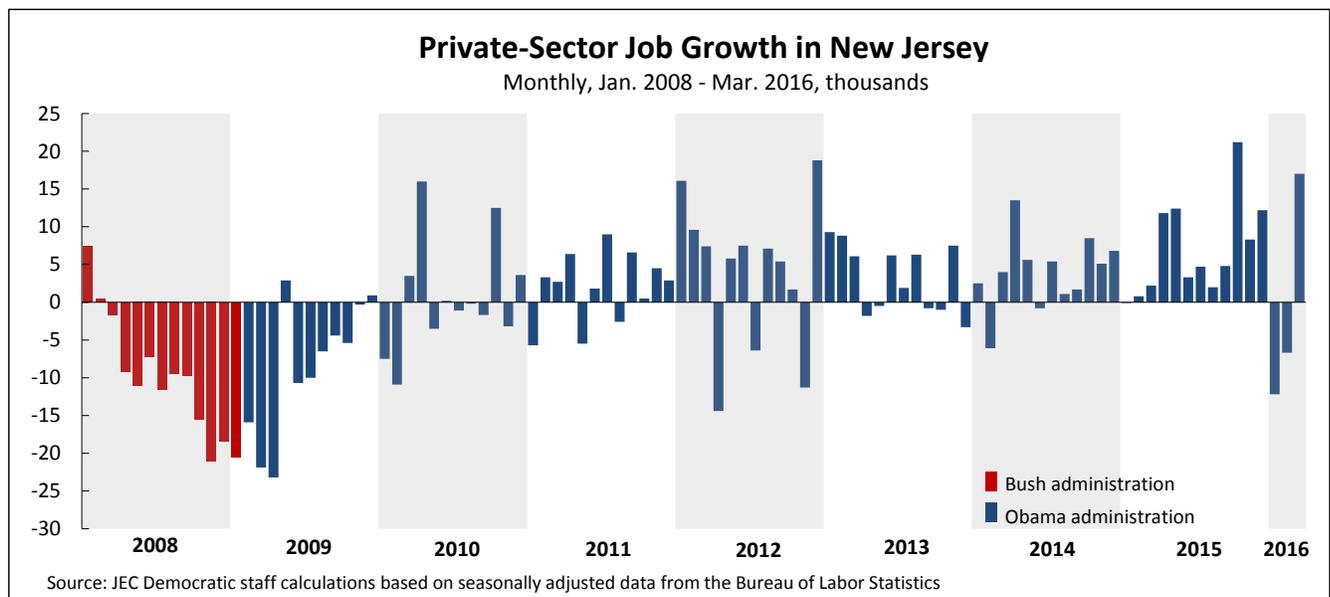


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: NEW JERSEY

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through March 2016**
Last updated on April 15th; April data will be released on May 20th*

JOBS

- In March, private-sector employment in New Jersey grew by 17,000 jobs. Over the past year, New Jersey businesses have added 78,800 jobs. This compares with an increase of 49,800 jobs over the 12 months through March 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, New Jersey businesses have added 265,000 jobs (an increase of 8.3 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.5 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 16.9 percent (22,100 jobs), education and health services at 12.6 percent (75,500 jobs) and professional and business services at 11.7 percent (68,400 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in New Jersey was 4.4 percent in March 2016, up 0.1 percentage point from February. The rate was 0.6 percentage point below the national rate of 5.0 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.8 percentage points from one year earlier and is 5.4 percentage points below its recent peak of 9.8 percent in January 2010.
- There were 200,600 New Jersey residents unemployed in March 2016.

EARNINGS

- In March 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in New Jersey were \$27.95. The average workweek was 33.5 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$936.33.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have fallen by 1.5 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		New Jersey	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	78,800	2.7 million
	Since Feb. 2010	265,000	14.4 million
Unemployment Rate	March 2016	4.4%	5.0%
	March 2015	6.2%	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 1.8 percent over the four quarters through the third 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 Jersey GDP growth has averaged 1.1 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in New Jersey increased by 2.1 percent from the fourth quarter of 2014 to the fourth quarter of 2015. They are up 9.0 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2012.
- In February 2016, builders in New Jersey broke ground on 24,020 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 30,327 units. That marks an increase of 27.7 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In New Jersey, goods exports totaled \$2.5 billion in February and \$30.6 billion over the past year, down 7.0 percent from the 12 months ending in February 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 11.7 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

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

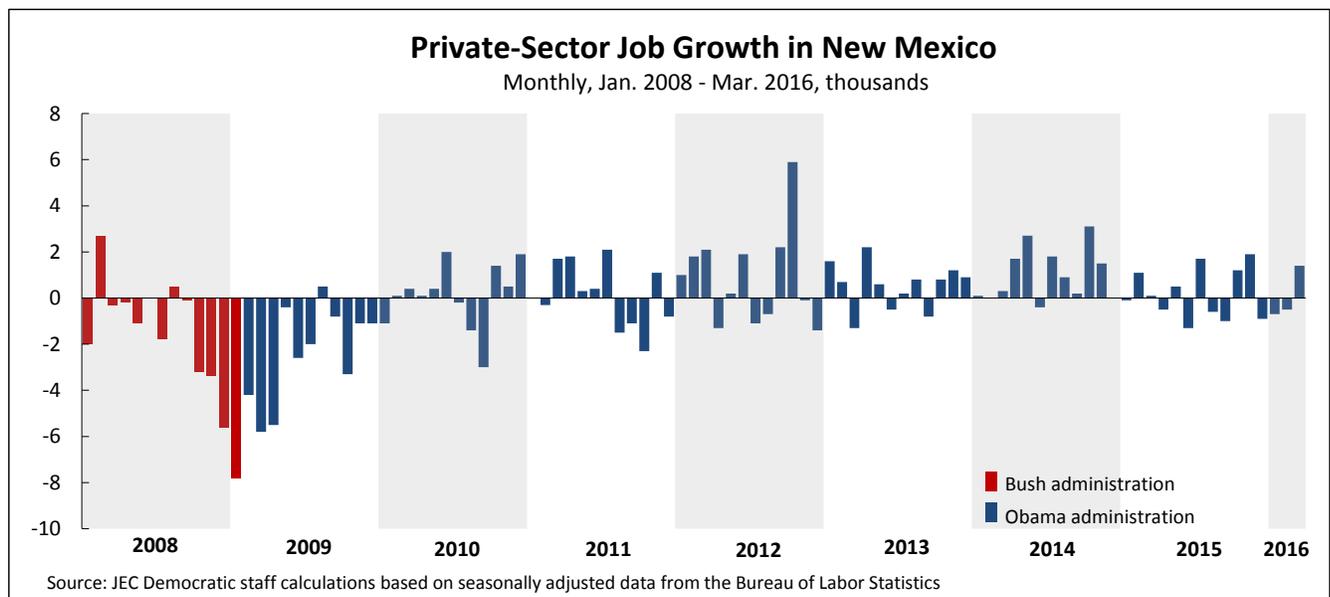


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: NEW MEXICO

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through March 2016**
Last updated on April 15th; April data will be released on May 20th*

JOBS

- In March, private-sector employment in New Mexico grew by 1,400 jobs. Over the past year, New Mexico businesses have added 1,200 jobs. This compares with an increase of 12,600 jobs over the 12 months through March 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, New Mexico businesses have added 34,600 jobs (an increase of 5.7 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.5 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: education and health services at 16.4 percent (19,500 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 15.7 percent (13,100 jobs) and mining and logging at 13.5 percent (2,400 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in New Mexico was 6.2 percent in March 2016, down 0.2 percentage point from February. The rate was 1.2 percentage points above the national rate of 5.0 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.3 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 57,400 New Mexico residents unemployed in March 2016.

EARNINGS

- In March 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in New Mexico were \$20.42. The average workweek was 33.3 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$679.99.
- 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 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		New Mexico	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	1,200	2.7 million
	Since Feb. 2010	34,600	14.4 million
Unemployment Rate	March 2016	6.2%	5.0%
	March 2015	6.5%	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 0.2 percent over the four quarters through the third 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 0.6 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in New Mexico increased by 1.1 percent from the fourth quarter of 2014 to the fourth quarter of 2015. They are up 8.8 percent since their recent low in the fourth quarter of 2011.
- ❑ In February 2016, builders in New Mexico broke ground on 5,240 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 4,458 units. That marks an increase of 8.7 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In New Mexico, goods exports totaled \$270 million in February and \$3.6 billion over the past year, up 4.5 percent from the 12 months ending in February 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 182.3 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 Mexico economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

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

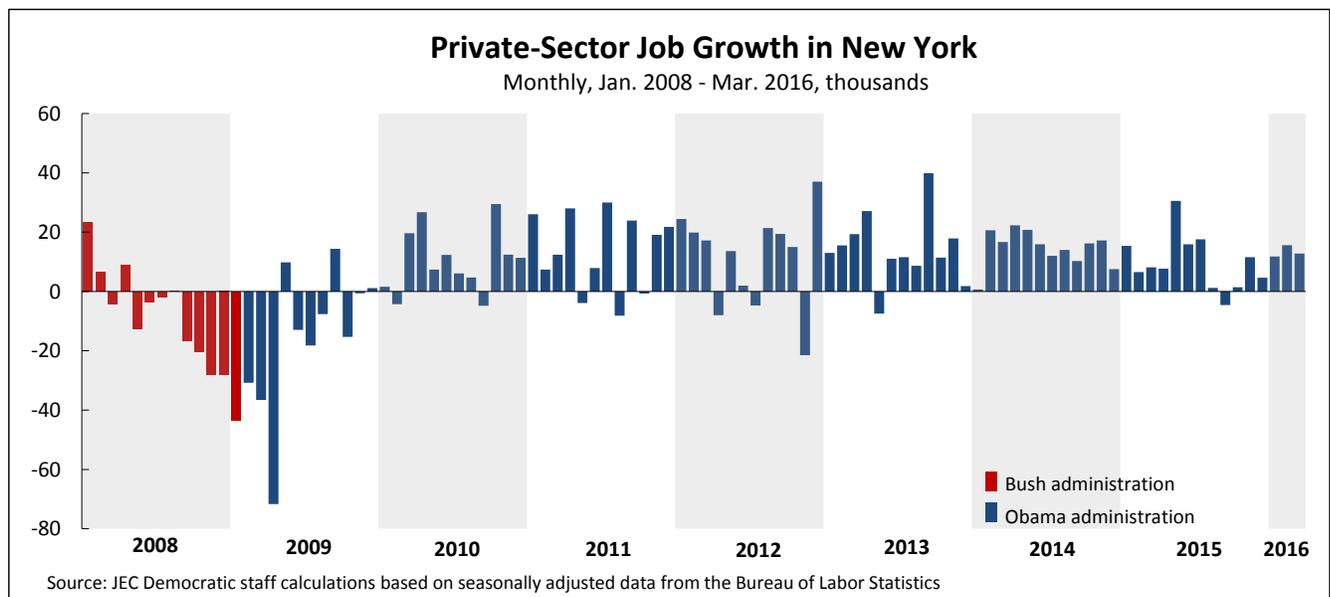


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: NEW YORK

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through March 2016**
Last updated on April 15th; April data will be released on May 20th*

JOBS

- In March, private-sector employment in New York grew by 12,800 jobs. Over the past year, New York businesses have added 126,100 jobs. This compares with an increase of 166,200 jobs over the 12 months through March 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, New York businesses have added 924,600 jobs (an increase of 13.3 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.5 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 (179,100 jobs), construction at 21.0 percent (64,100 jobs) and professional and business services at 17.4 percent (188,800 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in New York was 4.8 percent in March 2016, holding constant from February. The rate was 0.2 percentage point below the national rate of 5.0 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.8 percentage point from one year earlier and is 4.1 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.9 percent in December 2009.
- There were 475,400 New York residents unemployed in March 2016.

EARNINGS

- In March 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in New York were \$29.24. The average workweek was 33.3 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$973.69.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have held roughly constant over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		New York	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	126,100	2.7 million
	Since Feb. 2010	924,600	14.4 million
Unemployment Rate	March 2016	4.8%	5.0%
	March 2015	5.6%	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 0.8 percent over the four quarters through the third 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 1.8 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in New York increased by 2.6 percent from the fourth quarter of 2014 to the fourth quarter of 2015. They are up 9.5 percent since their recent low in the fourth quarter of 2011.
- In February 2016, builders in New York broke ground on 16,840 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 58,440 units. That marks an increase of 69.2 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In New York, goods exports totaled \$6.5 billion in February and \$75.2 billion over the past year, down 2.4 percent from the 12 months ending in February 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 30.3 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>

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

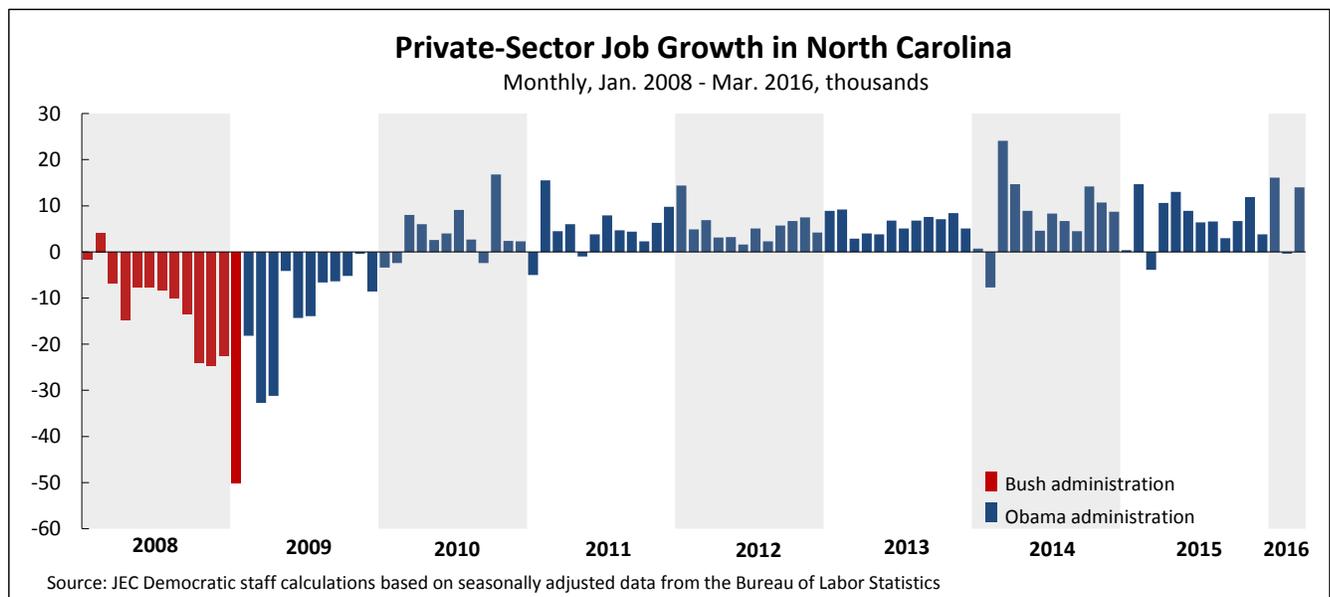


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: NORTH CAROLINA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through March 2016**
Last updated on April 15th; April data will be released on May 20th*

JOBS

- In March, private-sector employment in North Carolina grew by 14,000 jobs. Over the past year, North Carolina businesses have added 100,600 jobs. This compares with an increase of 92,500 jobs over the 12 months through March 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, North Carolina businesses have added 462,200 jobs (an increase of 14.8 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.5 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 (136,300 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 21.4 percent (83,000 jobs) and trade, transportation and utilities at 15.2 percent (107,500 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in North Carolina was 5.5 percent in March 2016, holding constant from February. The rate was 0.5 percentage point above the national rate of 5.0 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.3 percentage point from one year earlier and is 5.8 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.3 percent in March 2010.
- There were 265,900 North Carolina residents unemployed in March 2016.

EARNINGS

- In March 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in North Carolina were \$23.06. The average workweek was 34.2 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$788.65.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 3.8 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		North Carolina	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	100,600	2.7 million
	Since Feb. 2010	462,200	14.4 million
Unemployment Rate	March 2016	5.5%	5.0%
	March 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 third 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 1.6 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in North Carolina increased by 6.6 percent from the fourth quarter of 2014 to the fourth quarter of 2015. They are up 19.4 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In February 2016, builders in North Carolina broke ground on 52,390 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 50,520 units. That marks an increase of 0.8 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In North Carolina, goods exports totaled \$2.5 billion in February and \$28.8 billion over the past year, up 1.8 percent from the 12 months ending in February 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>

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

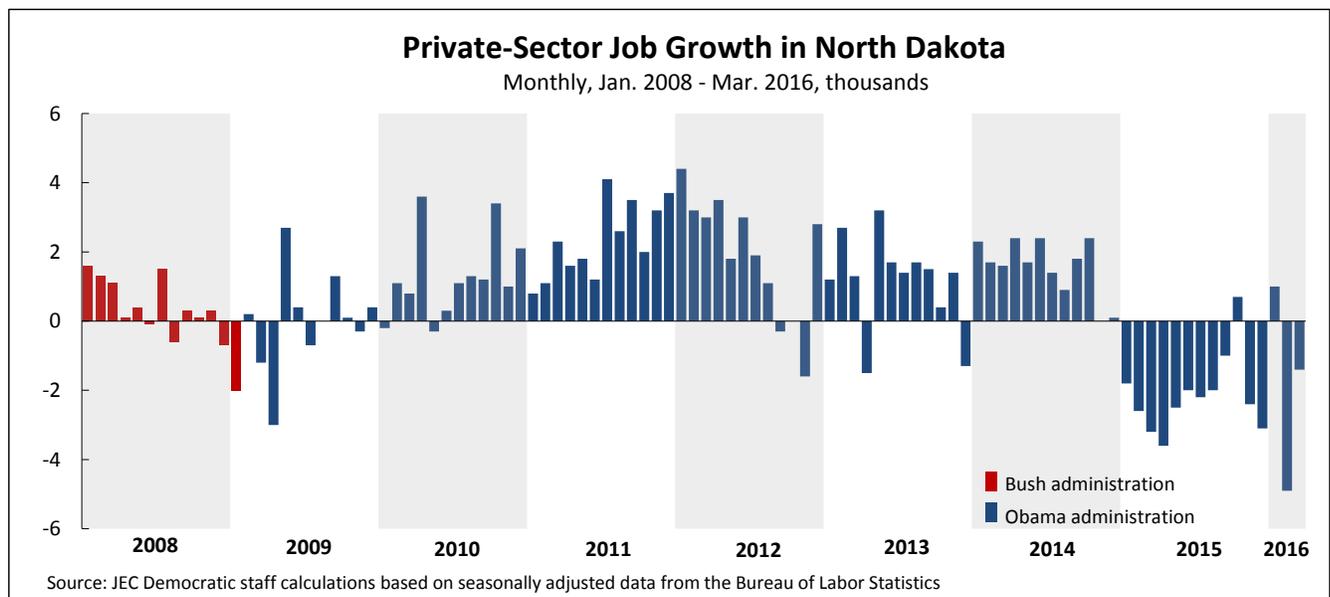


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: NORTH DAKOTA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through March 2016**
Last updated on April 15th; April data will be released on May 20th*

JOBS

- In March, private-sector employment in North Dakota fell by 1,400 jobs. Over the past year, North Dakota businesses have shed 23,400 jobs. This compares with an increase of 5,500 jobs over the 12 months through March 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, North Dakota businesses have added 66,600 jobs (an increase of 22.9 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.5 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: mining and logging at 107.1 percent (9,100 jobs), construction at 43.2 percent (9,200 jobs) and professional and business services at 28.4 percent (8,100 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in North Dakota was 3.1 percent in March 2016, up 0.2 percentage point from February. The rate was 1.9 percentage points below the national rate of 5.0 percent.
- Unemployment is up 0.4 percentage point from one year earlier but remains 1.2 percentage points below its recent peak of 4.3 percent in May 2009.
- There were 13,000 North Dakota residents unemployed in March 2016.

EARNINGS

- In March 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in North Dakota were \$25.35. The average workweek was 33.7 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$854.30.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have held roughly constant over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		North Dakota	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	-23,400	2.7 million
	Since Feb. 2010	66,600	14.4 million
Unemployment Rate	March 2016	3.1%	5.0%
	March 2015	2.7%	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 2.0 percent over the four quarters through the third 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 7.3 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in North Dakota increased by 4.0 percent from the fourth quarter of 2014 to the fourth quarter of 2015. They are now 47.1 percent above their level in the fourth quarter of 2007.
- ❑ In February 2016, builders in North Dakota broke ground on 3,280 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 6,043 units. That marks a decrease of 43.2 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In North Dakota, goods exports totaled \$286 million in February and \$3.6 billion over the past year, down 24.2 percent from the 12 months ending in February 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 66.3 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 North Dakota economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

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

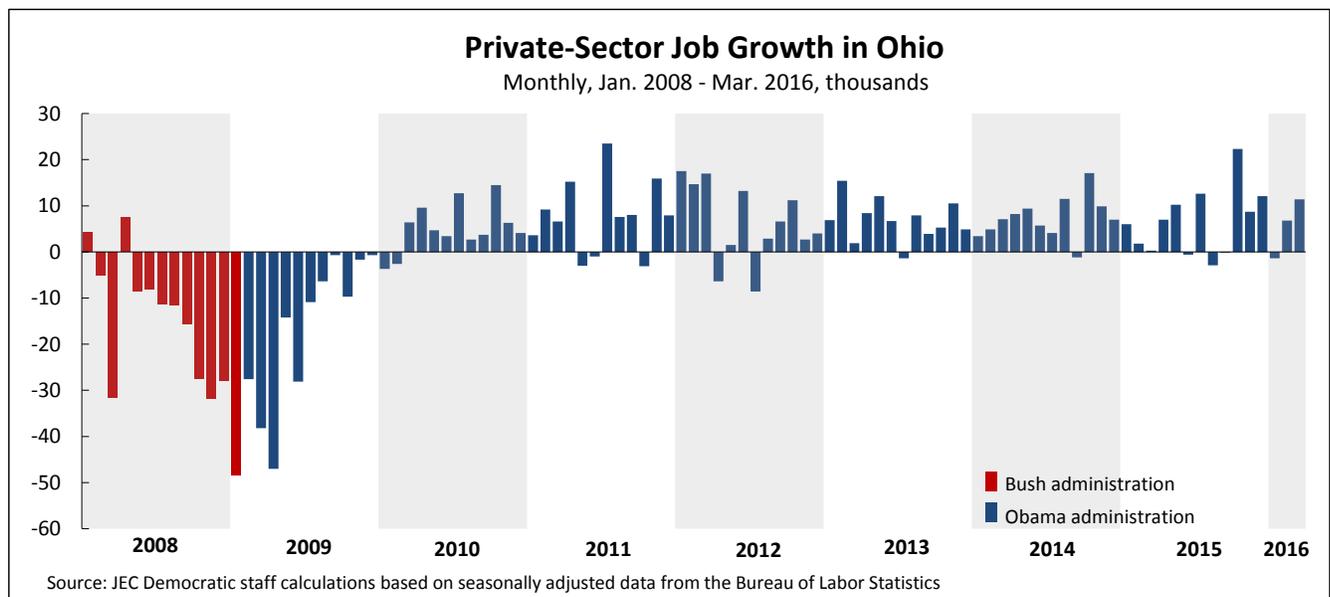


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: OHIO

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through March 2016**
Last updated on April 15th; April data will be released on May 20th*

JOBS

- In March, private-sector employment in Ohio grew by 11,400 jobs. Over the past year, Ohio businesses have added 86,000 jobs. This compares with an increase of 79,800 jobs over the 12 months through March 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Ohio businesses have added 498,500 jobs (an increase of 11.8 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.5 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 23.8 percent (40,000 jobs), professional and business services at 17.2 percent (105,600 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 17.0 percent (80,400 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Ohio was 5.1 percent in March 2016, up 0.1 percentage point from February. The rate was 0.1 percentage point above the national rate of 5.0 percent.
- Unemployment held constant from one year earlier and is 5.9 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.0 percent in January 2010.
- There were 294,100 Ohio residents unemployed in March 2016.

EARNINGS

- In March 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Ohio were \$23.02. The average workweek was 34.1 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$784.98.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 0.7 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Ohio	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	86,000	2.7 million
	Since Feb. 2010	498,500	14.4 million
Unemployment Rate	March 2016	5.1%	5.0%
	March 2015	5.1%	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 0.7 percent over the four quarters through the third 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 1.9 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Ohio increased by 4.6 percent from the fourth quarter of 2014 to the fourth quarter of 2015. They are up 19.3 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- In February 2016, builders in Ohio broke ground on 22,150 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 18,268 units. That marks a decrease of 10.4 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Ohio, goods exports totaled \$3.9 billion in February and \$48.7 billion over the past year, up 3.5 percent from the 12 months ending in February 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 42.1 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 Ohio economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

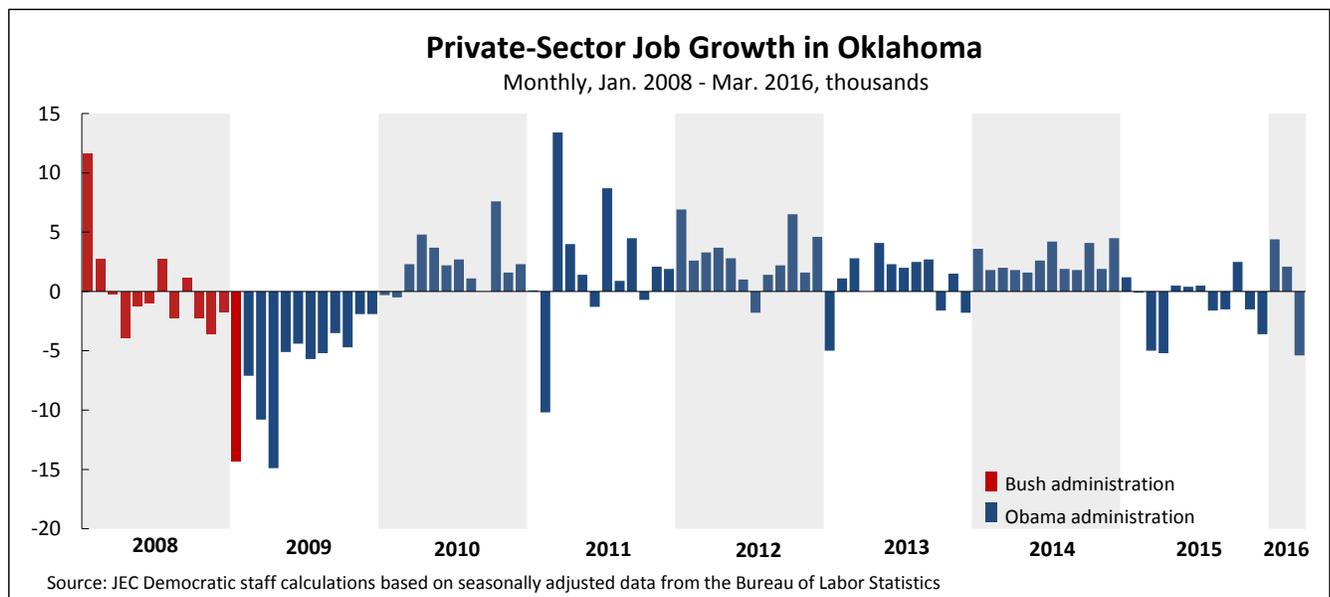


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: OKLAHOMA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through March 2016**
Last updated on April 15th; April data will be released on May 20th*

JOBS

- In March, private-sector employment in Oklahoma fell by 5,400 jobs. Over the past year, Oklahoma businesses have shed 8,400 jobs. This compares with an increase of 20,500 jobs over the 12 months through March 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Oklahoma businesses have added 118,000 jobs (an increase of 9.9 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.5 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 25.1 percent (16,300 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 22.0 percent (30,300 jobs) and mining and logging at 15.4 percent (6,300 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Oklahoma was 4.4 percent in March 2016, up 0.2 percentage point from February. The rate was 0.6 percentage point below the national rate of 5.0 percent.
- Unemployment is up 0.2 percentage point from one year earlier but remains 2.7 percentage points below its recent peak of 7.1 percent in March 2010.
- There were 81,700 Oklahoma residents unemployed in March 2016.

EARNINGS

- In March 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Oklahoma were \$21.76. The average workweek was 34.6 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$752.90.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have fallen by 1.4 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Oklahoma	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	-8,400	2.7 million
	Since Feb. 2010	118,000	14.4 million
Unemployment Rate	March 2016	4.4%	5.0%
	March 2015	4.2%	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 grew by 0.7 percent over the four quarters through the third 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 2.4 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Oklahoma increased by 5.5 percent from the fourth quarter of 2014 to the fourth quarter of 2015. They are up 21.9 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- In February 2016, builders in Oklahoma broke ground on 13,990 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 12,347 units. That marks a decrease of 10.0 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Oklahoma, goods exports totaled \$351 million in February and \$4.9 billion over the past year, down 12.6 percent from the 12 months ending in February 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 10.5 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 Oklahoma economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

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

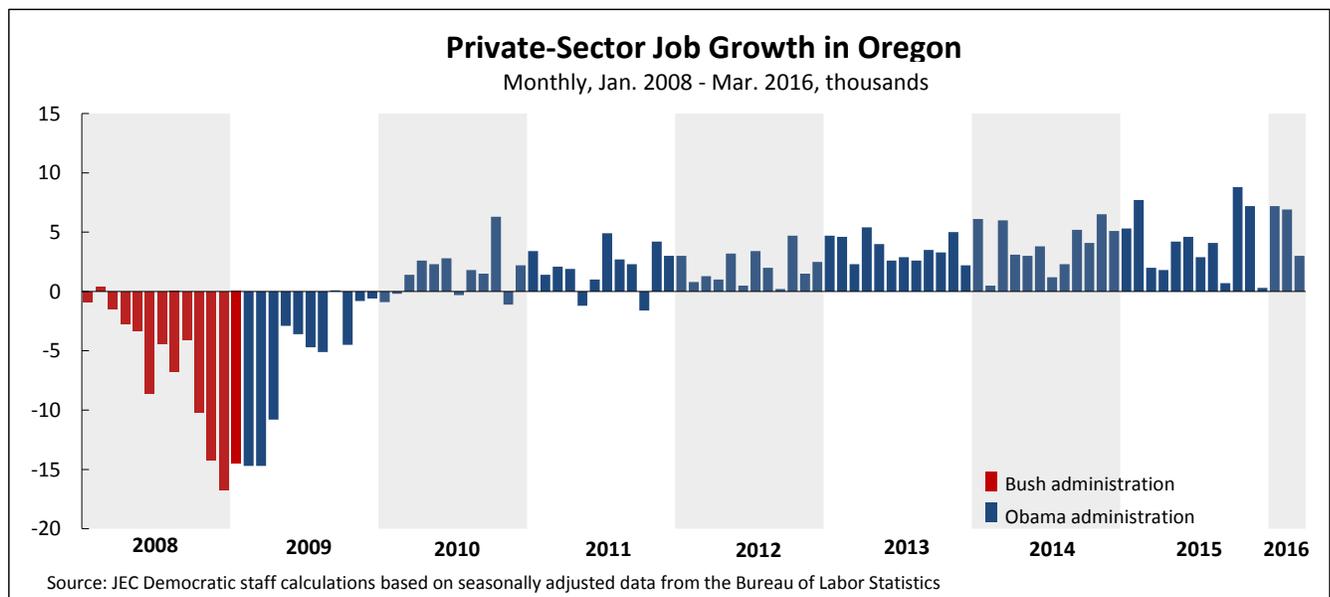


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: OREGON

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through March 2016**
Last updated on April 15th; April data will be released on May 20th*

JOBS

- In March, private-sector employment in Oregon grew by 3,000 jobs. Over the past year, Oregon businesses have added 51,700 jobs. This compares with an increase of 49,300 jobs over the 12 months through March 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Oregon businesses have added 224,400 jobs (an increase of 17.4 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.5 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 28.2 percent (52,200 jobs), construction at 27.3 percent (18,600 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 21.6 percent (34,800 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Oregon was 4.5 percent in March 2016, down 0.3 percentage point from February. The rate was 0.5 percentage point below the national rate of 5.0 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.2 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 March 2016.

EARNINGS

- In March 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Oregon were \$24.45. The average workweek was 33.5 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$819.08.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 3.7 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Oregon	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	51,700	2.7 million
	Since Feb. 2010	224,400	14.4 million
Unemployment Rate	March 2016	4.5%	5.0%
	March 2015	5.7%	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 3.3 percent over the four quarters through the third 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 2.6 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Oregon increased by 10.6 percent from the fourth quarter of 2014 to the fourth quarter of 2015. They are up 43.0 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In February 2016, builders in Oregon broke ground on 17,400 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 16,084 units. That marks an increase of 6.7 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Oregon, goods exports totaled \$1.5 billion in February and \$19.1 billion over the past year, up 0.1 percent from the 12 months ending in February 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 27.0 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 Oregon economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

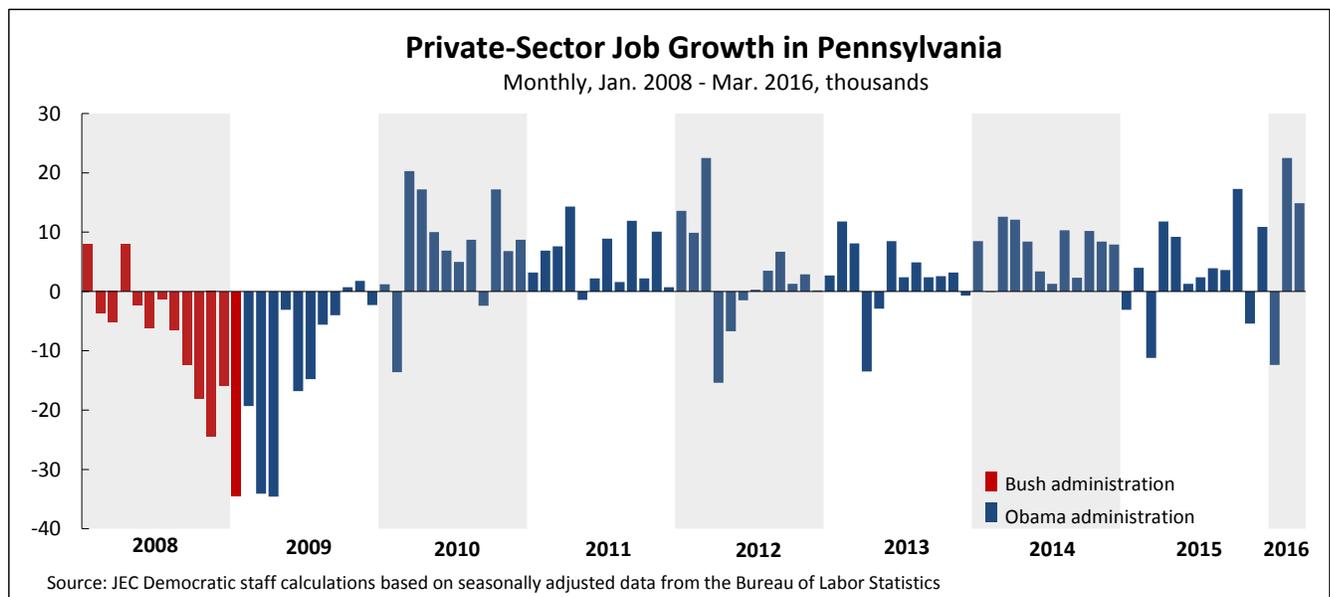


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: PENNSYLVANIA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through March 2016**
Last updated on April 15th; April data will be released on May 20th*

JOBS

- In March, private-sector employment in Pennsylvania grew by 14,900 jobs. Over the past year, Pennsylvania businesses have added 80,000 jobs. This compares with an increase of 54,000 jobs over the 12 months through March 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Pennsylvania businesses have added 388,400 jobs (an increase of 8.1 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.5 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: mining and logging at 18.3 percent (4,300 jobs), professional and business services at 15.6 percent (105,700 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 14.6 percent (71,700 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Pennsylvania was 4.9 percent in March 2016, up 0.3 percentage point from February. The rate was 0.1 percentage point below the national rate of 5.0 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.4 percentage point from one year earlier and is 3.8 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.7 percent in April 2010.
- There were 316,700 Pennsylvania residents unemployed in March 2016.

EARNINGS

- In March 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Pennsylvania were \$24.43. The average workweek was 33.7 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$823.29.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have held roughly constant over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Pennsylvania	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	80,000	2.7 million
	Since Feb. 2010	388,400	14.4 million
Unemployment Rate	March 2016	4.9%	5.0%
	March 2015	5.3%	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 1.9 percent over the four quarters through the third 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 1.5 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Pennsylvania increased by 3.1 percent from the fourth quarter of 2014 to the fourth quarter of 2015. They are up 11.5 percent since their recent low in the fourth quarter of 2011.
- In February 2016, builders in Pennsylvania broke ground on 15,250 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 22,466 units. That marks an increase of 8.5 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Pennsylvania, goods exports totaled \$2.9 billion in February and \$37.5 billion over the past year, up 2.1 percent from the 12 months ending in February 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 31.9 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 Pennsylvania economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

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

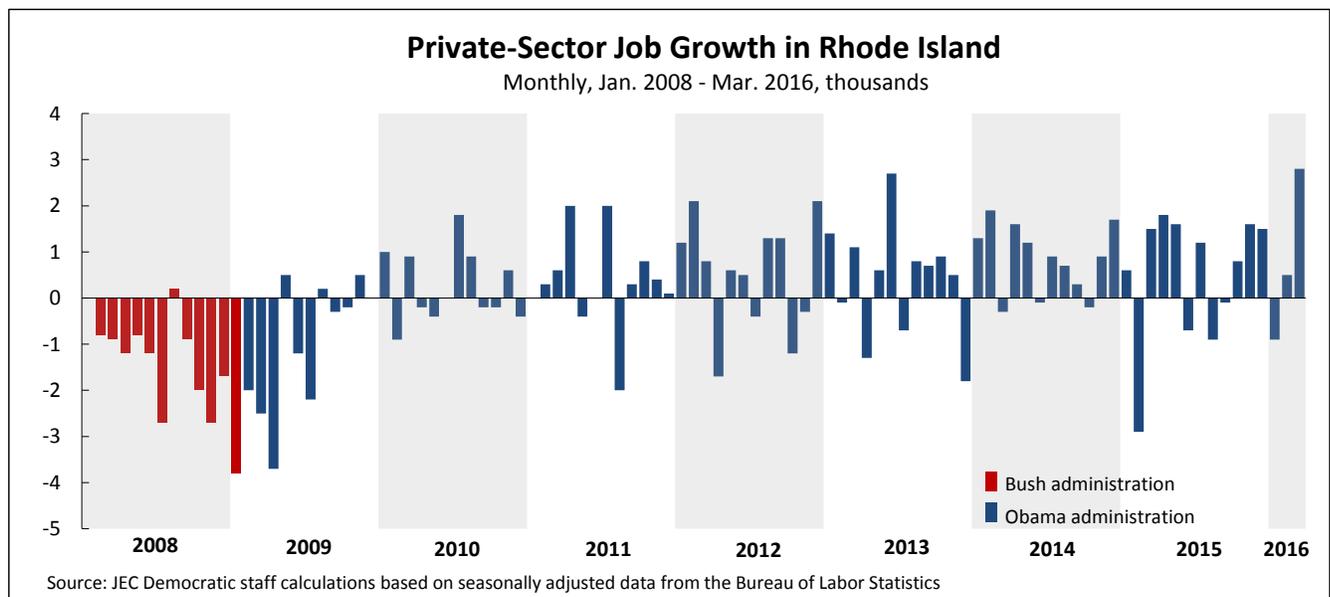


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: RHODE ISLAND

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through March 2016**
Last updated on April 15th; April data will be released on May 20th*

JOBS

- In March, private-sector employment in Rhode Island grew by 2,800 jobs. Over the past year, Rhode Island businesses have added 9,200 jobs. This compares with an increase of 6,200 jobs over the 12 months through March 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Rhode Island businesses have added 36,300 jobs (an increase of 9.2 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.5 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 26.3 percent (13,800 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 18.6 percent (9,100 jobs) and construction at 16.9 percent (2,700 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Rhode Island was 5.4 percent in March 2016, holding constant from February. The rate was 0.4 percentage point above the national rate of 5.0 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.9 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 29,900 Rhode Island residents unemployed in March 2016.

EARNINGS

- In March 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Rhode Island were \$25.72. The average workweek was 32.5 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$835.90.
- 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 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Rhode Island	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	9,200	2.7 million
	Since Feb. 2010	36,300	14.4 million
Unemployment Rate	March 2016	5.4%	5.0%
	March 2015	6.3%	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 1.6 percent over the four quarters through the third 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 1.1 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Rhode Island increased by 4.7 percent from the fourth quarter of 2014 to the fourth quarter of 2015. They are up 14.5 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2013.
- ❑ In February 2016, builders in Rhode Island broke ground on 490 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 941 units. That marks an increase of 6.5 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Rhode Island, goods exports totaled \$161 million in February and \$2.0 billion over the past year, down 7.1 percent from the 12 months ending in February 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 34.7 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 Rhode Island economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

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

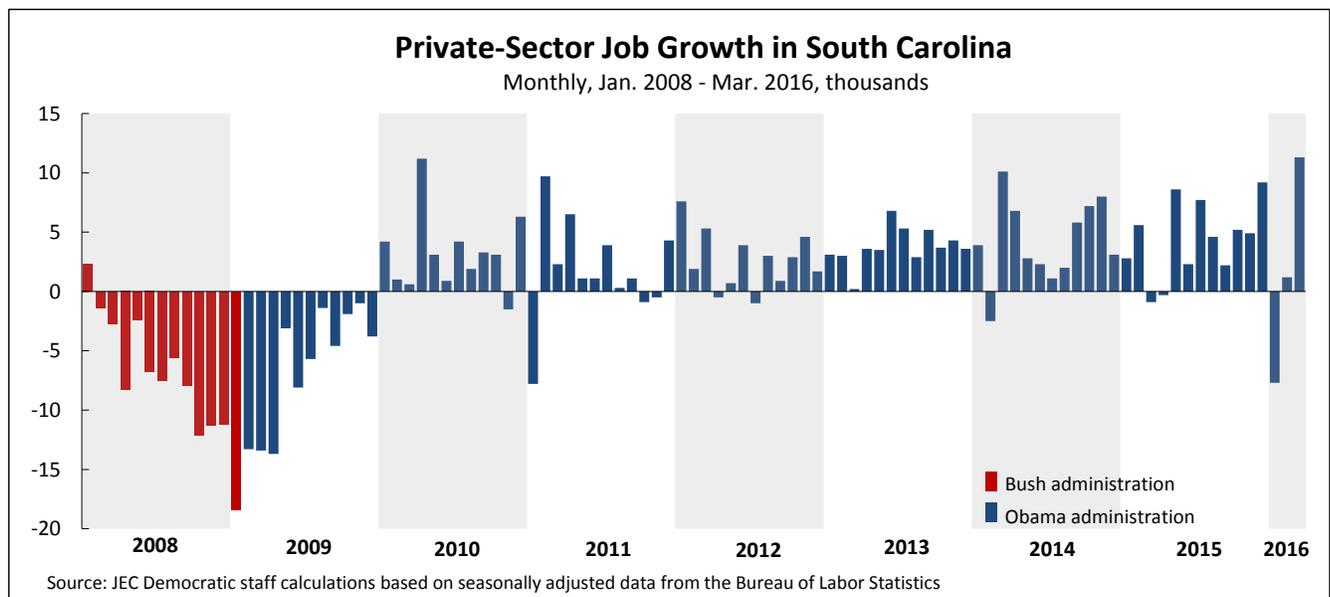


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: SOUTH CAROLINA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through March 2016**
Last updated on April 15th; April data will be released on May 20th*

JOBS

- In March, private-sector employment in South Carolina grew by 11,300 jobs. Over the past year, South Carolina businesses have added 49,200 jobs. This compares with an increase of 46,600 jobs over the 12 months through March 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, South Carolina businesses have added 237,700 jobs (an increase of 16.5 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.5 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 30.9 percent (63,800 jobs), construction at 17.4 percent (13,700 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 16.6 percent (34,100 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in South Carolina was 5.7 percent in March 2016, up 0.2 percentage point from February. The rate was 0.7 percentage point above the national rate of 5.0 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.7 percentage point from one year earlier and is 6.0 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.7 percent in January 2010.
- There were 131,300 South Carolina residents unemployed in March 2016.

EARNINGS

- In March 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in South Carolina were \$22.16. The average workweek was 34.6 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$766.74.
- 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 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		South Carolina	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	49,200	2.7 million
	Since Feb. 2010	237,700	14.4 million
Unemployment Rate	March 2016	5.7%	5.0%
	March 2015	6.4%	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 2.1 percent over the four quarters through the third 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, South Carolina GDP growth has averaged 1.7 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in South Carolina increased by 7.5 percent from the fourth quarter of 2014 to the fourth quarter of 2015. They are up 24.2 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In February 2016, builders in South Carolina broke ground on 28,820 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 30,030 units. That marks an increase of 14.0 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In South Carolina, goods exports totaled \$2.3 billion in February and \$29.2 billion over the past year, up 8.2 percent from the 12 months ending in February 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 75.7 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

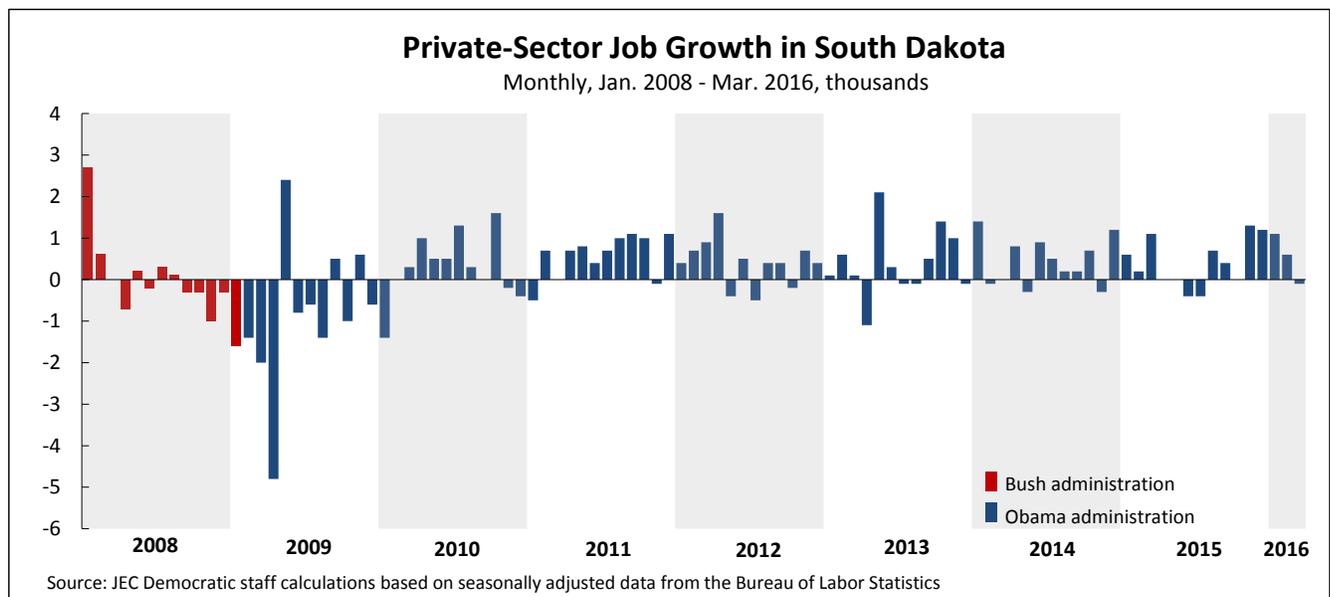


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: SOUTH DAKOTA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through March 2016**
Last updated on April 15th; April data will be released on May 20th*

JOBS

- In March, private-sector employment in South Dakota fell by 100 jobs. Over the past year, South Dakota businesses have added 4,400 jobs. This compares with an increase of 5,800 jobs over the 12 months through March 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, South Dakota businesses have added 32,900 jobs (an increase of 10.2 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.5 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), professional and business services at 15.2 percent (4,100 jobs) and manufacturing at 14.1 percent (5,100 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in South Dakota was 2.5 percent in March 2016, down 0.2 percentage point from February. The rate was 2.5 percentage points below the national rate of 5.0 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 March 2016.

EARNINGS

- In March 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in South Dakota were \$21.20. The average workweek was 33.6 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$712.32.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 0.7 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		South Dakota	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	4,400	2.7 million
	Since Feb. 2010	32,900	14.4 million
Unemployment Rate	March 2016	2.5%	5.0%
	March 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 fell by 0.9 percent over the four quarters through the third 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 1.9 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in South Dakota increased by 3.6 percent from the fourth quarter of 2014 to the fourth quarter of 2015. They are now 17.6 percent above their level in the fourth quarter of 2007.
- ❑ In February 2016, builders in South Dakota broke ground on 9,110 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 4,368 units. That marks a decrease of 11.2 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In South Dakota, goods exports totaled \$90 million in February and \$1.3 billion over the past year, down 9.9 percent from the 12 months ending in February 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 27.7 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

http://dol.sd.gov/lmic/menu_labor_force.aspx

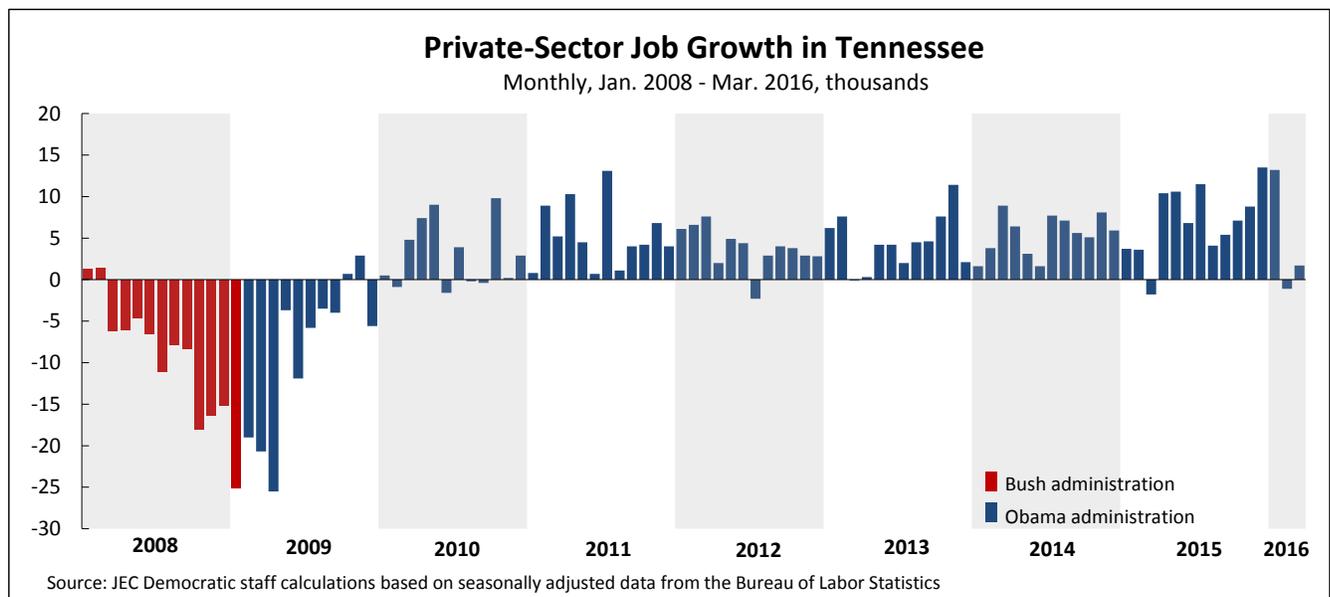


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: TENNESSEE

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through March 2016**
Last updated on April 15th; April data will be released on May 20th*

JOBS

- In March, private-sector employment in Tennessee grew by 1,700 jobs. Over the past year, Tennessee businesses have added 92,000 jobs. This compares with an increase of 56,100 jobs over the 12 months through March 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Tennessee businesses have added 362,100 jobs (an increase of 16.7 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.5 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 34.8 percent (103,800 jobs), logging, mining and construction at 22.0 percent (22,500 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 19.1 percent (49,700 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Tennessee was 4.5 percent in March 2016, down 0.4 percentage point from February. The rate was 0.5 percentage point below the national rate of 5.0 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.5 percentage points from one year earlier and is 6.6 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.1 percent in June 2009.
- There were 141,900 Tennessee residents unemployed in March 2016.

EARNINGS

- In March 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Tennessee were \$21.35. The average workweek was 35.3 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$753.66.
- 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 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Tennessee	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	92,000	2.7 million
	Since Feb. 2010	362,100	14.4 million
Unemployment Rate	March 2016	4.5%	5.0%
	March 2015	6.0%	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 1.6 percent over the four quarters through the third 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, Tennessee GDP growth has averaged 1.9 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Tennessee increased by 7.5 percent from the fourth quarter of 2014 to the fourth quarter of 2015. They are up 25.0 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In February 2016, builders in Tennessee broke ground on 50,080 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 36,432 units. That marks an increase of 48.0 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Tennessee, goods exports totaled \$2.6 billion in February and \$31.3 billion over the past year, up 5.5 percent from the 12 months ending in February 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 51.9 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

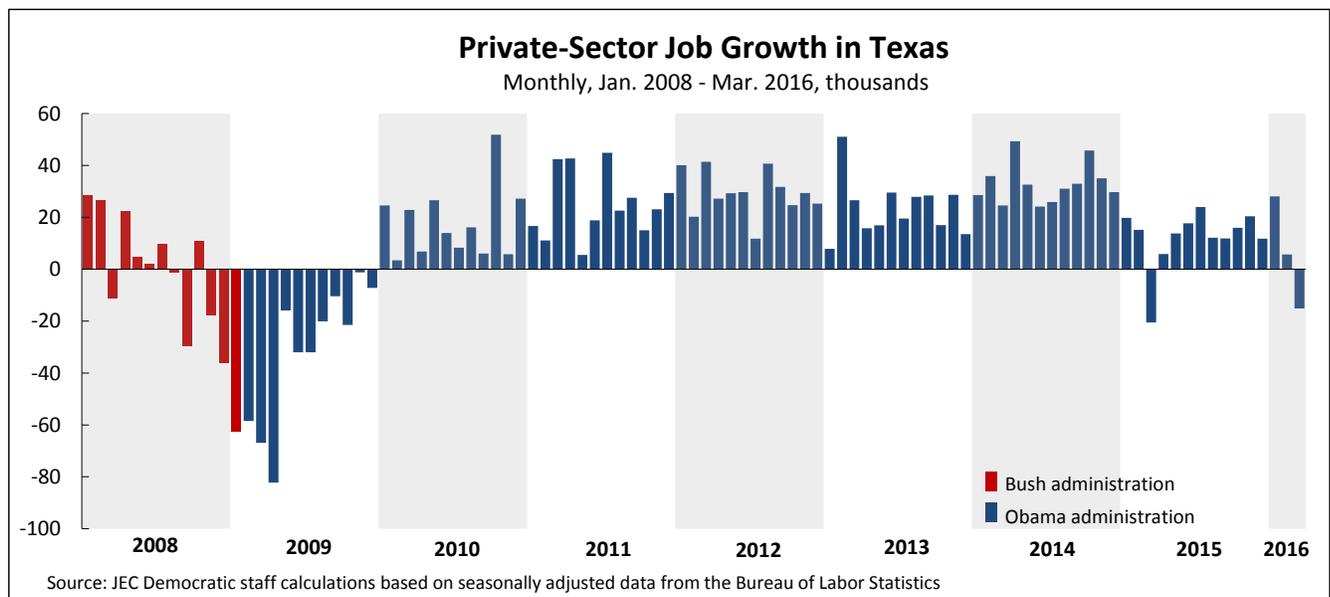


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: TEXAS

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through March 2016**
Last updated on April 15th; April data will be released on May 20th*

JOBS

- In March, private-sector employment in Texas fell by 15,100 jobs. Over the past year, Texas businesses have added 152,300 jobs. This compares with an increase of 320,700 jobs over the 12 months through March 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Texas businesses have added 1,681,400 jobs (an increase of 20.0 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.5 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: leisure and hospitality at 29.7 percent (296,000 jobs), professional and business services at 27.8 percent (350,500 jobs) and mining and logging at 22.5 percent (43,600 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Texas was 4.3 percent in March 2016, holding constant from February. The rate was 0.7 percentage point below the national rate of 5.0 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.1 percentage point from one year earlier and is 4.1 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.4 percent in October 2009.
- There were 577,200 Texas residents unemployed in March 2016.

EARNINGS

- In March 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Texas were \$24.49. The average workweek was 35.2 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$862.05.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have fallen by 1.1 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Texas	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	152,300	2.7 million
	Since Feb. 2010	1,681,400	14.4 million
Unemployment Rate	March 2016	4.3%	5.0%
	March 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 2.0 percent over the four quarters through the third 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, Texas GDP growth has averaged 4.2 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Texas increased by 7.6 percent from the fourth quarter of 2014 to the fourth quarter of 2015. They are up 33.0 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- In February 2016, builders in Texas broke ground on 171,480 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 169,959 units. That marks an increase of 4.8 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Texas, goods exports totaled \$18.1 billion in February and \$238.1 billion over the past year, down 6.6 percent from the 12 months ending in February 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 45.1 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

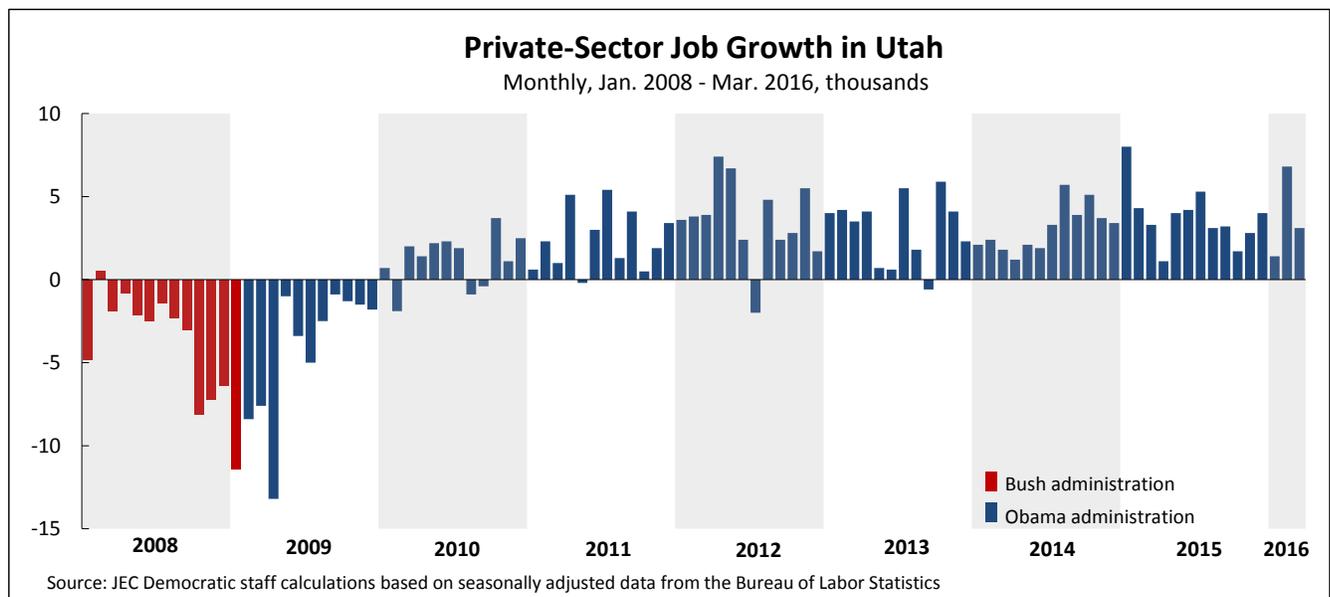


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: UTAH

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through March 2016**
Last updated on April 15th; April data will be released on May 20th*

JOBS

- In March, private-sector employment in Utah grew by 3,100 jobs. Over the past year, Utah businesses have added 40,700 jobs. This compares with an increase of 45,900 jobs over the 12 months through March 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Utah businesses have added 216,200 jobs (an increase of 22.6 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.5 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 37.0 percent (24,000 jobs), professional and business services at 30.0 percent (44,600 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 28.4 percent (31,200 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Utah was 3.5 percent in March 2016, up 0.1 percentage point from February. The rate was 1.5 percentage points below the national rate of 5.0 percent.
- Unemployment held constant from one year earlier and is 4.5 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.0 percent in May 2010.
- There were 51,400 Utah residents unemployed in March 2016.

EARNINGS

- In March 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Utah were \$24.13. The average workweek was 34.4 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$830.07.
- 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 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Utah	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	40,700	2.7 million
	Since Feb. 2010	216,200	14.4 million
Unemployment Rate	March 2016	3.5%	5.0%
	March 2015	3.5%	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 4.1 percent over the four quarters through the third 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 2.5 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Utah increased by 8.0 percent from the fourth quarter of 2014 to the fourth quarter of 2015. They are up 37.5 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In February 2016, builders in Utah broke ground on 18,790 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 19,438 units. That marks an increase of 27.4 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Utah, goods exports totaled \$1.1 billion in February and \$12.4 billion over the past year, up 11.5 percent from the 12 months ending in February 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 19.4 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 Utah economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

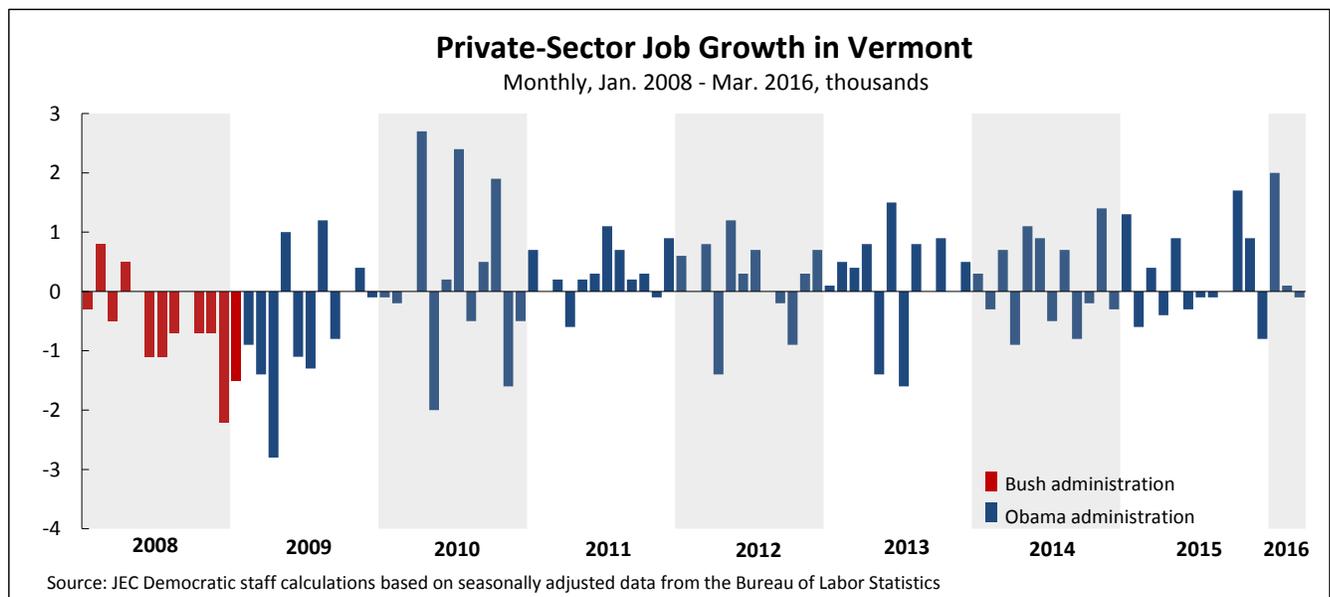


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: VERMONT

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through March 2016**
Last updated on April 15th; April data will be released on May 20th*

JOBS

- In March, private-sector employment in Vermont fell by 100 jobs. Over the past year, Vermont businesses have added 3,800 jobs. This compares with an increase of 2,500 jobs over the 12 months through March 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Vermont businesses have added 18,600 jobs (an increase of 7.7 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.5 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 26.7 percent (3,500 jobs), professional and business services at 22.4 percent (5,100 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 10.5 percent (3,400 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Vermont was 3.3 percent in March 2016, down 0.1 percentage point from February. The rate was 1.7 percentage points below the national rate of 5.0 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.4 percentage point from one year earlier and is 3.7 percentage points below its recent peak of 7.0 percent in May 2009.
- There were 11,400 Vermont residents unemployed in March 2016.

EARNINGS

- In March 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Vermont were \$24.08. The average workweek was 32.8 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$789.82.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have held roughly constant over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Vermont	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	3,800	2.7 million
	Since Feb. 2010	18,600	14.4 million
Unemployment Rate	March 2016	3.3%	5.0%
	March 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 0.3 percent over the four quarters through the third 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 1.3 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Vermont increased by 3.7 percent from the fourth quarter of 2014 to the fourth quarter of 2015. They are up 9.1 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- ❑ In February 2016, builders in Vermont broke ground on 500 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 1,701 units. That marks an increase of 25.4 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Vermont, goods exports totaled \$238 million in February and \$3.0 billion over the past year, down 9.3 percent from the 12 months ending in February 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are down 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 Vermont economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

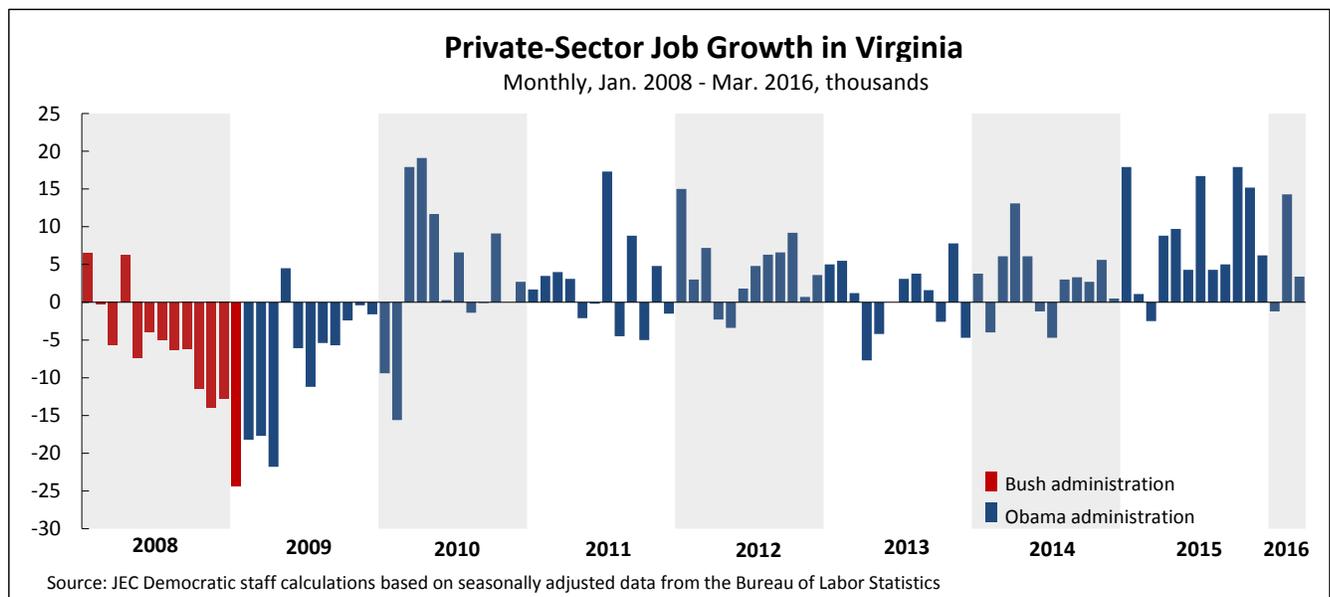


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: VIRGINIA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through March 2016**
Last updated on April 15th; April data will be released on May 20th*

JOBS

- In March, private-sector employment in Virginia grew by 3,400 jobs. Over the past year, Virginia businesses have added 104,600 jobs. This compares with an increase of 44,900 jobs over the 12 months through March 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Virginia businesses have added 312,500 jobs (an increase of 10.8 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.5 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: leisure and hospitality at 19.4 percent (64,600 jobs), education and health services at 14.9 percent (67,500 jobs) and financial activities at 13.8 percent (24,500 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Virginia was 4.0 percent in March 2016, down 0.1 percentage point from February. The rate was 1.0 percentage point below the national rate of 5.0 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.7 percentage point from one year earlier and is 3.4 percentage points below its recent peak of 7.4 percent in February 2010.
- There were 171,500 Virginia residents unemployed in March 2016.

EARNINGS

- In March 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Virginia were \$26.53. The average workweek was 34.8 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$923.24.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 0.3 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Virginia	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	104,600	2.7 million
	Since Feb. 2010	312,500	14.4 million
Unemployment Rate	March 2016	4.0%	5.0%
	March 2015	4.7%	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 1.3 percent over the four quarters through the third 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, Virginia GDP growth has averaged 1.0 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Virginia increased by 2.6 percent from the fourth quarter of 2014 to the fourth quarter of 2015. They are up 15.3 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- In February 2016, builders in Virginia broke ground on 19,970 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 31,200 units. That marks an increase of 16.4 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Virginia, goods exports totaled \$1.4 billion in February and \$17.1 billion over the past year, down 0.4 percent from the 12 months ending in February 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 12.9 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

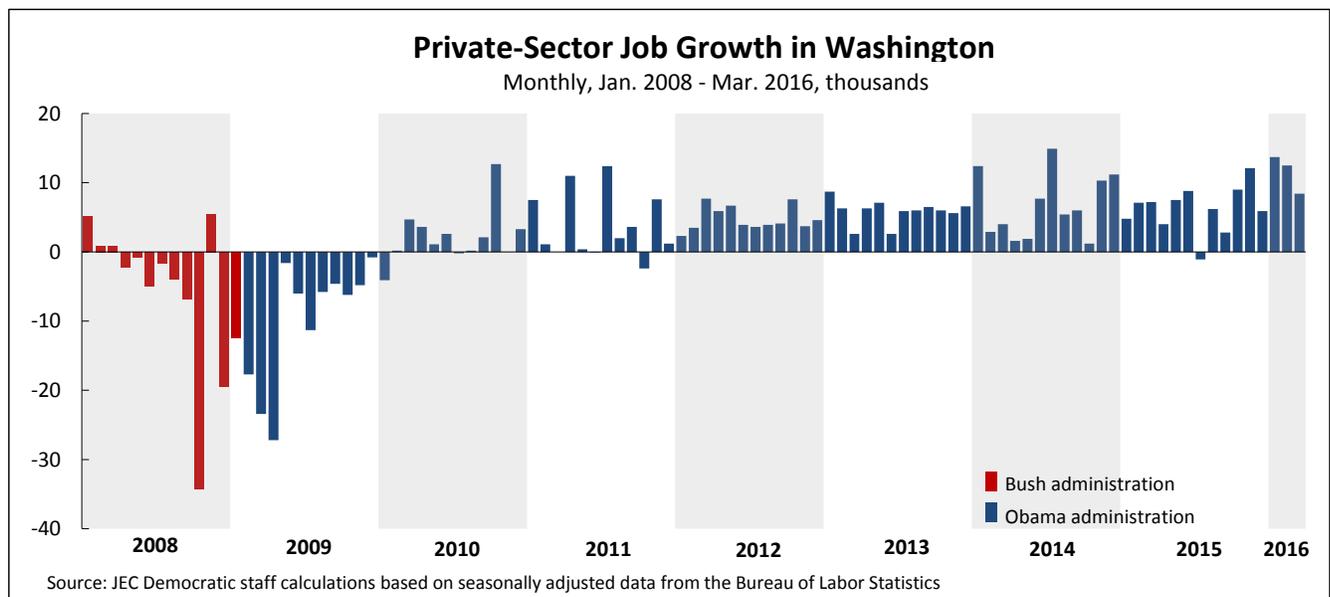


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: WASHINGTON

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through March 2016**
Last updated on April 15th; April data will be released on May 20th*

JOBS

- In March, private-sector employment in Washington grew by 8,400 jobs. Over the past year, Washington businesses have added 89,800 jobs. This compares with an increase of 79,300 jobs over the 12 months through March 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Washington businesses have added 390,500 jobs (an increase of 17.2 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.5 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 27.2 percent (39,100 jobs), professional and business services at 24.8 percent (79,700 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 21.0 percent (55,600 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Washington was 5.8 percent in March 2016, holding constant from February. The rate was 0.8 percentage point above the national rate of 5.0 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 208,600 Washington residents unemployed in March 2016.

EARNINGS

- In March 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Washington were \$30.39. The average workweek was 34.1 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$1,036.30.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 2.1 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Washington	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	89,800	2.7 million
	Since Feb. 2010	390,500	14.4 million
Unemployment Rate	March 2016	5.8%	5.0%
	March 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 3.8 percent over the four quarters through the third 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 2.2 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Washington increased by 10.7 percent from the fourth quarter of 2014 to the fourth quarter of 2015. They are up 38.0 percent since their recent low in the fourth quarter of 2011.
- In February 2016, builders in Washington broke ground on 32,920 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 36,044 units. That marks an increase of 0.2 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Washington, goods exports totaled \$5.8 billion in February and \$81.3 billion over the past year, down 0.5 percent from the 12 months ending in February 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 56.2 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 Washington economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

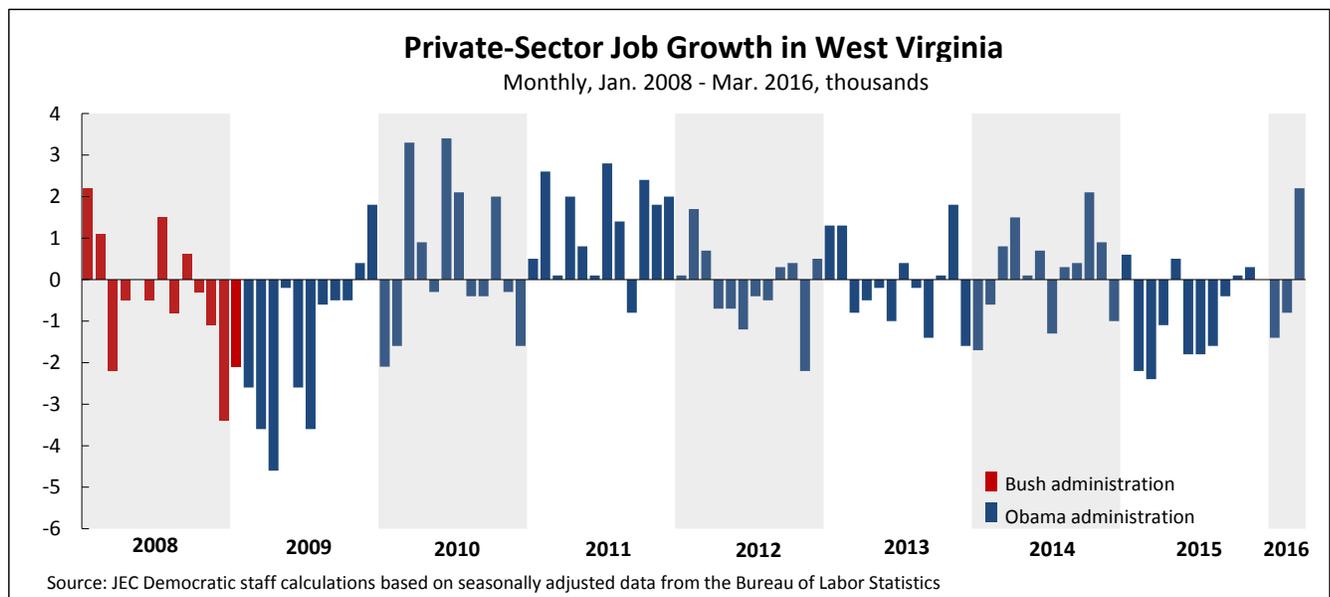


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: WEST VIRGINIA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through March 2016**
Last updated on April 15th; April data will be released on May 20th*

JOBS

- In March, private-sector employment in West Virginia grew by 2,200 jobs. Over the past year, West Virginia businesses have shed 5,800 jobs. This compares with a decrease of 300 jobs over the 12 months through March 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, West Virginia businesses have added 14,000 jobs (an increase of 2.4 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.5 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 10.8 percent (6,500 jobs), education and health services at 7.7 percent (9,200 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 5.5 percent (3,900 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in West Virginia was 6.5 percent in March 2016, holding constant from February. The rate was 1.5 percentage points above the national rate of 5.0 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.4 percentage point from one year earlier and is 2.3 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.8 percent in November 2010.
- There were 51,400 West Virginia residents unemployed in March 2016.

EARNINGS

- In March 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in West Virginia were \$20.92. The average workweek was 35.0 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$732.20.
- 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 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		West Virginia	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	-5,800	2.7 million
	Since Feb. 2010	14,000	14.4 million
Unemployment Rate	March 2016	6.5%	5.0%
	March 2015	6.9%	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 2.1 percent over the four quarters through the third 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 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in West Virginia increased by 6.7 percent from the fourth quarter of 2014 to the fourth quarter of 2015. They are up 19.8 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- ❑ In February 2016, builders in West Virginia broke ground on 1,680 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 2,721 units. That marks an increase of 26.6 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In West Virginia, goods exports totaled \$436 million in February and \$5.3 billion over the past year, down 18.6 percent from the 12 months ending in February 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 West Virginia economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

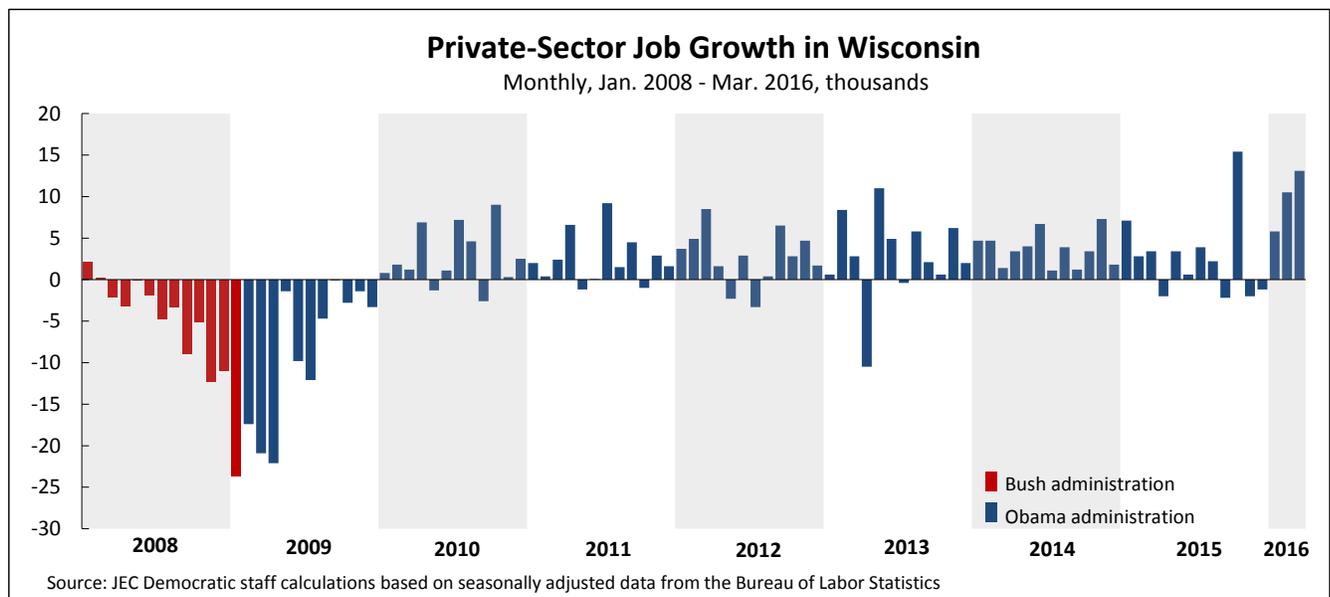


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: WISCONSIN

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through March 2016**
Last updated on April 15th; April data will be released on May 20th*

JOBS

- In March, private-sector employment in Wisconsin grew by 13,100 jobs. Over the past year, Wisconsin businesses have added 47,500 jobs. This compares with an increase of 46,100 jobs over the 12 months through March 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Wisconsin businesses have added 227,900 jobs (an increase of 9.9 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.5 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: mining and logging at 37.9 percent (1,100 jobs), construction at 19.8 percent (19,000 jobs) and professional and business services at 18.3 percent (48,800 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Wisconsin was 4.5 percent in March 2016, down 0.1 percentage point from February. The rate was 0.5 percentage point below the national rate of 5.0 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.1 percentage point from one year earlier and is 4.7 percentage points below its recent peak of 9.2 percent in January 2010.
- There were 140,500 Wisconsin residents unemployed in March 2016.

EARNINGS

- In March 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Wisconsin were \$23.80. The average workweek was 33.4 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$794.92.
- 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 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Wisconsin	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	47,500	2.7 million
	Since Feb. 2010	227,900	14.4 million
Unemployment Rate	March 2016	4.5%	5.0%
	March 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 1.0 percent over the four quarters through the third 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 1.7 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Wisconsin increased by 3.6 percent from the fourth quarter of 2014 to the fourth quarter of 2015. They are up 13.4 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In February 2016, builders in Wisconsin broke ground on 14,400 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 14,568 units. That marks a decrease of 2.8 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Wisconsin, goods exports totaled \$1.6 billion in February and \$21.4 billion over the past year, up 1.6 percent from the 12 months ending in February 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 26.8 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

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

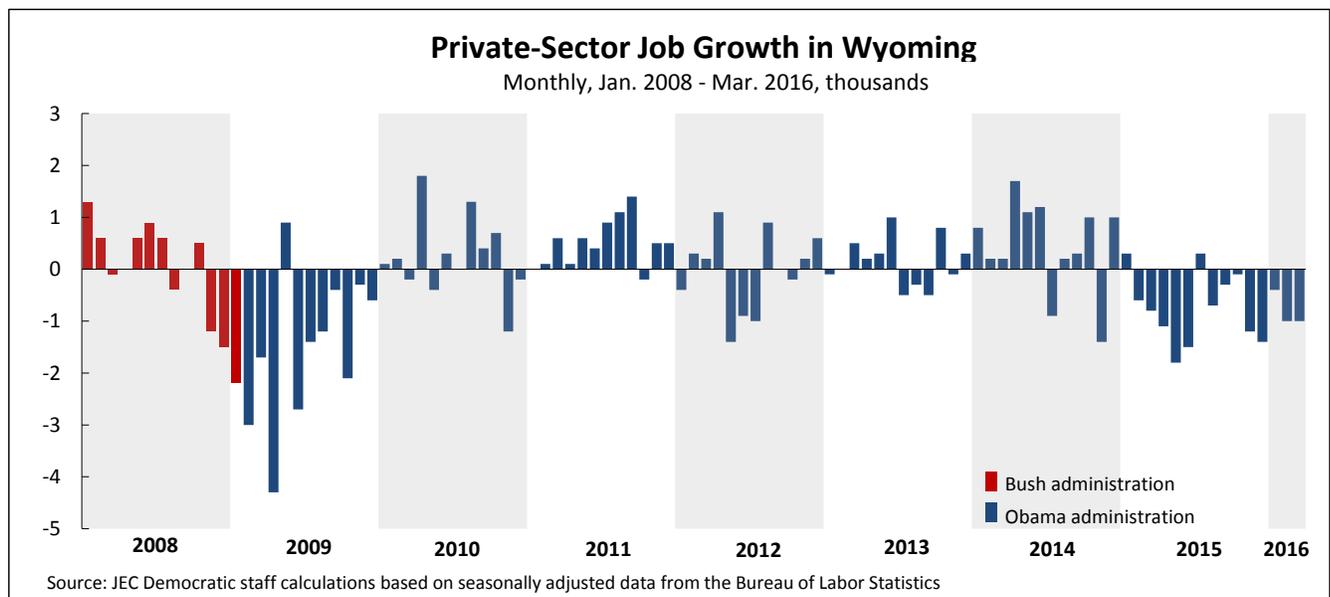


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: WYOMING

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through March 2016**
Last updated on April 15th; April data will be released on May 20th*

JOBS

- In March, private-sector employment in Wyoming fell by 1,000 jobs. Over the past year, Wyoming businesses have shed 10,200 jobs. This compares with an increase of 3,100 jobs over the 12 months through March 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Wyoming businesses have added 3,600 jobs (an increase of 1.7 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.5 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: manufacturing at 11.6 percent (1,000 jobs), professional and business services at 8.9 percent (1,500 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 8.4 percent (2,700 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Wyoming was 5.2 percent in March 2016, up 0.2 percentage point from February. The rate was 0.2 percentage point above the national rate of 5.0 percent.
- Unemployment is up 1.3 percentage points from one year earlier but remains 2.0 percentage points below its recent peak of 7.2 percent in January 2010.
- There were 15,700 Wyoming residents unemployed in March 2016.

EARNINGS

- In March 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Wyoming were \$23.21. The average workweek was 33.3 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$772.89.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have fallen by 1.4 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Wyoming	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	-10,200	2.7 million
	Since Feb. 2010	3,600	14.4 million
Unemployment Rate	March 2016	5.2%	5.0%
	March 2015	3.9%	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 grew by 0.4 percent over the four quarters through the third 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 0.1 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Wyoming increased by 2.9 percent from the fourth quarter of 2014 to the fourth quarter of 2015. They are up 18.4 percent since their recent low in the third quarter of 2010.
- In February 2016, builders in Wyoming broke ground on 1,230 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 1,689 units. That marks an increase of 5.9 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Wyoming, goods exports totaled \$90 million in February and \$1.1 billion over the past year, down 31.9 percent from the 12 months ending in February 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 Wyoming economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

Veterans' Unemployment Rates by State 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 April 15, 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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