



STATE ECONOMIC SNAPSHOTS

SEPTEMBER 22, 2016

This page intentionally left blank



September 22, 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 August 2016.¹

Highlights

- Private-sector employment increased in 27 states and the District of Columbia in August.
- The unemployment rate fell in 17 states.
- Average hourly earnings, adjusted for inflation, increased in 29 states and the District of Columbia over the past year.
- Home values appreciated in 49 states and the District of Columbia over the year between the second quarter of 2015 and the second quarter of 2016.

Private-Sector Job Gains

Private-sector employment increased in 27 states and the District of Columbia in August. The largest private-sector gains were in California (35,200), Florida (22,600), Texas (18,500), Virginia (12,400) and Tennessee (10,500). On a percentage basis, the largest gains were in the District of Columbia, New Hampshire, Utah, Mississippi, Tennessee, Nevada and Virginia.

Over the past 12 months, 44 states and the District of Columbia gained private-sector jobs, with California (332,800), Florida (241,300), Texas (150,900), Georgia (102,600) and New York (97,500) recording the largest increases. The largest percentage gains in private-sector employment during this period were in Utah (3.6 percent), Oregon (3.5 percent), Florida (3.4 percent), Delaware and Idaho (3.3 percent each). Nationally, 2.3 million private-sector jobs were added in the past year, a 1.9 percent increase.

Unemployment

The unemployment rate declined in 17 states in August. The declines were statistically significant in Alabama, Illinois (-0.3 percentage point each) and Utah (-0.2 percentage point). Six states had statistically significant increases in the unemployment rate from the prior month.

Over the past 12 months, 30 states and the District of Columbia reported declines in the unemployment rate. Ten states had declines that were statistically significant, with the largest of these declines in Arkansas, Tennessee (-1.2 percentage points each), North Carolina (-1.1 percentage points) and West Virginia (-1.0 percentage point). Five states had increases that were statistically significant.

South Dakota (2.9 percent) had the lowest unemployment rate in August, followed by New Hampshire (3.0 percent), North Dakota (3.1 percent), Nebraska (3.2 percent) and Vermont (3.3 percent). Alaska (6.8 percent) had the highest unemployment rate, followed by New Mexico (6.6 percent), Nevada, Louisiana

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

(6.3 percent each), Mississippi and the District of Columbia (6.0 percent each). The national unemployment rate was 4.9 percent in August, down from 5.1 percent one year ago.

Home Prices

Home values appreciated in 49 states and the District of Columbia over the year between the second quarter of 2015 and the second quarter of 2016, according to the Federal Housing Finance Agency's purchase-only, seasonally adjusted index. Home prices increased the most in Oregon (11.7 percent), Washington (10.3 percent), Colorado (10.2 percent), Florida (10.0 percent) and Nevada (9.6 percent). Home prices fell slightly in Vermont. Nationally, home prices rose by 5.6 percent during this period.

Earnings

Average hourly earnings, adjusted for inflation, increased in 29 states and the District of Columbia over the past year. The largest earnings gains were posted in Rhode Island (6.0 percent), Delaware (4.5 percent), Oregon (3.6 percent), North Carolina (3.0 percent) and Tennessee (2.8 percent). Earnings declined in 19 states and were roughly unchanged in two. Nationally, real average hourly earnings increased by 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted) in the past year. The District of Columbia (\$39.18) had the highest average hourly earnings in August, followed by Massachusetts (\$30.85), Connecticut (\$30.39), Washington (\$29.86) and New York (\$29.08).

Income, Poverty and Health Insurance Coverage for 2015

The Census Bureau this month released state-by-state data for 2015 income, poverty and health insurance coverage.² All states and the District of Columbia recorded both an increase in real median household income between 2014 and 2015 and a decline in the percentage of those without health insurance coverage between 2013 and 2015. An overwhelming majority of states and the District of Columbia experienced a decline in the poverty rate last year. Data for all states are included in the **table on page 4**.

Income

Real median household income increased in all states and the District of Columbia between 2014 and 2015. Thirty-nine states and the District of Columbia recorded income gains that were statistically significant. The states with the largest percentage increases in median income were Montana (6.8 percent), Tennessee (6.5 percent), Oregon (5.9 percent), Hawaii, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Wisconsin (5.6 percent each). The states with the highest median incomes in 2015 were Maryland (\$75,800), the District of Columbia (\$75,600), Hawaii (\$73,500), Alaska (\$73,400) and New Jersey (\$72,200).

Poverty

The poverty rate declined in 45 states and the District of Columbia between 2014 and 2015. Twenty-three states had declines that were statistically significant. The states that experienced the largest declines were Vermont (2.0 percentage points), Tennessee (1.6 percentage points), South Carolina (1.4 percentage points), Minnesota, Georgia and Texas (1.3 percentage points each). The states with the lowest poverty rates in 2015 were New Hampshire (8.2 percent), Maryland (9.7 percent), Minnesota and Vermont (10.2 percent each), Alaska (10.3 percent), Connecticut (10.5 percent), Hawaii (10.6 percent) and New Jersey (10.8 percent). Mississippi had the highest poverty rate in the nation at 22.0 percent.

² The data in this report are from the American Community Survey (ACS). The ACS is regarded as the best source for community and local-level data. National-level data from the ACS are included in this report facilitate comparisons. The Current Population Survey (CPS) is regarded as the best source for national-level data. According to the CPS, median household income was \$56,500 in 2015, up 5.2 percent from 2014; the poverty rate was 13.5 percent in 2015, down 1.2 percentage points from 2014; and the percentage without health insurance was 9.1 percent in 2015, down from 13.3 percent in 2013.

Health Insurance

All states recorded a drop in the percentage of people without health insurance coverage between 2013 and 2015. As a result, thirty-one states and the District of Columbia had uninsured rates below 10 percent in 2015. The states with the largest drop in the percentage of people uninsured were California (8.6 percentage points), Nevada (8.4 percentage points), Kentucky (8.3 percentage points), West Virginia (8.0 percentage points), New Mexico and Oregon (7.7 percentage points each). In California alone, the number of people without health insurance coverage declined by nearly 3.2 million between 2013 and 2015. The states with the lowest percentage of people without health insurance coverage in 2015 were Massachusetts (2.8 percent), the District of Columbia, Vermont (3.8 percent each), Hawaii (4.0 percent), Minnesota (4.5 percent) and Iowa (5.0 percent). Texas had the highest uninsured rate at 17.1 percent.

Key Employment Sectors

Manufacturing

Manufacturing employment expanded in 18 states during August. The largest increases were in Florida (4,800), North Carolina (1,400), Virginia (1,300), Mississippi (900) and Maine (800). On a percentage basis, the largest gains were in Alaska, North Dakota, Maine, Florida, Montana and Vermont.

Over the past 12 months, 21 states added manufacturing positions. On a percentage basis, the biggest gains were in Florida (4.4 percent), Utah (3.5 percent), Montana (3.1 percent), Tennessee (2.6 percent) and Maryland (2.4 percent). Across the country, 37,000 manufacturing positions have been lost in the last 12 months, a 0.3 percent decrease.

Construction

Construction employment increased in 24 states during August. The largest gains were reported in Michigan (2,600), Ohio (2,100), California (2,000), Tennessee (1,700) and Missouri (1,600). The largest percentage gains during the month were in Wyoming, Michigan, Nevada, Missouri and Tennessee.

In the past 12 months, 36 states added construction jobs. The greatest percentage gains over the past year were in Iowa (18.7 percent), Hawaii (12.3 percent), Colorado (11.3 percent), Idaho (9.2 percent) and Nevada (8.9 percent). Nationally, over this period, construction employment increased by 199,000 positions, a 3.1 percent increase.

Professional and Business Services

Professional and business services employment increased in 28 states and the District of Columbia during August. The largest increases were posted in California (14,400), Tennessee (6,100), Indiana (5,300), Florida (3,500) and Virginia (3,100). The largest percentage gains were in New Hampshire, Indiana, South Dakota, Tennessee and Hawaii.

In the past year, 39 states and the District of Columbia added jobs in professional and business services. The largest percentage gains were in Delaware (9.8 percent), Oregon (7.2 percent), South Carolina (5.0 percent), Florida (4.9 percent) and North Carolina (4.2 percent). The U.S. economy overall has added 542,000 professional and business services jobs during this time, a 2.8 percent increase.

Income, Poverty and Health Insurance Coverage by State (American Community Survey)								
	Median Household Income (2015 \$)			Poverty Rate		Percentage Without Health Insurance		
	2015	2014	% Increase	2015	2014	2015	2013	Change in # Uninsured
UNITED STATES	\$55,800	\$53,700	3.8%	14.7%	15.5%	9.4%	14.5%	-15,423,000
Alabama	\$44,800	\$42,900	4.4%	18.5%	19.3%	10.1%	13.6%	-161,000
Alaska	\$73,400	\$71,700	2.3%	10.3%	11.2%	14.9%	18.5%	-26,000
Arizona	\$51,500	\$50,100	2.8%	17.4%	18.2%	10.8%	17.1%	-390,000
Arkansas	\$42,000	\$41,300	1.7%	19.1%	18.9%	9.5%	16.0%	-187,000
California	\$64,500	\$62,000	4.0%	15.3%	16.4%	8.6%	17.2%	-3,183,000
Colorado	\$63,900	\$61,400	4.2%	11.5%	12.0%	8.1%	14.1%	-297,000
Connecticut	\$71,300	\$70,100	1.8%	10.5%	10.8%	6.0%	9.4%	-122,000
Delaware	\$61,300	\$59,700	2.5%	12.4%	12.5%	5.9%	9.1%	-29,000
District of Columbia	\$75,600	\$71,700	5.5%	17.3%	17.7%	3.8%	6.7%	-17,000
Florida	\$49,400	\$47,500	4.1%	15.7%	16.5%	13.3%	20.0%	-1,191,000
Georgia	\$51,200	\$49,400	3.8%	17.0%	18.3%	13.9%	18.8%	-458,000
Hawaii	\$73,500	\$69,600	5.6%	10.6%	11.4%	4.0%	6.7%	-36,000
Idaho	\$48,300	\$47,900	0.8%	15.1%	14.8%	11.0%	16.2%	-77,000
Illinois	\$59,600	\$57,500	3.7%	13.6%	14.4%	7.1%	12.7%	-718,000
Indiana	\$50,500	\$49,500	2.1%	14.5%	15.2%	9.6%	14.0%	-275,000
Iowa	\$54,700	\$53,800	1.8%	12.2%	12.2%	5.0%	8.1%	-93,000
Kansas	\$53,900	\$52,600	2.6%	13.0%	13.6%	9.1%	12.3%	-88,000
Kentucky	\$45,200	\$43,000	5.1%	18.5%	19.1%	6.0%	14.3%	-355,000
Louisiana	\$45,700	\$44,600	2.5%	19.6%	19.8%	11.9%	16.6%	-206,000
Maine	\$51,500	\$49,500	4.0%	13.4%	14.1%	8.4%	11.2%	-37,000
Maryland	\$75,800	\$74,100	2.4%	9.7%	10.1%	6.6%	10.2%	-204,000
Massachusetts	\$70,600	\$69,200	2.0%	11.5%	11.6%	2.8%	3.7%	-57,000
Michigan	\$51,100	\$49,900	2.4%	15.8%	16.2%	6.1%	11.0%	-475,000
Minnesota	\$63,500	\$61,500	3.2%	10.2%	11.5%	4.5%	8.2%	-195,000
Mississippi	\$40,600	\$39,700	2.2%	22.0%	21.5%	12.7%	17.1%	-128,000
Missouri	\$50,200	\$48,400	3.8%	14.8%	15.5%	9.8%	13.0%	-190,000
Montana	\$49,500	\$46,400	6.8%	14.6%	15.4%	11.6%	16.5%	-46,000
Nebraska	\$55,000	\$52,700	4.3%	12.6%	12.4%	8.2%	11.3%	-55,000
Nevada	\$52,400	\$51,500	1.8%	14.7%	15.2%	12.3%	20.7%	-219,000
New Hampshire	\$70,300	\$66,600	5.6%	8.2%	9.2%	6.3%	10.7%	-57,000
New Jersey	\$72,200	\$72,000	0.3%	10.8%	11.1%	8.7%	13.2%	-389,000
New Mexico	\$45,400	\$44,800	1.2%	20.4%	21.3%	10.9%	18.6%	-158,000
New York	\$60,900	\$58,900	3.3%	15.4%	15.9%	7.1%	10.7%	-689,000
North Carolina	\$47,800	\$46,600	2.7%	16.4%	17.2%	11.2%	15.6%	-406,000
North Dakota	\$60,600	\$59,000	2.6%	11.0%	11.5%	7.8%	10.4%	-16,000
Ohio	\$51,100	\$49,300	3.5%	14.8%	15.8%	6.5%	11.0%	-511,000
Oklahoma	\$48,600	\$47,600	2.1%	16.1%	16.6%	13.9%	17.7%	-133,000
Oregon	\$54,100	\$51,100	5.9%	15.4%	16.6%	7.0%	14.7%	-291,000
Pennsylvania	\$55,700	\$53,300	4.5%	13.2%	13.6%	6.4%	9.7%	-420,000
Rhode Island	\$58,100	\$55,000	5.6%	13.9%	14.3%	5.7%	11.6%	-61,000
South Carolina	\$47,200	\$45,300	4.3%	16.6%	18.0%	10.9%	15.8%	-216,000
South Dakota	\$53,000	\$51,000	3.9%	13.7%	14.2%	10.2%	11.3%	7,000
Tennessee	\$47,300	\$44,400	6.5%	16.7%	18.3%	10.3%	13.9%	-219,000
Texas	\$55,700	\$53,100	4.8%	15.9%	17.2%	17.1%	22.1%	-1,133,000
Utah	\$62,900	\$61,000	3.2%	11.3%	11.7%	10.5%	14.0%	-91,000
Vermont	\$57,000	\$54,200	5.1%	10.2%	12.2%	3.8%	7.2%	-21,000
Virginia	\$66,300	\$65,000	2.0%	11.2%	11.8%	9.1%	12.3%	-244,000
Washington	\$64,100	\$61,400	4.4%	12.2%	13.2%	6.6%	14.0%	-492,000
West Virginia	\$42,000	\$41,100	2.3%	17.9%	18.3%	6.0%	14.0%	-147,000
Wisconsin	\$55,600	\$52,700	5.6%	12.1%	13.2%	5.7%	9.1%	-195,000
Wyoming	\$60,200	\$57,100	5.5%	11.1%	11.2%	11.5%	13.4%	-11,000

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS).

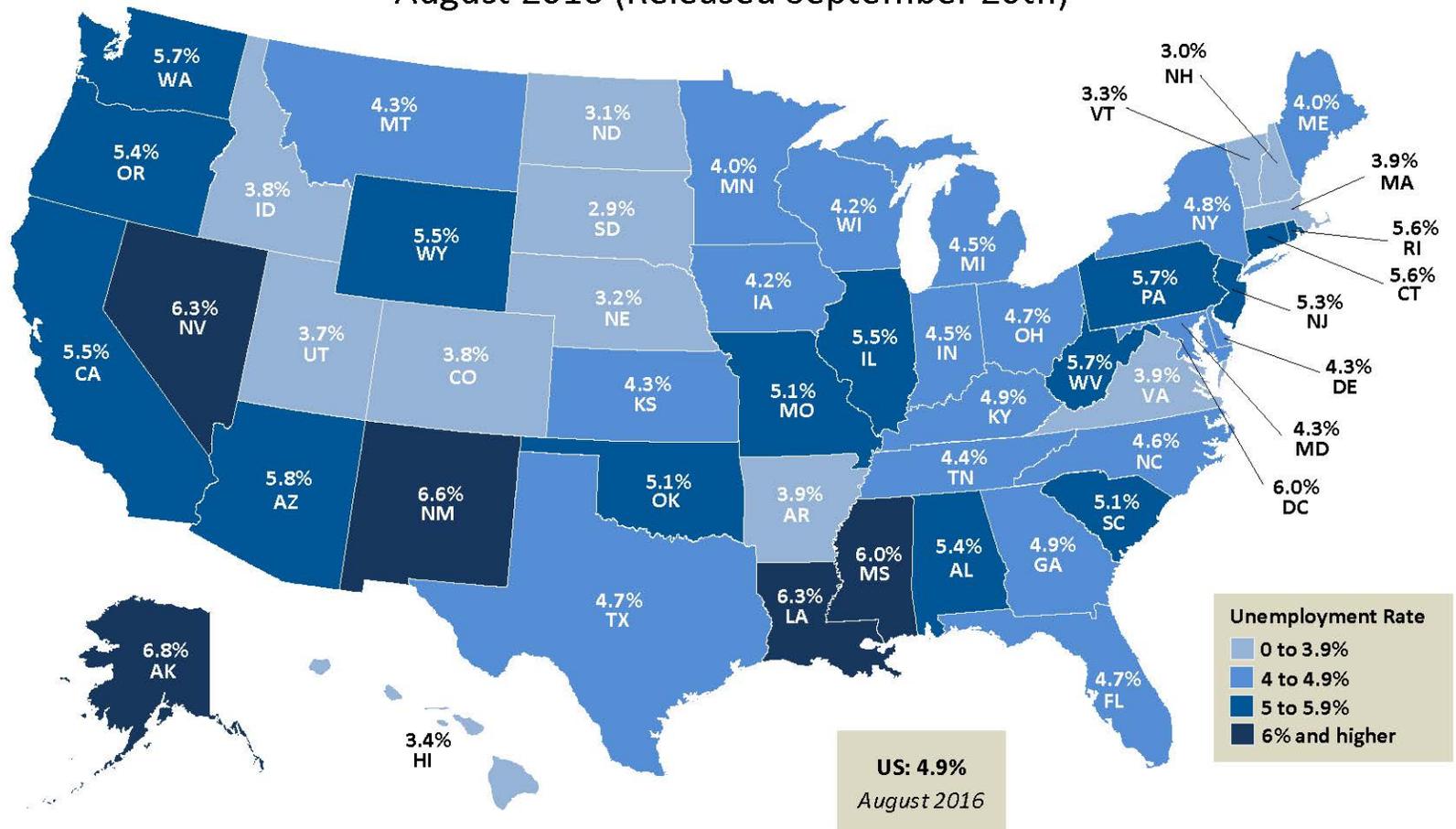
Notes: The ACS is regarded as the best source for community and local-level data while the Current Population Survey (CPS) is regarded as the best source for national-level data. National-level ACS data are included here to facilitate comparisons. According to the CPS, median household income was \$56,500 in 2015, up 5.2 percent from 2014; the poverty rate was 13.5 percent in 2015, down 1.2 percentage points from 2014; and the percentage without health insurance was 9.1 percent in 2015, down from 13.3 percent in 2013; income figures rounded to nearest hundred.

Unemployment Rate (August 2016)	
South Dakota	2.9%
New Hampshire	3.0%
North Dakota	3.1%
Nebraska	3.2%
Vermont	3.3%
Hawaii	3.4%
Utah	3.7%
Colorado	3.8%
Idaho	3.8%
Arkansas	3.9%
Massachusetts	3.9%
Virginia	3.9%
Maine	4.0%
Minnesota	4.0%
Iowa	4.2%
Wisconsin	4.2%
Delaware	4.3%
Kansas	4.3%
Maryland	4.3%
Montana	4.3%
Tennessee	4.4%
Indiana	4.5%
Michigan	4.5%
North Carolina	4.6%
Florida	4.7%
Ohio	4.7%
Texas	4.7%
New York	4.8%
Georgia	4.9%
Kentucky	4.9%
UNITED STATES	4.9%
Missouri	5.1%
Oklahoma	5.1%
South Carolina	5.1%
New Jersey	5.3%
Alabama	5.4%
Oregon	5.4%
California	5.5%
Illinois	5.5%
Wyoming	5.5%
Connecticut	5.6%
Rhode Island	5.6%
Pennsylvania	5.7%
Washington	5.7%
West Virginia	5.7%
Arizona	5.8%
District of Columbia	6.0%
Mississippi	6.0%
Louisiana	6.3%
Nevada	6.3%
New Mexico	6.6%
Alaska	6.8%
Puerto Rico	11.3%

Job Growth in America: Change in Private-Sector Jobs					
	Data through August 2016	Since Before Recession (December 2007)		Under President Obama (January 2009)	
		Percentage	Net Jobs	Percentage	Net Jobs
UNITED STATES		5.5%	6,348,000	9.8%	10,911,000
Alabama		-2.6%	-42,000	3.1%	48,200
Alaska		8.5%	20,100	7.9%	18,800
Arizona		1.9%	43,600	9.9%	207,000
Arkansas		2.0%	20,200	4.8%	46,800
California		8.1%	1,048,700	13.5%	1,668,500
Colorado		11.0%	216,800	14.2%	271,800
Connecticut		-0.1%	-1,700	2.8%	39,400
Delaware		4.9%	18,400	9.4%	34,200
District of Columbia		15.0%	70,000	14.4%	67,600
Florida		7.2%	489,000	15.8%	995,600
Georgia		6.7%	232,600	12.6%	415,600
Hawaii		4.2%	21,200	10.3%	49,100
Idaho		6.3%	33,900	13.4%	67,500
Illinois		0.9%	45,800	4.8%	235,500
Indiana		3.5%	89,800	9.5%	230,300
Iowa		4.5%	57,900	6.7%	83,300
Kansas		1.1%	12,100	2.1%	23,100
Kentucky		2.8%	43,300	7.5%	111,200
Louisiana		4.6%	72,500	5.3%	82,900
Maine		0.2%	900	3.3%	16,300
Maryland		3.7%	78,000	7.0%	143,700
Massachusetts		8.3%	238,700	10.9%	307,200
Michigan		3.7%	131,800	13.0%	429,200
Minnesota		5.2%	123,000	8.1%	185,800
Mississippi		-1.6%	-14,900	3.2%	28,100
Missouri		1.1%	26,600	4.1%	92,900
Montana		2.8%	10,200	6.7%	23,300
Nebraska		4.7%	38,200	6.0%	47,400
Nevada		0.8%	8,800	10.0%	104,300
New Hampshire		4.6%	25,600	7.2%	39,100
New Jersey		1.0%	33,900	4.9%	161,700
New Mexico		-2.4%	-15,500	1.1%	6,800
New York		9.3%	677,700	11.2%	797,700
North Carolina		4.1%	142,400	10.1%	329,900
North Dakota		24.2%	69,400	22.8%	66,100
Ohio		2.0%	93,100	7.0%	308,400
Oklahoma		2.6%	33,600	3.6%	45,800
Oregon		6.3%	91,000	13.2%	178,500
Pennsylvania		2.5%	124,000	4.8%	238,500
Puerto Rico		-8.4%	-60,500	-4.3%	-29,600
Rhode Island		1.3%	5,600	5.9%	24,100
South Carolina		5.9%	95,000	12.5%	188,300
South Dakota		7.7%	25,700	7.9%	26,200
Tennessee		6.7%	160,400	12.5%	283,100
Texas		15.7%	1,379,600	16.4%	1,433,600
Utah		12.8%	135,300	18.6%	186,700
Vermont		2.6%	6,600	5.7%	14,100
Virginia		4.0%	124,900	7.0%	209,400
Washington		8.7%	214,700	12.1%	288,800
West Virginia		-1.7%	-10,800	-0.9%	-5,300
Wisconsin		2.3%	55,500	5.4%	129,400
Wyoming		-7.8%	-17,600	-7.4%	-16,700

Current Unemployment Rates Across States

August 2016 (Released September 20th)



Source: JEC Democratic staff based on data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (state data update next on October 21, 2016)



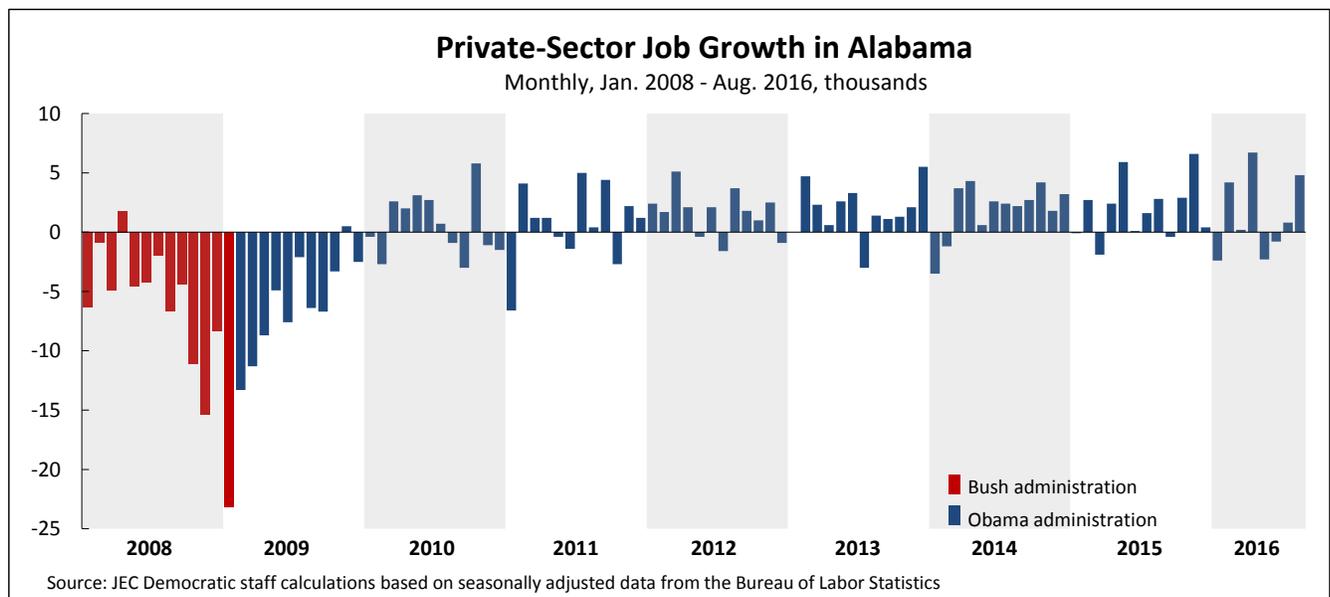


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: ALABAMA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through August 2016**
Last updated on September 20th; September data will be released on October 21st*

JOBS

- In August, private-sector employment in Alabama grew by 4,800 jobs. Over the past year, Alabama businesses have added 20,700 jobs. This compares with an increase of 25,400 jobs over the 12 months through August 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Alabama businesses have added 117,600 jobs (an increase of 8.0 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.1 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: leisure and hospitality at 14.7 percent (24,600 jobs), professional and business services at 14.0 percent (28,500 jobs) and education and health services at 9.4 percent (20,000 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Alabama was 5.4 percent in August 2016, down 0.3 percentage point from July. The rate was 0.5 percentage point above the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.7 percentage point from one year earlier and is 6.5 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.9 percent in November 2009.
- There were 116,400 Alabama residents unemployed in August 2016.

EARNINGS

- In August 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Alabama were \$21.74. The average workweek was 35.4 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$769.60.
- 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

		Alabama	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	20,700	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	117,600	15.1 million
Unemployment Rate	August 2016	5.4%	4.9%
	August 2015	6.1%	5.1%
	Recession-Era Peak	11.9%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2015 \$)*	2015	\$44,800	\$55,800
	2014	\$42,900	\$53,700
Poverty Rate*	2015	18.5%	14.7%
	2014	19.3%	15.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	3.1%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	4.6%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance*	2015	10.1%	9.4%
	2013	13.6%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

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

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Alabama increased by 3.6 percent from the second quarter of 2015 to the second quarter of 2016. They are up 18.5 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- ❑ In July 2016, builders in Alabama broke ground on 13,130 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 15,355 units. That marks an increase of 22.9 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Alabama, goods exports totaled \$1.5 billion in July and \$20.3 billion over the past year, up 11.3 percent from the 12 months ending in July 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 59.4 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Income, poverty and health insurance data are from the American Community Survey (ACS), regarded as the best source for state-level data. National-level ACS data are included to facilitate comparisons and differ from the more commonly cited national data from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

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

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

**** 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 August 2016**
Last updated on September 20th; September data will be released on October 21st*

JOBS

- In August, private-sector employment in Alaska fell by 100 jobs. Over the past year, Alaska businesses have added 300 jobs. This compares with an increase of 1,400 jobs over the 12 months through August 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Alaska businesses have added 21,200 jobs (an increase of 9.0 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.1 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: education and health services at 21.1 percent (8,700 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 16.9 percent (5,300 jobs) and manufacturing at 10.2 percent (1,300 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Alaska was 6.8 percent in August 2016, up 0.1 percentage point from July. The rate was 1.9 percentage points above the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is up 0.3 percentage point from one year earlier but remains 1.2 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.0 percent in April 2010.
- There were 24,400 Alaska residents unemployed in August 2016.

EARNINGS

- In August 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Alaska were \$28.01. The average workweek was 35.6 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$997.16.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have fallen by 1.3 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Alaska	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	300	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	21,200	15.1 million
Unemployment Rate	August 2016	6.8%	4.9%
	August 2015	6.5%	5.1%
	Recession-Era Peak	8.0%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2015 \$)*	2015	\$73,400	\$55,800
	2014	\$71,700	\$53,700
Poverty Rate*	2015	10.3%	14.7%
	2014	11.2%	15.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	4.3%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	3.9%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance*	2015	14.9%	9.4%
	2013	18.5%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

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

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Alaska increased by 3.1 percent from the second quarter of 2015 to the second quarter of 2016. They are up 17.8 percent since their recent low in the third quarter of 2009.
- ❑ In July 2016, builders in Alaska broke ground on 1,580 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 1,370 units. That marks an increase of 16.3 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Alaska, goods exports totaled \$617 million in July and \$4.3 billion over the past year, down 11.6 percent from the 12 months ending in July 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 26.9 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Income, poverty and health insurance data are from the American Community Survey (ACS), regarded as the best source for state-level data. National-level ACS data are included to facilitate comparisons and differ from the more commonly cited national data from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

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

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

**** 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/>

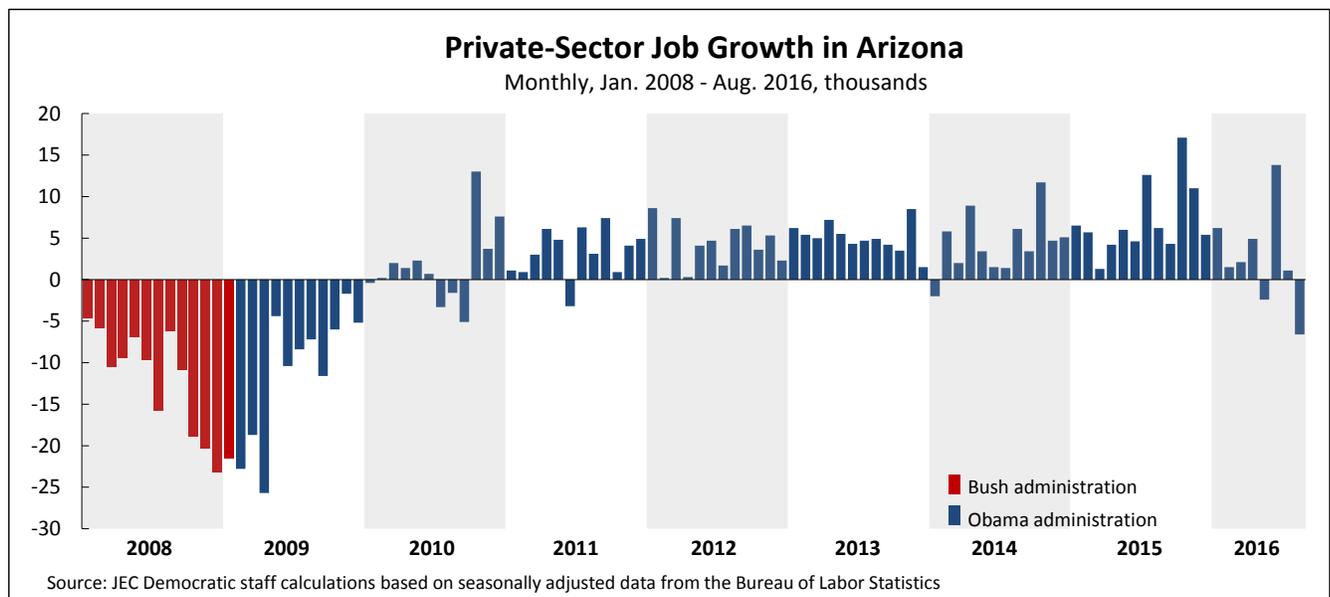


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: ARIZONA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through August 2016**
Last updated on September 20th; September data will be released on October 21st*

JOBS

- In August, private-sector employment in Arizona fell by 6,600 jobs. Over the past year, Arizona businesses have added 58,400 jobs. This compares with an increase of 72,000 jobs over the 12 months through August 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Arizona businesses have added 329,300 jobs (an increase of 16.8 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.1 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: information services at 28.1 percent (10,300 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 23.0 percent (57,700 jobs) and financial activities at 22.1 percent (37,100 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Arizona was 5.8 percent in August 2016, down 0.2 percentage point from July. The rate was 0.9 percentage point above the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.2 percentage point from one year earlier and is 5.4 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.2 percent in December 2009.
- There were 187,000 Arizona residents unemployed in August 2016.

EARNINGS

- In August 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Arizona were \$24.17. The average workweek was 34.3 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$829.03.
- 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

		Arizona	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	58,400	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	329,300	15.1 million
Unemployment Rate	August 2016	5.8%	4.9%
	August 2015	6.0%	5.1%
	Recession-Era Peak	11.2%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2015 \$)*	2015	\$51,500	\$55,800
	2014	\$50,100	\$53,700
Poverty Rate*	2015	17.4%	14.7%
	2014	18.2%	15.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	3.7%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	4.0%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance*	2015	10.8%	9.4%
	2013	17.1%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

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

HOUSING

- ▣ Home prices in Arizona increased by 8.3 percent from the second quarter of 2015 to the second quarter of 2016. They are up 66.7 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- ▣ In July 2016, builders in Arizona broke ground on 31,850 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 32,105 units. That marks an increase of 12.5 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ▣ In Arizona, goods exports totaled \$1.9 billion in July and \$21.9 billion over the past year, up 1.6 percent from the 12 months ending in July 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ▣ Exports over the past 12 months are up 51.5 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Income, poverty and health insurance data are from the American Community Survey (ACS), regarded as the best source for state-level data. National-level ACS data are included to facilitate comparisons and differ from the more commonly cited national data from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

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

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

**** 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/>

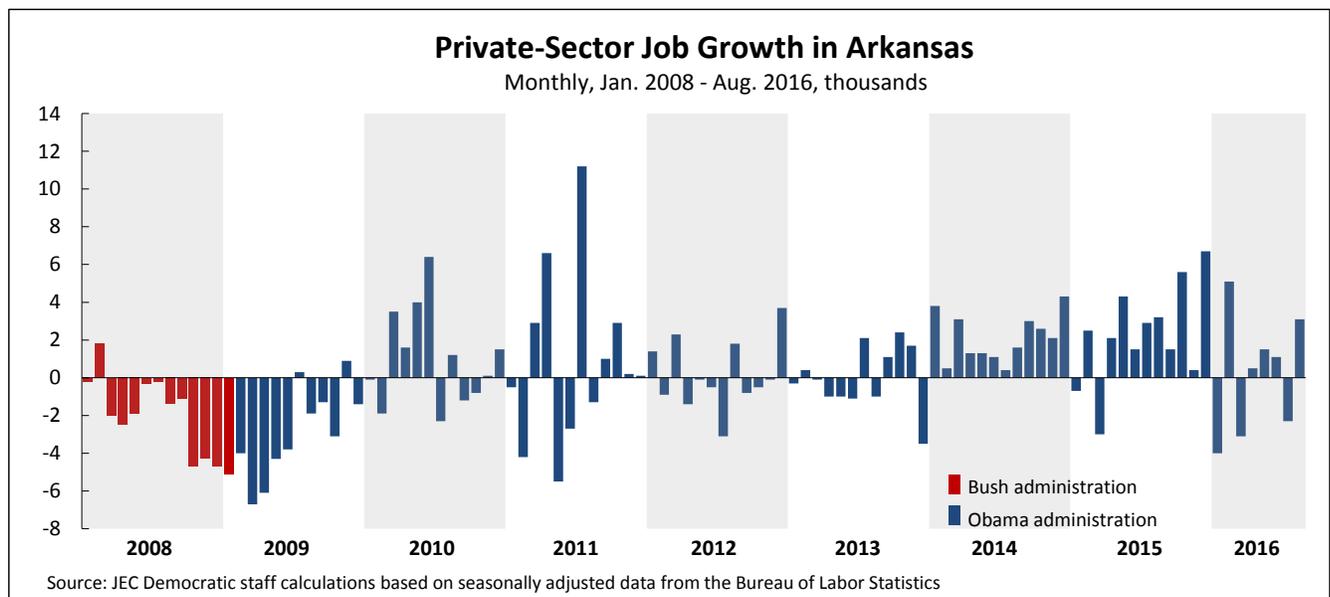


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: ARKANSAS

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through August 2016**
Last updated on September 20th; September data will be released on October 21st*

JOBS

- In August, private-sector employment in Arkansas grew by 3,100 jobs. Over the past year, Arkansas businesses have added 16,100 jobs. This compares with an increase of 24,800 jobs over the 12 months through August 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Arkansas businesses have added 80,200 jobs (an increase of 8.6 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.1 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 24.5 percent (28,500 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 17.6 percent (17,200 jobs) and education and health services at 10.7 percent (17,700 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Arkansas was 3.9 percent in August 2016, holding constant from July. The rate was 1.0 percentage point below the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.2 percentage points from one year earlier and is 4.5 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.4 percent in May 2011.
- There were 53,200 Arkansas residents unemployed in August 2016.

EARNINGS

- In August 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Arkansas were \$20.06. The average workweek was 34.3 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$688.06.
- 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

		Arkansas	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	16,100	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	80,200	15.1 million
Unemployment Rate	August 2016	3.9%	4.9%
	August 2015	5.1%	5.1%
	Recession-Era Peak	8.4%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2015 \$)*	2015	\$42,000	\$55,800
	2014	\$41,300	\$53,700
Poverty Rate*	2015	19.1%	14.7%
	2014	18.9%	15.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	4.7%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	6.4%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance*	2015	9.5%	9.4%
	2013	16.0%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

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

HOUSING

- ▣ Home prices in Arkansas increased by 2.7 percent from the second quarter of 2015 to the second quarter of 2016. They are up 15.7 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- ▣ In July 2016, builders in Arkansas broke ground on 8,370 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 9,358 units. That marks an increase of 18.5 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ▣ In Arkansas, goods exports totaled \$411 million in July and \$5.7 billion over the past year, down 6.1 percent from the 12 months ending in July 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ▣ Exports over the past 12 months are up 4.5 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Income, poverty and health insurance data are from the American Community Survey (ACS), regarded as the best source for state-level data. National-level ACS data are included to facilitate comparisons and differ from the more commonly cited national data from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

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

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

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

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

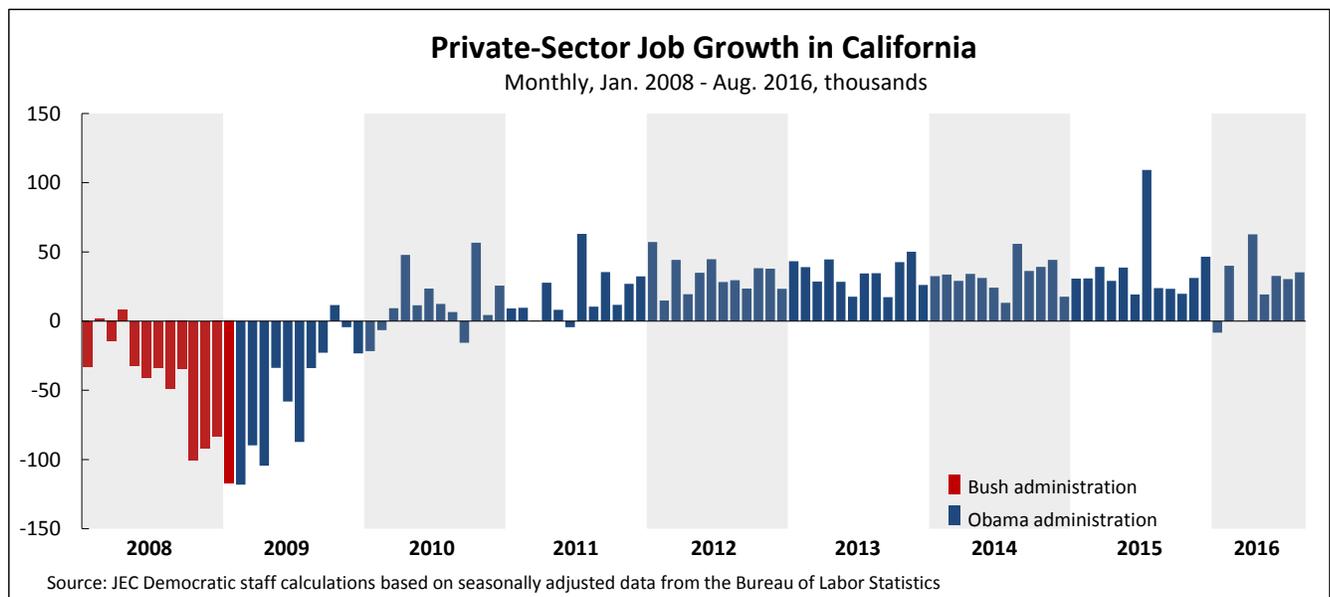


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: CALIFORNIA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through August 2016**
Last updated on September 20th; September data will be released on October 21st*

JOBS

- In August, private-sector employment in California grew by 35,200 jobs. Over the past year, California businesses have added 332,800 jobs. This compares with an increase of 458,300 jobs over the 12 months through August 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, California businesses have added 2,261,100 jobs (an increase of 19.2 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.1 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 35.8 percent (201,800 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 27.9 percent (413,900 jobs) and professional and business services at 26.8 percent (549,800 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in California was 5.5 percent in August 2016, holding constant from July. The rate was 0.6 percentage point above the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.5 percentage point from one year earlier and is 6.7 percentage points below its recent peak of 12.2 percent in October 2010.
- There were 1,060,600 California residents unemployed in August 2016.

EARNINGS

- In August 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in California were \$28.87. The average workweek was 34.4 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$993.13.
- 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

		California	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	332,800	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	2,261,100	15.1 million
Unemployment Rate	August 2016	5.5%	4.9%
	August 2015	6.0%	5.1%
	Recession-Era Peak	12.2%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2015 \$)*	2015	\$64,500	\$55,800
	2014	\$62,000	\$53,700
Poverty Rate*	2015	15.3%	14.7%
	2014	16.4%	15.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	6.8%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	10.6%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance*	2015	8.6%	9.4%
	2013	17.2%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

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

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in California increased by 7.2 percent from the second quarter of 2015 to the second quarter of 2016. They are up 59.4 percent since their recent low in the third quarter of 2011.
- ❑ In July 2016, builders in California broke ground on 79,140 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 89,408 units. That marks a decrease of 4.6 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In California, goods exports totaled \$13.5 billion in July and \$160.9 billion over the past year, down 1.2 percent from the 12 months ending in July 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 29.9 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Income, poverty and health insurance data are from the American Community Survey (ACS), regarded as the best source for state-level data. National-level ACS data are included to facilitate comparisons and differ from the more commonly cited national data from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

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

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

**** 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/>

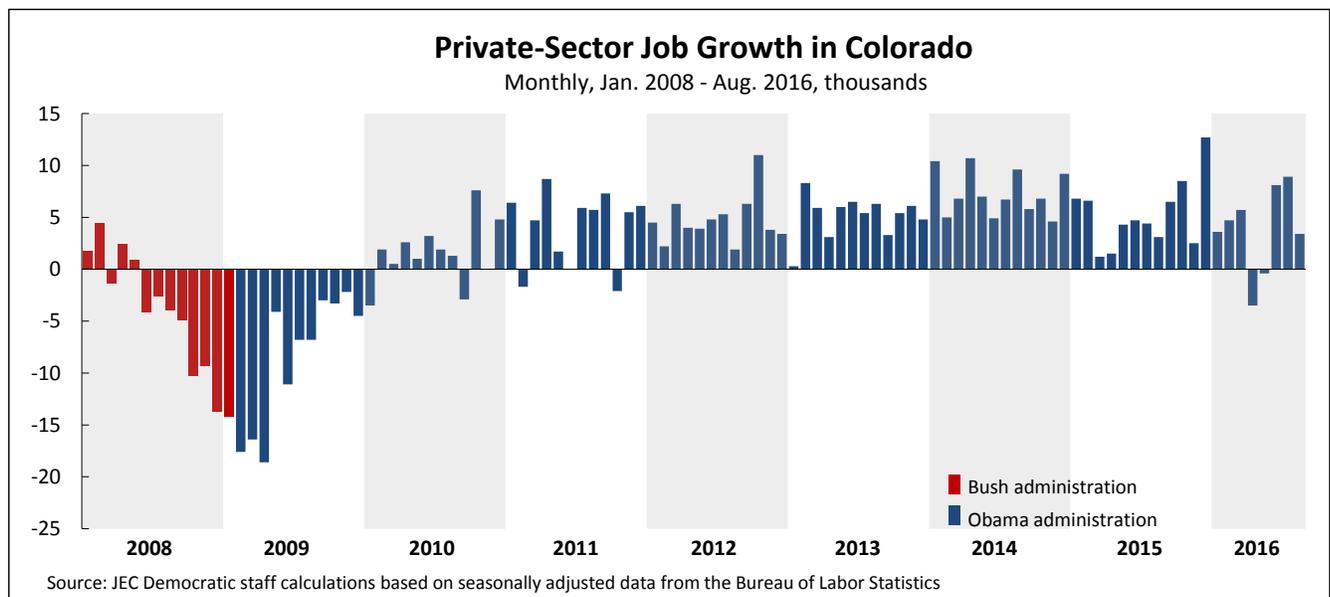


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: COLORADO

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through August 2016**
Last updated on September 20th; September data will be released on October 21st*

JOBS

- In August, private-sector employment in Colorado grew by 3,400 jobs. Over the past year, Colorado businesses have added 60,700 jobs. This compares with an increase of 59,000 jobs over the 12 months through August 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Colorado businesses have added 367,800 jobs (an increase of 20.2 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.1 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 40.1 percent (47,300 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 26.5 percent (69,100 jobs) and education and health services at 24.7 percent (64,400 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Colorado was 3.8 percent in August 2016, holding constant from July. The rate was 1.1 percentage points below the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is up 0.1 percentage point from one year earlier but remains 5.1 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.9 percent in October 2010.
- There were 109,100 Colorado residents unemployed in August 2016.

EARNINGS

- In August 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Colorado were \$26.69. The average workweek was 33.9 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$904.79.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have fallen by 2.2 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	60,700	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	367,800	15.1 million
Unemployment Rate	August 2016	3.8%	4.9%
	August 2015	3.7%	5.1%
	Recession-Era Peak	8.9%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2015 \$)*	2015	\$63,900	\$55,800
	2014	\$61,400	\$53,700
Poverty Rate*	2015	11.5%	14.7%
	2014	12.0%	15.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	3.5%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	2.0%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance*	2015	8.1%	9.4%
	2013	14.1%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

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

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Colorado increased by 10.2 percent from the second quarter of 2015 to the second quarter of 2016. They are up 52.8 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- ❑ In July 2016, builders in Colorado broke ground on 37,440 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 30,908 units. That marks an increase of 7.2 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Colorado, goods exports totaled \$667 million in July and \$7.5 billion over the past year, down 6.4 percent from the 12 months ending in July 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 26.1 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Income, poverty and health insurance data are from the American Community Survey (ACS), regarded as the best source for state-level data. National-level ACS data are included to facilitate comparisons and differ from the more commonly cited national data from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

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

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

**** 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.colmgateway.com/default.asp>

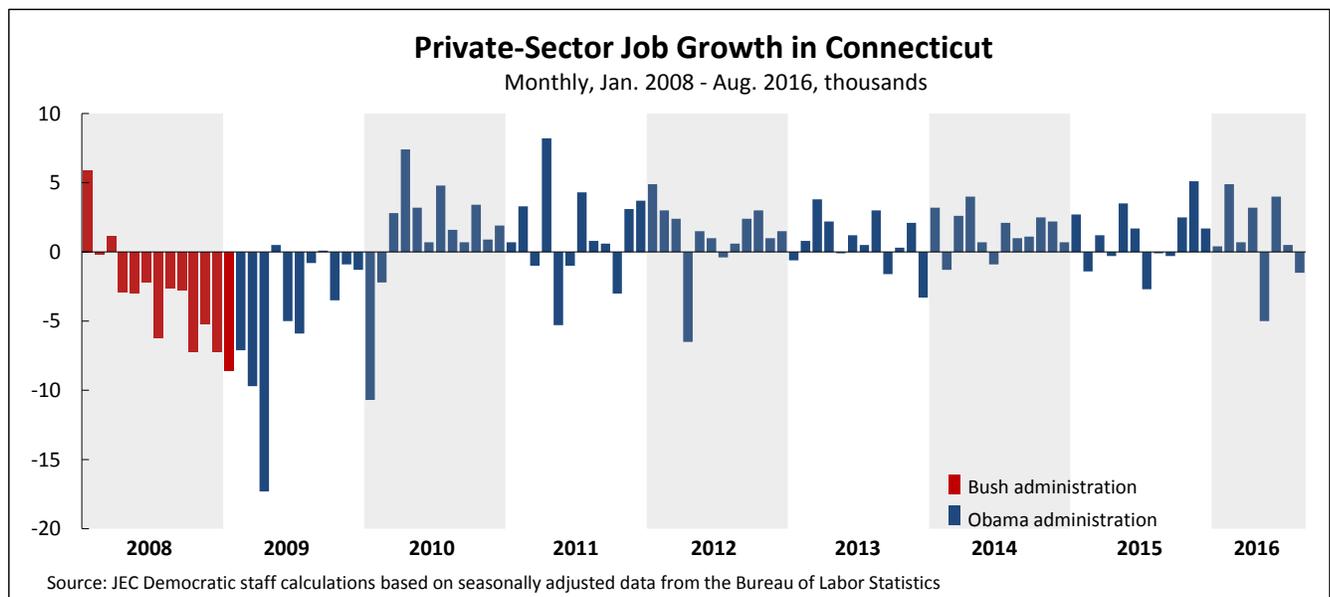


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: CONNECTICUT

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through August 2016**
Last updated on September 20th; September data will be released on October 21st*

JOBS

- In August, private-sector employment in Connecticut fell by 1,500 jobs. Over the past year, Connecticut businesses have added 16,200 jobs. This compares with an increase of 11,100 jobs over the 12 months through August 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Connecticut businesses have added 103,200 jobs (an increase of 7.7 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.1 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: leisure and hospitality at 19.0 percent (24,800 jobs), professional and business services at 15.5 percent (29,200 jobs) and construction at 14.5 percent (7,100 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Connecticut was 5.6 percent in August 2016, down 0.1 percentage point from July. The rate was 0.7 percentage point above the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is up 0.3 percentage point from one year earlier but remains 3.6 percentage points below its recent peak of 9.2 percent in February 2011.
- There were 106,100 Connecticut residents unemployed in August 2016.

EARNINGS

- In August 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Connecticut were \$30.39. The average workweek was 33.5 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$1,018.07.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 2.5 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Connecticut	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	16,200	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	103,200	15.1 million
Unemployment Rate	August 2016	5.6%	4.9%
	August 2015	5.3%	5.1%
	Recession-Era Peak	9.2%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2015 \$)*	2015	\$71,300	\$55,800
	2014	\$70,100	\$53,700
Poverty Rate*	2015	10.5%	14.7%
	2014	10.8%	15.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	4.6%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	1.4%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance*	2015	6.0%	9.4%
	2013	9.4%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

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

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Connecticut increased by 0.1 percent from the second quarter of 2015 to the second quarter of 2016. They are up 4.0 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2012.
- ❑ In July 2016, builders in Connecticut broke ground on 4,530 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 5,672 units. That marks an increase of 22.1 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Connecticut, goods exports totaled \$1.0 billion in July and \$14.6 billion over the past year, down 2.4 percent from the 12 months ending in July 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 0.8 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Income, poverty and health insurance data are from the American Community Survey (ACS), regarded as the best source for state-level data. National-level ACS data are included to facilitate comparisons and differ from the more commonly cited national data from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

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

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

**** 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/>

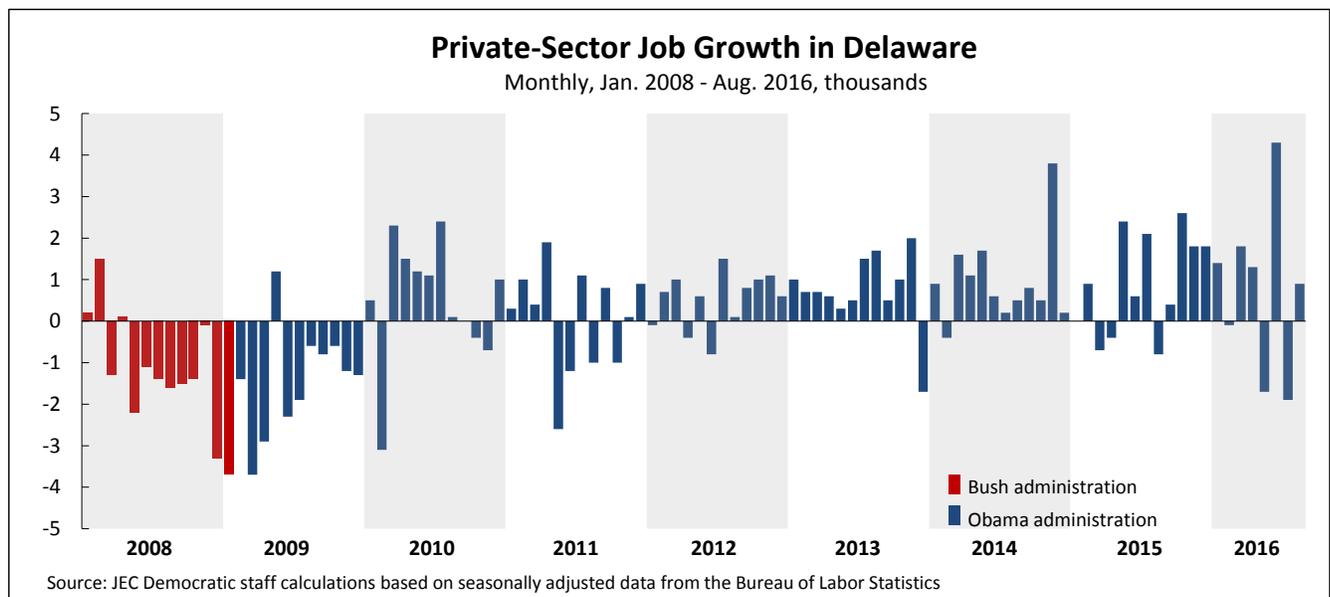


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: DELAWARE

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through August 2016**
Last updated on September 20th; September data will be released on October 21st*

JOBS

- In August, private-sector employment in Delaware grew by 900 jobs. Over the past year, Delaware businesses have added 12,600 jobs. This compares with an increase of 9,400 jobs over the 12 months through August 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Delaware businesses have added 52,300 jobs (an increase of 15.2 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.1 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: leisure and hospitality at 22.8 percent (9,400 jobs), education and health services at 21.9 percent (14,000 jobs) and professional and business services at 18.9 percent (10,300 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Delaware was 4.3 percent in August 2016, holding constant from July. The rate was 0.6 percentage point below the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.6 percentage point from one year earlier and is 4.4 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.7 percent in February 2010.
- There were 20,700 Delaware residents unemployed in August 2016.

EARNINGS

- In August 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Delaware were \$23.95. The average workweek was 33.4 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$799.93.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 4.5 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Delaware	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	12,600	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	52,300	15.1 million
Unemployment Rate	August 2016	4.3%	4.9%
	August 2015	4.9%	5.1%
	Recession-Era Peak	8.7%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2015 \$)*	2015	\$61,300	\$55,800
	2014	\$59,700	\$53,700
Poverty Rate*	2015	12.4%	14.7%
	2014	12.5%	15.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	3.6%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	1.1%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance*	2015	5.9%	9.4%
	2013	9.1%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

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

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Delaware increased by 3.5 percent from the second quarter of 2015 to the second quarter of 2016. They are up 15.2 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2012.
- ❑ In July 2016, builders in Delaware broke ground on 5,390 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 6,018 units. That marks an increase of 19.3 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Delaware, goods exports totaled \$299 million in July and \$5.0 billion over the past year, up 1.1 percent from the 12 months ending in July 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 13.5 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Income, poverty and health insurance data are from the American Community Survey (ACS), regarded as the best source for state-level data. National-level ACS data are included to facilitate comparisons and differ from the more commonly cited national data from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

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

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

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

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

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

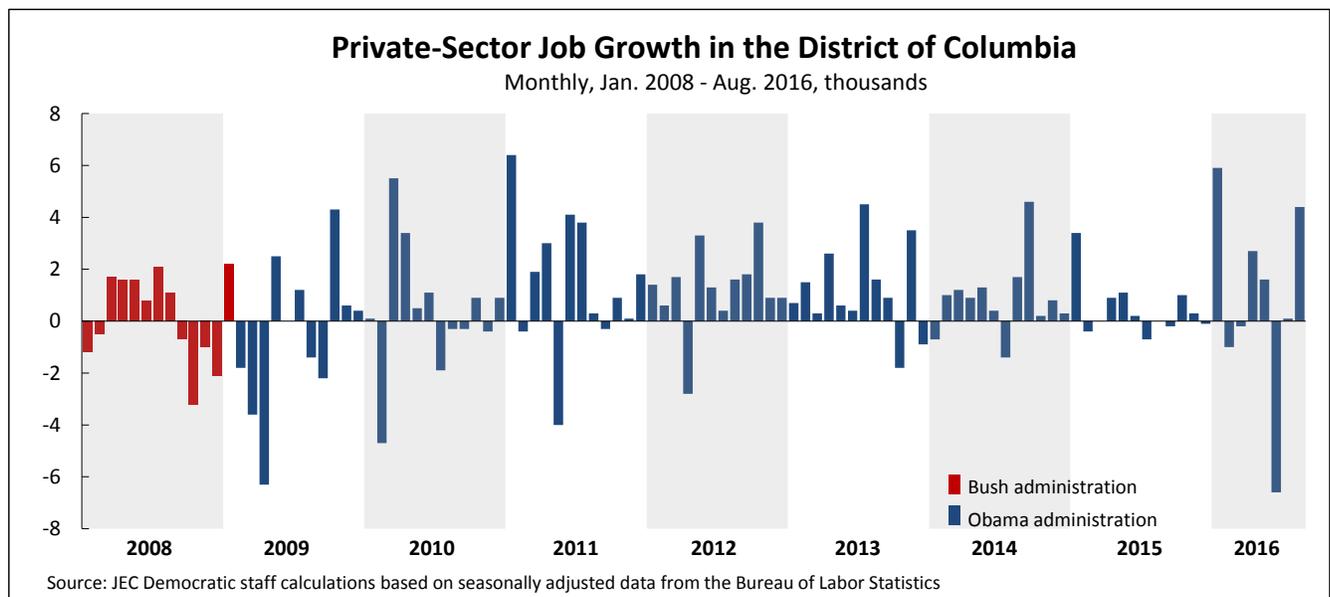


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through August 2016**
Last updated on September 20th; September data will be released on October 21st*

JOBS

- In August, private-sector employment in the District of Columbia grew by 4,400 jobs. Over the past year, District of Columbia businesses have added 7,900 jobs. This compares with an increase of 10,400 jobs over the 12 months through August 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, District of Columbia businesses have added 78,500 jobs (an increase of 17.1 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.1 percent over this time.
- The DC sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: logging, mining and construction at 48.4 percent (4,600 jobs), trade, transportation and utilities at 28.3 percent (7,500 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 27.6 percent (16,100 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in the District of Columbia was 6.0 percent in August 2016, up 0.1 percentage point from July. The rate was 1.1 percentage points above the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.7 percentage point from one year earlier and is 4.5 percentage points below its recent peak of 10.5 percent in June 2011.
- There were 23,700 District of Columbia residents unemployed in August 2016.

EARNINGS

- In August 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in the District of Columbia were \$39.18. The average workweek was 35.4 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$1,386.97.
- Adjusting for inflation, DC 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).

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

		District	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	7,900	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	78,500	15.1 million
Unemployment Rate	August 2016	6.0%	4.9%
	August 2015	6.7%	5.1%
	Recession-Era Peak	10.5%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2015 \$)*	2015	\$75,600	\$55,800
	2014	\$71,700	\$53,700
Poverty Rate*	2015	17.3%	14.7%
	2014	17.7%	15.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	7.7%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	3.1%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance*	2015	3.8%	9.4%
	2013	6.7%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

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

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in the District of Columbia increased by 7.5 percent from the second quarter of 2015 to the second quarter of 2016. They are up 63.3 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2009.
- ❑ In July 2016, builders in the District of Columbia broke ground on 860 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 4,243 units. That marks a decrease of 1.4 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In the District of Columbia, goods exports totaled \$368 million in July and \$1.6 billion over the past year, up 187.8 percent from the 12 months ending in July 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 41.3 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Income, poverty and health insurance data are from the American Community Survey (ACS), regarded as the best source for state-level data. National-level ACS data are included to facilitate comparisons and differ from the more commonly cited national data from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

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

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

**** 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>

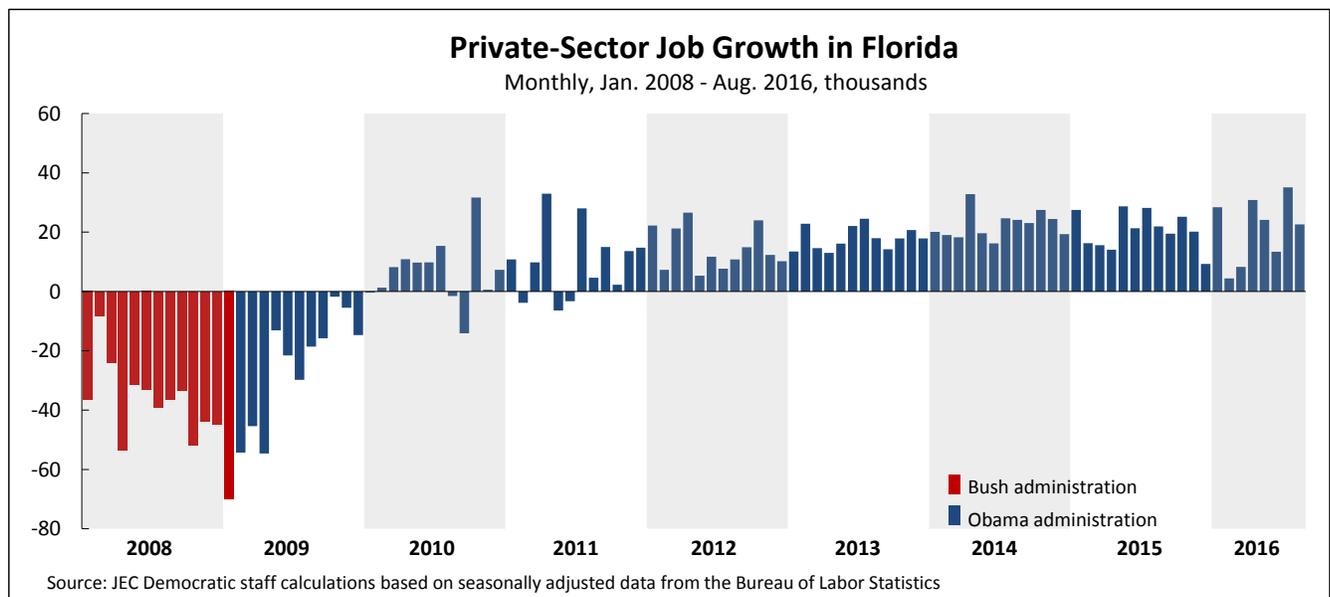


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: FLORIDA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through August 2016**
Last updated on September 20th; September data will be released on October 21st*

JOBS

- In August, private-sector employment in Florida grew by 22,600 jobs. Over the past year, Florida businesses have added 241,300 jobs. This compares with an increase of 267,900 jobs over the 12 months through August 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Florida businesses have added 1,269,900 jobs (an increase of 21.1 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.1 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 30.1 percent (298,100 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 28.0 percent (257,100 jobs) and construction at 27.8 percent (99,000 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Florida was 4.7 percent in August 2016, holding constant from July. The rate was 0.2 percentage point below the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.5 percentage point from one year earlier and is 6.5 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.2 percent in January 2010.
- There were 453,800 Florida residents unemployed in August 2016.

EARNINGS

- In August 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Florida were \$23.36. The average workweek was 33.8 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$789.57.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 1.4 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Florida	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	241,300	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	1,269,900	15.1 million
Unemployment Rate	August 2016	4.7%	4.9%
	August 2015	5.2%	5.1%
	Recession-Era Peak	11.2%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2015 \$)*	2015	\$49,400	\$55,800
	2014	\$47,500	\$53,700
Poverty Rate*	2015	15.7%	14.7%
	2014	16.5%	15.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	5.4%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	6.7%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance*	2015	13.3%	9.4%
	2013	20.0%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

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

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Florida increased by 10.0 percent from the second quarter of 2015 to the second quarter of 2016. They are up 56.1 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- ❑ In July 2016, builders in Florida broke ground on 114,780 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 112,837 units. That marks an increase of 23.8 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Florida, goods exports totaled \$4.3 billion in July and \$51.8 billion over the past year, down 5.1 percent from the 12 months ending in July 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 6.9 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Income, poverty and health insurance data are from the American Community Survey (ACS), regarded as the best source for state-level data. National-level ACS data are included to facilitate comparisons and differ from the more commonly cited national data from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

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

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

**** 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>

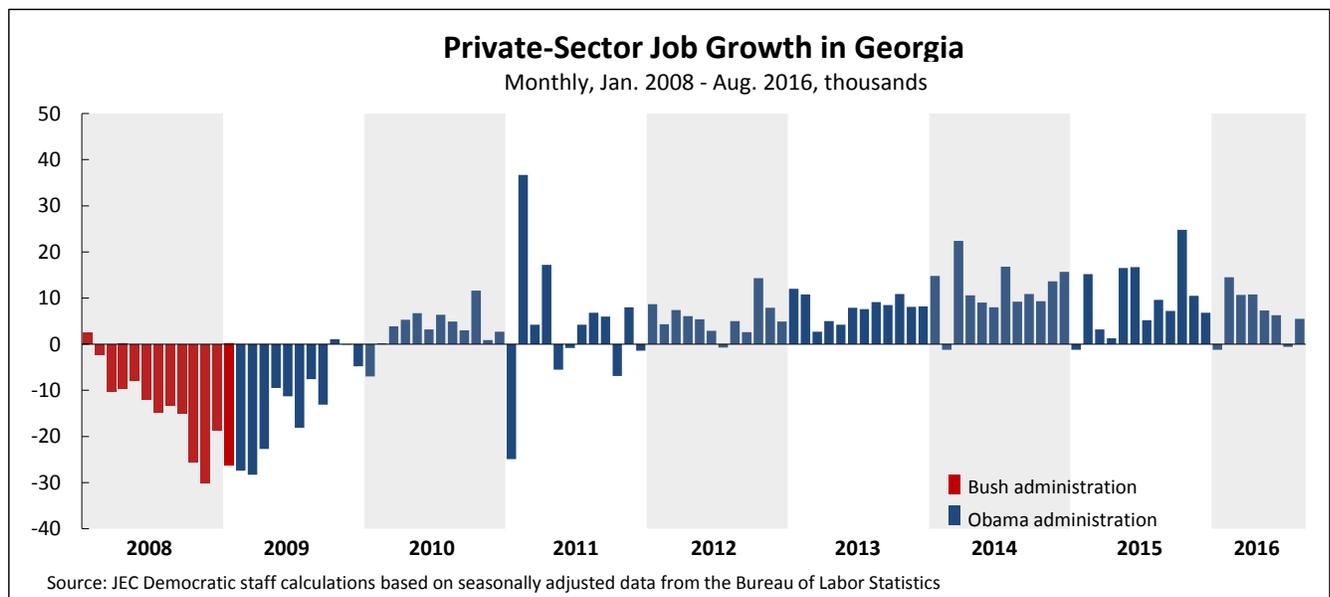


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: GEORGIA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through August 2016**
Last updated on September 20th; September data will be released on October 21st*

JOBS

- In August, private-sector employment in Georgia grew by 5,500 jobs. Over the past year, Georgia businesses have added 102,600 jobs. This compares with an increase of 116,000 jobs over the 12 months through August 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Georgia businesses have added 564,200 jobs (an increase of 18.0 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.1 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 29.6 percent (152,800 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 27.9 percent (103,300 jobs) and education and health services at 18.0 percent (84,700 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Georgia was 4.9 percent in August 2016, down 0.1 percentage point from July. The rate was the same as the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.7 percentage point from one year earlier and is 5.6 percentage points below its recent peak of 10.5 percent in December 2010.
- There were 241,700 Georgia residents unemployed in August 2016.

EARNINGS

- In August 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Georgia were \$24.46. The average workweek was 34.6 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$846.32.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 1.5 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Georgia	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	102,600	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	564,200	15.1 million
Unemployment Rate	August 2016	4.9%	4.9%
	August 2015	5.6%	5.1%
	Recession-Era Peak	10.5%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2015 \$)*	2015	\$51,200	\$55,800
	2014	\$49,400	\$53,700
Poverty Rate*	2015	17.0%	14.7%
	2014	18.3%	15.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	4.9%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	7.8%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance*	2015	13.9%	9.4%
	2013	18.8%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

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

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Georgia increased by 6.9 percent from the second quarter of 2015 to the second quarter of 2016. They are up 41.6 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- ❑ In July 2016, builders in Georgia broke ground on 47,320 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 48,620 units. That marks an increase of 23.7 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Georgia, goods exports totaled \$2.7 billion in July and \$37.0 billion over the past year, unchanged from the 12 months ending in July 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 50.5 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Income, poverty and health insurance data are from the American Community Survey (ACS), regarded as the best source for state-level data. National-level ACS data are included to facilitate comparisons and differ from the more commonly cited national data from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

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

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

**** 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/>

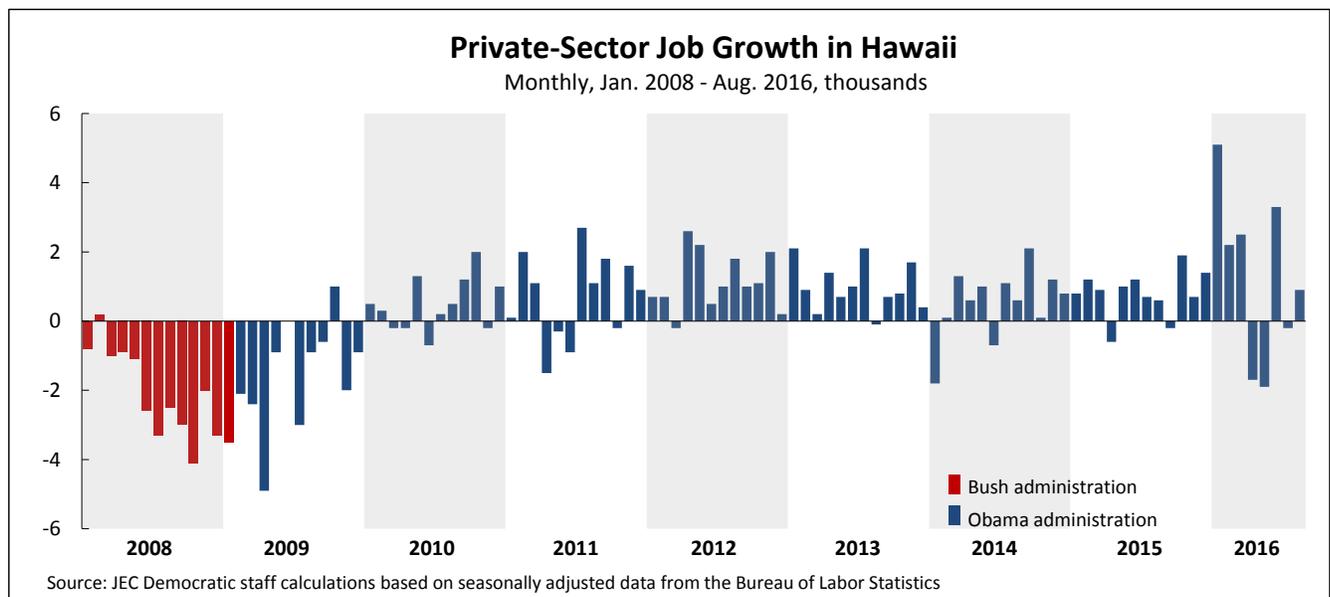


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: HAWAII

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through August 2016**
Last updated on September 20th; September data will be released on October 21st*

JOBS

- In August, private-sector employment in Hawaii grew by 900 jobs. Over the past year, Hawaii businesses have added 14,000 jobs. This compares with an increase of 10,000 jobs over the 12 months through August 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Hawaii businesses have added 65,000 jobs (an increase of 14.1 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.1 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: logging, mining and construction at 34.5 percent (10,100 jobs), professional and business services at 20.8 percent (14,700 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 19.3 percent (19,300 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Hawaii was 3.4 percent in August 2016, down 0.1 percentage point from July. The rate was 1.5 percentage points below the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.1 percentage point from one year earlier and is 3.9 percentage points below its recent peak of 7.3 percent in October 2009.
- There were 23,500 Hawaii residents unemployed in August 2016.

EARNINGS

- In August 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Hawaii were \$25.38. The average workweek was 32.7 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$829.93.
- 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

		Hawaii	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	14,000	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	65,000	15.1 million
Unemployment Rate	August 2016	3.4%	4.9%
	August 2015	3.5%	5.1%
	Recession-Era Peak	7.3%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2015 \$)*	2015	\$73,500	\$55,800
	2014	\$69,600	\$53,700
Poverty Rate*	2015	10.6%	14.7%
	2014	11.4%	15.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	2.5%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	2.5%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance*	2015	4.0%	9.4%
	2013	6.7%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

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

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Hawaii increased by 5.1 percent from the second quarter of 2015 to the second quarter of 2016. They are up 44.6 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- ❑ In July 2016, builders in Hawaii broke ground on 3,560 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 4,397 units. That marks a decrease of 9.3 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Hawaii, goods exports totaled \$76 million in July and \$1.7 billion over the past year, down 2.9 percent from the 12 months ending in July 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 190.0 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Income, poverty and health insurance data are from the American Community Survey (ACS), regarded as the best source for state-level data. National-level ACS data are included to facilitate comparisons and differ from the more commonly cited national data from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

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

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

**** 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/>

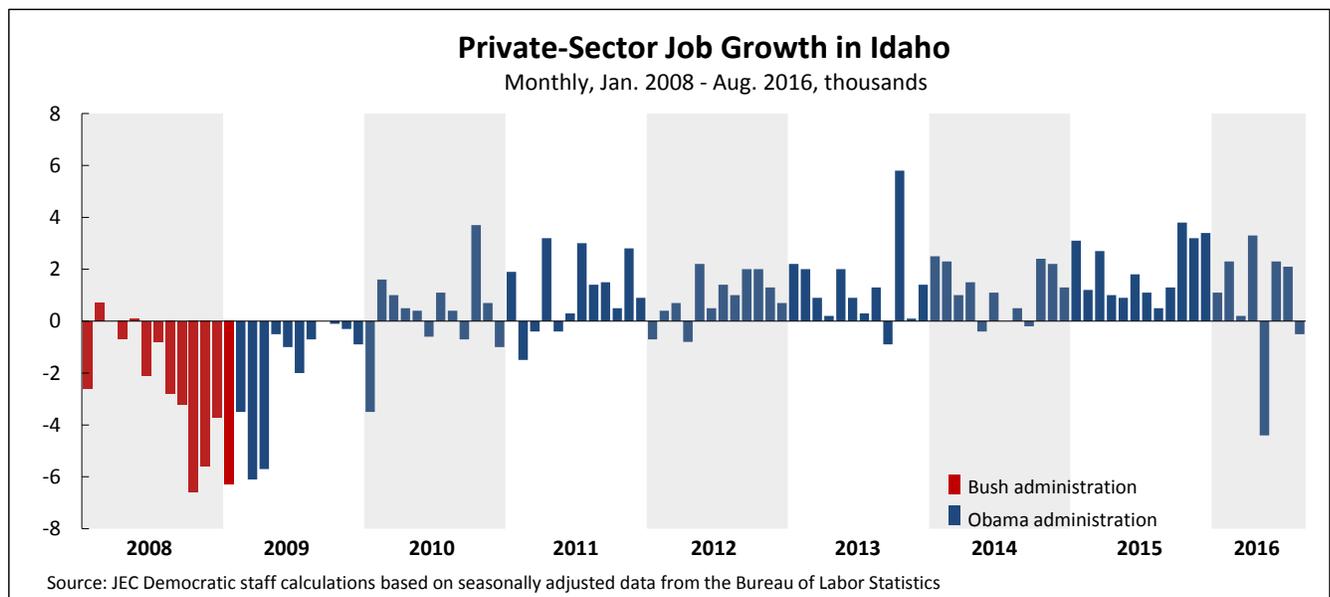


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: IDAHO

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through August 2016**
Last updated on September 20th; September data will be released on October 21st*

JOBS

- In August, private-sector employment in Idaho fell by 500 jobs. Over the past year, Idaho businesses have added 18,100 jobs. This compares with an increase of 18,000 jobs over the 12 months through August 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Idaho businesses have added 90,200 jobs (an increase of 18.7 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.1 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 29.3 percent (9,400 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 22.4 percent (12,900 jobs) and financial activities at 20.7 percent (6,000 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Idaho was 3.8 percent in August 2016, holding constant from July. The rate was 1.1 percentage points below the national rate of 4.9 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 31,000 Idaho residents unemployed in August 2016.

EARNINGS

- In August 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Idaho were \$22.30. The average workweek was 33.2 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$740.36.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have fallen by 0.6 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Idaho	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	18,100	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	90,200	15.1 million
Unemployment Rate	August 2016	3.8%	4.9%
	August 2015	4.1%	5.1%
	Recession-Era Peak	9.7%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2015 \$)*	2015	\$48,300	\$55,800
	2014	\$47,900	\$53,700
Poverty Rate*	2015	15.1%	14.7%
	2014	14.8%	15.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	4.0%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	9.2%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance*	2015	11.0%	9.4%
	2013	16.2%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

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

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Idaho increased by 7.6 percent from the second quarter of 2015 to the second quarter of 2016. They are up 45.3 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- ❑ In July 2016, builders in Idaho broke ground on 14,420 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 10,120 units. That marks an increase of 11.3 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Idaho, goods exports totaled \$367 million in July and \$4.5 billion over the past year, up 6.0 percent from the 12 months ending in July 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 11.7 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Income, poverty and health insurance data are from the American Community Survey (ACS), regarded as the best source for state-level data. National-level ACS data are included to facilitate comparisons and differ from the more commonly cited national data from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

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

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

**** 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>

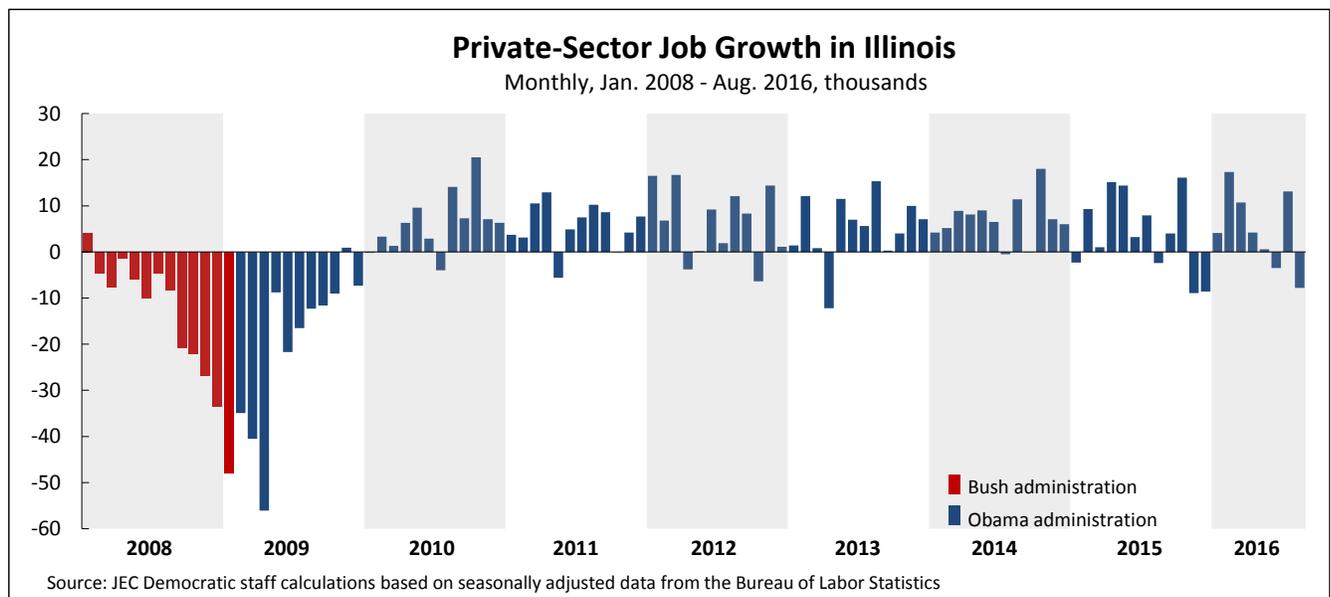


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: ILLINOIS

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through August 2016**
Last updated on September 20th; September data will be released on October 21st*

JOBS

- In August, private-sector employment in Illinois fell by 7,800 jobs. Over the past year, Illinois businesses have added 41,300 jobs. This compares with an increase of 77,200 jobs over the 12 months through August 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Illinois businesses have added 450,200 jobs (an increase of 9.5 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.1 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 20.1 percent (157,000 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 17.1 percent (87,600 jobs) and education and health services at 10.5 percent (86,600 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Illinois was 5.5 percent in August 2016, down 0.3 percentage point from July. The rate was 0.6 percentage point above the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.3 percentage point from one year earlier and is 5.7 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.2 percent in January 2010.
- There were 363,700 Illinois residents unemployed in August 2016.

EARNINGS

- In August 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Illinois were \$26.53. The average workweek was 34.0 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$902.02.
- 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

		Illinois	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	41,300	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	450,200	15.1 million
Unemployment Rate	August 2016	5.5%	4.9%
	August 2015	5.8%	5.1%
	Recession-Era Peak	11.2%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2015 \$)*	2015	\$59,600	\$55,800
	2014	\$57,500	\$53,700
Poverty Rate*	2015	13.6%	14.7%
	2014	14.4%	15.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	5.0%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	5.8%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance*	2015	7.1%	9.4%
	2013	12.7%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

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

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Illinois increased by 2.9 percent from the second quarter of 2015 to the second quarter of 2016. They are up 15.0 percent since their recent low in the fourth quarter of 2011.
- ❑ In July 2016, builders in Illinois broke ground on 22,860 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 20,420 units. That marks an increase of 11.5 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Illinois, goods exports totaled \$4.8 billion in July and \$61.0 billion over the past year, down 1.7 percent from the 12 months ending in July 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 42.4 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Income, poverty and health insurance data are from the American Community Survey (ACS), regarded as the best source for state-level data. National-level ACS data are included to facilitate comparisons and differ from the more commonly cited national data from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

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

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

**** 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>

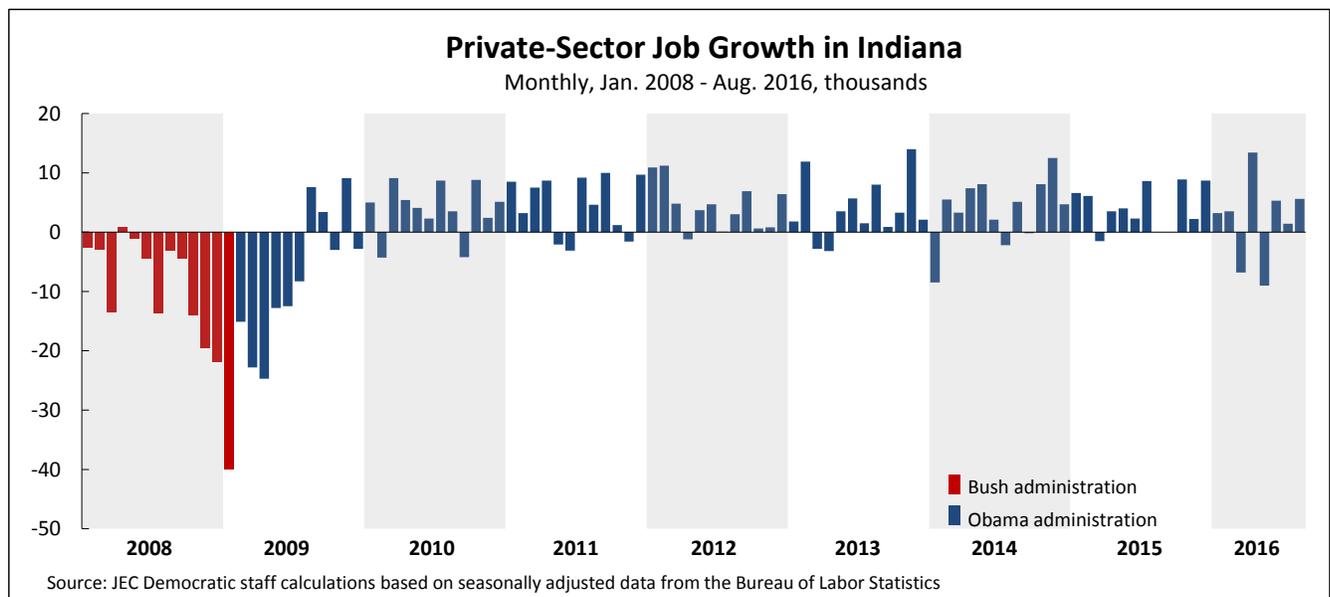


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: INDIANA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through August 2016**
Last updated on September 20th; September data will be released on October 21st*

JOBS

- In August, private-sector employment in Indiana grew by 5,600 jobs. Over the past year, Indiana businesses have added 36,400 jobs. This compares with an increase of 54,700 jobs over the 12 months through August 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Indiana businesses have added 311,500 jobs (an increase of 13.3 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.1 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 22.3 percent (59,600 jobs), manufacturing at 17.3 percent (76,100 jobs) and construction at 14.7 percent (16,700 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Indiana was 4.5 percent in August 2016, down 0.1 percentage point from July. The rate was 0.4 percentage point below the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.1 percentage point from one year earlier and is 6.4 percentage points below its recent peak of 10.9 percent in February 2010.
- There were 152,900 Indiana residents unemployed in August 2016.

EARNINGS

- In August 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Indiana were \$23.38. The average workweek was 34.9 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$815.96.
- 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

		Indiana	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	36,400	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	311,500	15.1 million
Unemployment Rate	August 2016	4.5%	4.9%
	August 2015	4.6%	5.1%
	Recession-Era Peak	10.9%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2015 \$)*	2015	\$50,500	\$55,800
	2014	\$49,500	\$53,700
Poverty Rate*	2015	14.5%	14.7%
	2014	15.2%	15.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	2.4%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	1.4%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance*	2015	9.6%	9.4%
	2013	14.0%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

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

HOUSING

- ▣ Home prices in Indiana increased by 5.1 percent from the second quarter of 2015 to the second quarter of 2016. They are up 19.4 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- ▣ In July 2016, builders in Indiana broke ground on 17,380 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 18,239 units. That marks an increase of 12.6 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ▣ In Indiana, goods exports totaled \$2.7 billion in July and \$34.2 billion over the past year, up 4.5 percent from the 12 months ending in July 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ▣ Exports over the past 12 months are up 44.9 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Income, poverty and health insurance data are from the American Community Survey (ACS), regarded as the best source for state-level data. National-level ACS data are included to facilitate comparisons and differ from the more commonly cited national data from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

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

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

**** 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/>

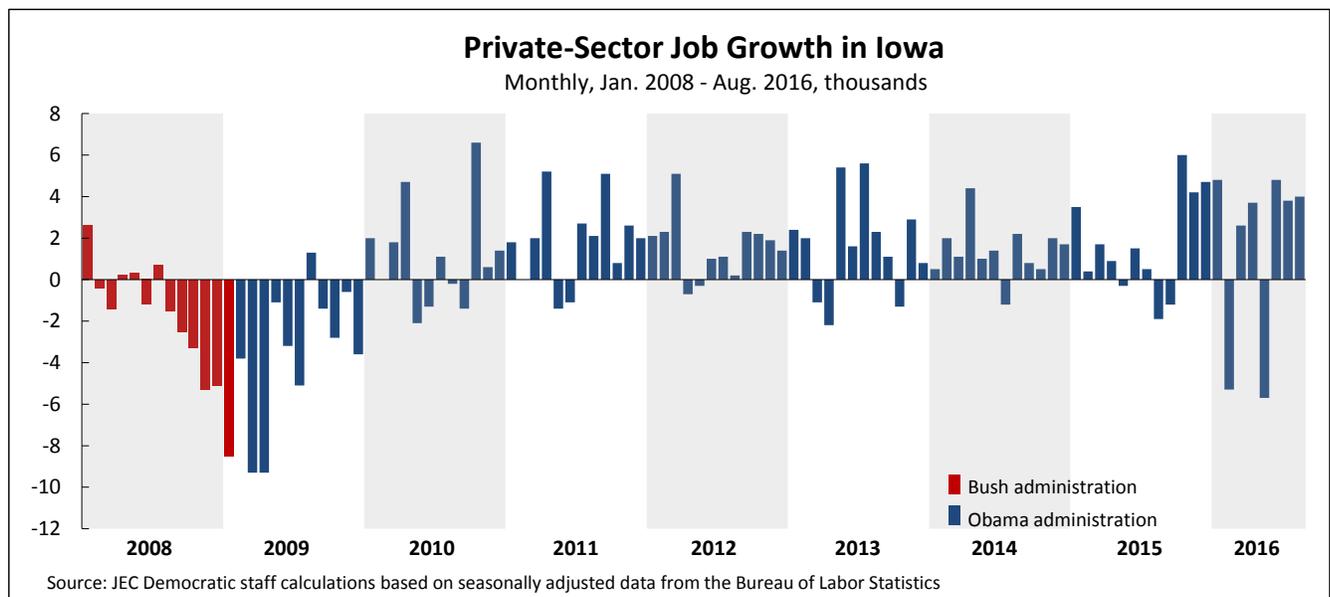


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: IOWA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through August 2016**
Last updated on September 20th; September data will be released on October 21st*

JOBS

- In August, private-sector employment in Iowa grew by 4,000 jobs. Over the past year, Iowa businesses have added 26,400 jobs. This compares with an increase of 11,300 jobs over the 12 months through August 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Iowa businesses have added 120,200 jobs (an increase of 9.9 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.1 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 48.5 percent (29,900 jobs), professional and business services at 14.5 percent (17,300 jobs) and other services at 12.5 percent (7,100 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Iowa was 4.2 percent in August 2016, up 0.1 percentage point from July. The rate was 0.7 percentage point below the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is up 0.6 percentage point from one year earlier but remains 2.4 percentage points below its recent peak of 6.6 percent in August 2009.
- There were 72,700 Iowa residents unemployed in August 2016.

EARNINGS

- In August 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Iowa were \$23.01. The average workweek was 34.8 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$800.75.
- 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

		Iowa	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	26,400	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	120,200	15.1 million
Unemployment Rate	August 2016	4.2%	4.9%
	August 2015	3.6%	5.1%
	Recession-Era Peak	6.6%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2015 \$)*	2015	\$54,700	\$55,800
	2014	\$53,800	\$53,700
Poverty Rate*	2015	12.2%	14.7%
	2014	12.2%	15.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	1.9%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	1.1%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance*	2015	5.0%	9.4%
	2013	8.1%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

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

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Iowa increased by 3.7 percent from the second quarter of 2015 to the second quarter of 2016. They are up 18.2 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- ❑ In July 2016, builders in Iowa broke ground on 7,330 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 10,385 units. That marks an increase of 6.1 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Iowa, goods exports totaled \$1.0 billion in July and \$12.3 billion over the past year, down 6.3 percent from the 12 months ending in July 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 32.2 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Income, poverty and health insurance data are from the American Community Survey (ACS), regarded as the best source for state-level data. National-level ACS data are included to facilitate comparisons and differ from the more commonly cited national data from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

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

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

**** 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/>

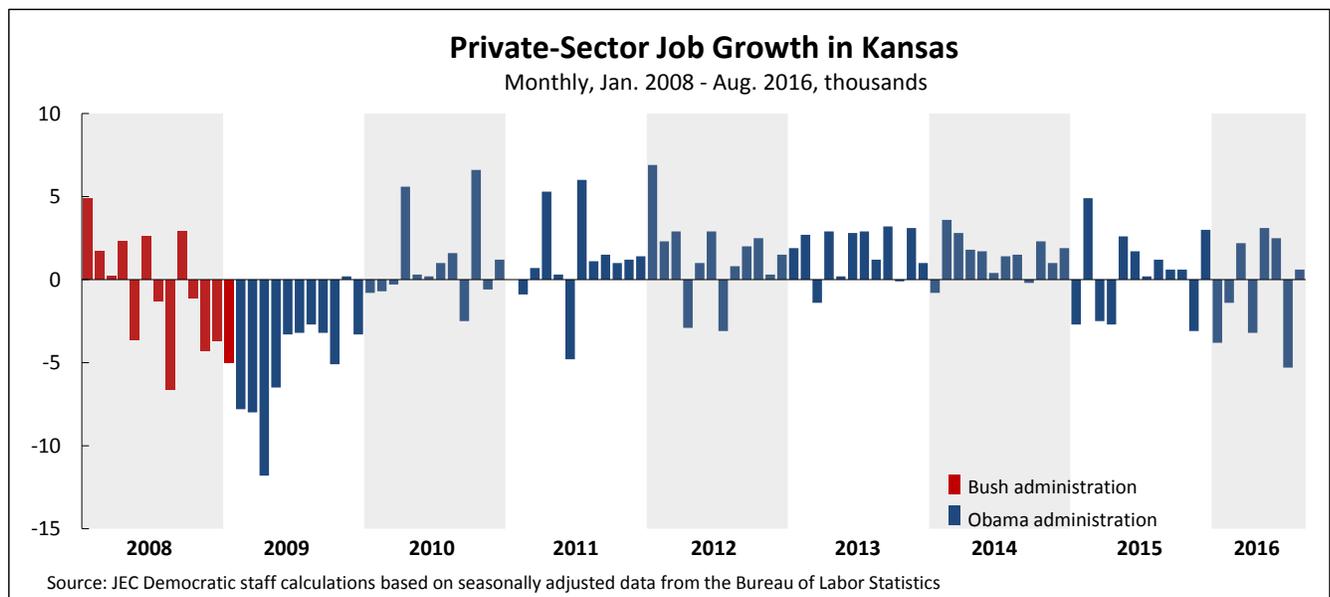


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: KANSAS

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through August 2016**
Last updated on September 20th; September data will be released on October 21st*

JOBS

- In August, private-sector employment in Kansas grew by 600 jobs. Over the past year, Kansas businesses have shed 4,200 jobs. This compares with an increase of 7,700 jobs over the 12 months through August 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Kansas businesses have added 79,300 jobs (an increase of 7.5 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.1 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 21.0 percent (31,100 jobs), financial activities at 12.2 percent (8,800 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 11.9 percent (13,500 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Kansas was 4.3 percent in August 2016, up 0.3 percentage point from July. The rate was 0.6 percentage point below the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is up 0.2 percentage point from one year earlier but remains 3.0 percentage points below its recent peak of 7.3 percent in September 2009.
- There were 63,700 Kansas residents unemployed in August 2016.

EARNINGS

- In August 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Kansas were \$22.80. The average workweek was 33.8 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$770.64.
- 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

		Kansas	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	-4,200	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	79,300	15.1 million
Unemployment Rate	August 2016	4.3%	4.9%
	August 2015	4.1%	5.1%
	Recession-Era Peak	7.3%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2015 \$)*	2015	\$53,900	\$55,800
	2014	\$52,600	\$53,700
Poverty Rate*	2015	13.0%	14.7%
	2014	13.6%	15.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	6.1%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	14.0%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance*	2015	9.1%	9.4%
	2013	12.3%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

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

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Kansas increased by 6.2 percent from the second quarter of 2015 to the second quarter of 2016. They are up 19.6 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- ❑ In July 2016, builders in Kansas broke ground on 9,630 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 7,766 units. That marks a decrease of 9.4 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Kansas, goods exports totaled \$761 million in July and \$9.8 billion over the past year, down 9.6 percent from the 12 months ending in July 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 7.3 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Income, poverty and health insurance data are from the American Community Survey (ACS), regarded as the best source for state-level data. National-level ACS data are included to facilitate comparisons and differ from the more commonly cited national data from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

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

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

**** 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>

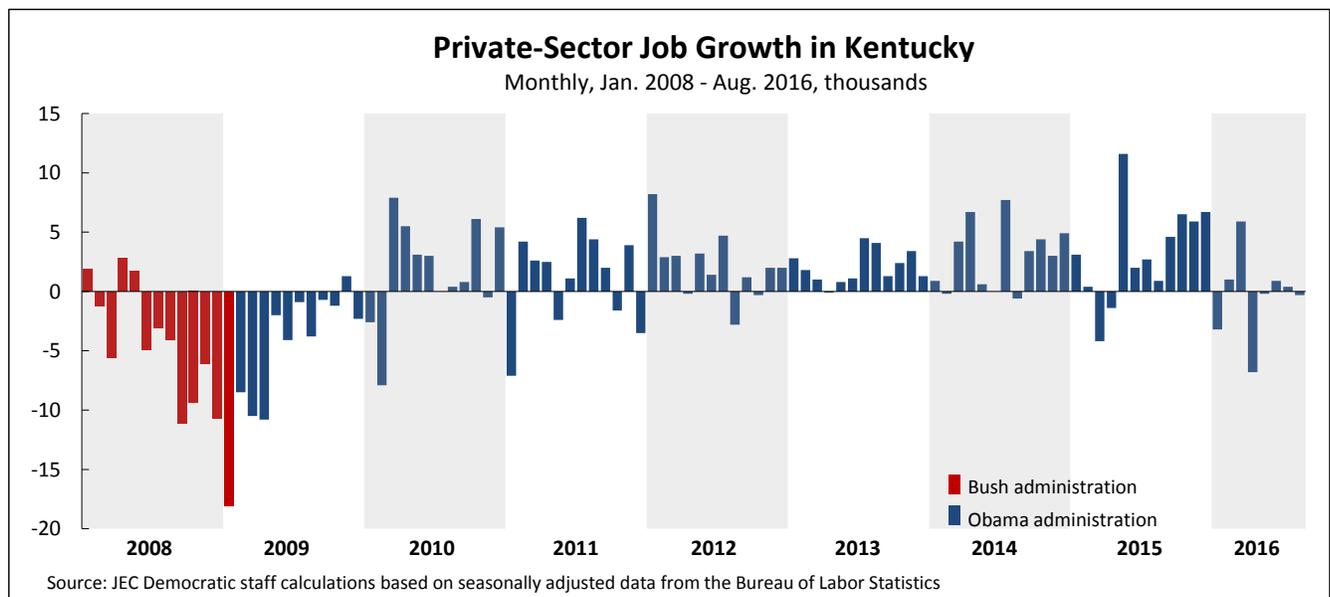


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: KENTUCKY

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through August 2016**
Last updated on September 20th; September data will be released on October 21st*

JOBS

- In August, private-sector employment in Kentucky fell by 300 jobs. Over the past year, Kentucky businesses have added 21,400 jobs. This compares with an increase of 30,800 jobs over the 12 months through August 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Kentucky businesses have added 165,200 jobs (an increase of 11.6 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.1 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 23.9 percent (41,700 jobs), manufacturing at 18.9 percent (38,400 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 15.4 percent (25,400 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Kentucky was 4.9 percent in August 2016, down 0.1 percentage point from July. The rate was the same as the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.4 percentage point from one year earlier and is 6.0 percentage points below its recent peak of 10.9 percent in June 2009.
- There were 97,000 Kentucky residents unemployed in August 2016.

EARNINGS

- In August 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Kentucky were \$21.13. The average workweek was 35.0 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$739.55.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have fallen by 1.1 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	21,400	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	165,200	15.1 million
Unemployment Rate	August 2016	4.9%	4.9%
	August 2015	5.3%	5.1%
	Recession-Era Peak	10.9%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2015 \$)*	2015	\$45,200	\$55,800
	2014	\$43,000	\$53,700
Poverty Rate*	2015	18.5%	14.7%
	2014	19.1%	15.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	5.6%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	5.9%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance*	2015	6.0%	9.4%
	2013	14.3%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

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

HOUSING

- ▣ Home prices in Kentucky increased by 4.6 percent from the second quarter of 2015 to the second quarter of 2016. They are up 17.4 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- ▣ In July 2016, builders in Kentucky broke ground on 11,880 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 11,989 units. That marks an increase of 39.5 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ▣ In Kentucky, goods exports totaled \$2.2 billion in July and \$28.6 billion over the past year, up 5.7 percent from the 12 months ending in July 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ▣ Exports over the past 12 months are up 57.7 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Income, poverty and health insurance data are from the American Community Survey (ACS), regarded as the best source for state-level data. National-level ACS data are included to facilitate comparisons and differ from the more commonly cited national data from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

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

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

**** 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/>

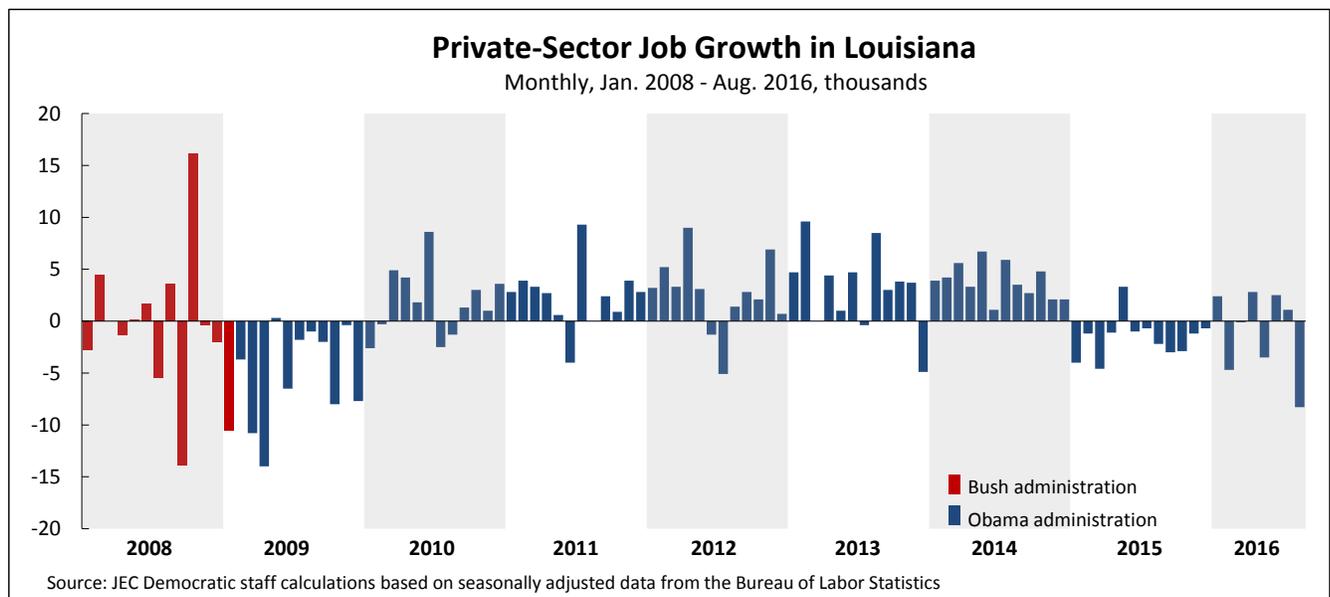


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: LOUISIANA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through August 2016**
Last updated on September 20th; September data will be released on October 21st*

JOBS

- In August, private-sector employment in Louisiana fell by 8,300 jobs. Over the past year, Louisiana businesses have shed 15,600 jobs. This compares with an increase of 200 jobs over the 12 months through August 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Louisiana businesses have added 141,400 jobs (an increase of 9.4 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.1 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: leisure and hospitality at 17.0 percent (32,800 jobs), education and health services at 17.0 percent (45,600 jobs) and construction at 16.5 percent (20,000 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Louisiana was 6.3 percent in August 2016, holding constant from July. The rate was 1.4 percentage points above the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is up 0.3 percentage point from one year earlier but remains 2.0 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.3 percent in December 2010.
- There were 134,300 Louisiana residents unemployed in August 2016.

EARNINGS

- In August 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Louisiana were \$22.72. The average workweek was 34.3 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$779.30.
- 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

		Louisiana	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	-15,600	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	141,400	15.1 million
Unemployment Rate	August 2016	6.3%	4.9%
	August 2015	6.0%	5.1%
	Recession-Era Peak	8.3%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2015 \$)*	2015	\$45,700	\$55,800
	2014	\$44,600	\$53,700
Poverty Rate*	2015	19.6%	14.7%
	2014	19.8%	15.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	4.6%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	4.7%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance*	2015	11.9%	9.4%
	2013	16.6%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

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

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Louisiana increased by 3.9 percent from the second quarter of 2015 to the second quarter of 2016. They are up 19.3 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- ❑ In July 2016, builders in Louisiana broke ground on 13,340 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 14,923 units. That marks a decrease of 0.1 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Louisiana, goods exports totaled \$4.2 billion in July and \$45.7 billion over the past year, down 14.4 percent from the 12 months ending in July 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 35.7 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Income, poverty and health insurance data are from the American Community Survey (ACS), regarded as the best source for state-level data. National-level ACS data are included to facilitate comparisons and differ from the more commonly cited national data from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

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

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

**** 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

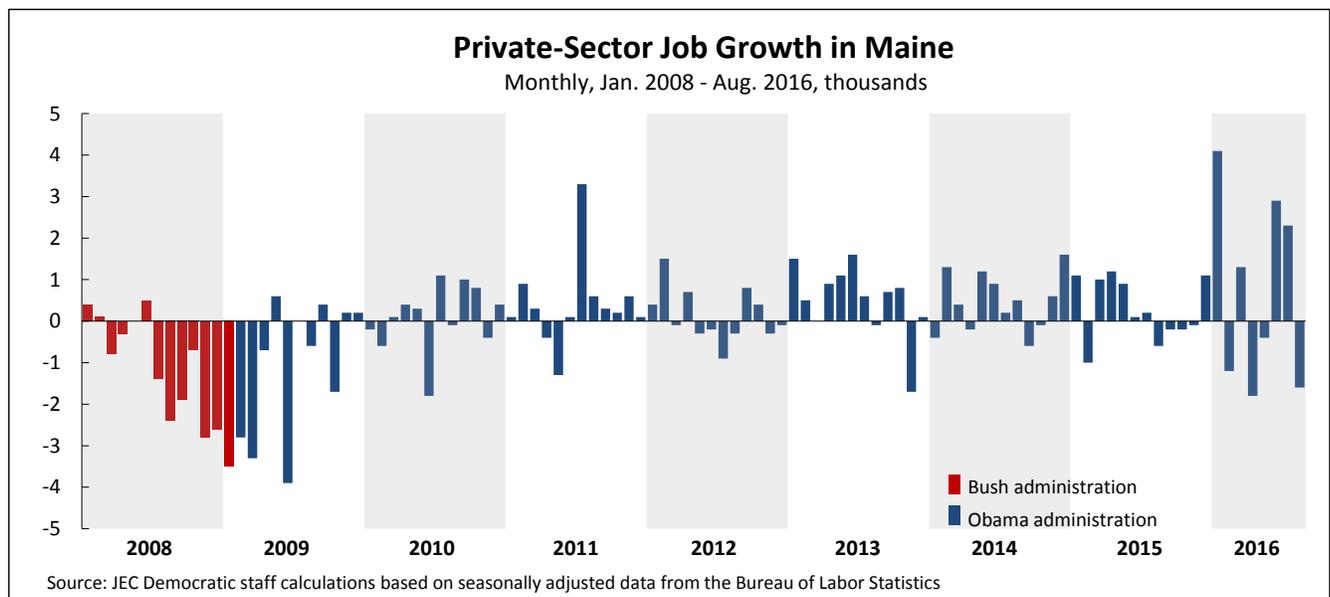


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: MAINE

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through August 2016**
Last updated on September 20th; September data will be released on October 21st*

JOBS

- In August, private-sector employment in Maine fell by 1,600 jobs. Over the past year, Maine businesses have added 6,200 jobs. This compares with an increase of 4,400 jobs over the 12 months through August 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Maine businesses have added 28,700 jobs (an increase of 5.9 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.1 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 14.8 percent (8,400 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 10.3 percent (6,100 jobs) and other services at 8.6 percent (1,700 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Maine was 4.0 percent in August 2016, up 0.1 percentage point from July. The rate was 0.9 percentage point below the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.3 percentage point from one year earlier and is 4.3 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.3 percent in July 2009.
- There were 27,800 Maine residents unemployed in August 2016.

EARNINGS

- In August 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Maine were \$21.81. The average workweek was 34.2 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$745.90.
- 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

		Maine	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	6,200	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	28,700	15.1 million
Unemployment Rate	August 2016	4.0%	4.9%
	August 2015	4.3%	5.1%
	Recession-Era Peak	8.3%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2015 \$)*	2015	\$51,500	\$55,800
	2014	\$49,500	\$53,700
Poverty Rate*	2015	13.4%	14.7%
	2014	14.1%	15.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	4.5%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	3.0%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance*	2015	8.4%	9.4%
	2013	11.2%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

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

HOUSING

- ▣ Home prices in Maine increased by 0.7 percent from the second quarter of 2015 to the second quarter of 2016. They are up 13.8 percent since their recent low in the third quarter of 2012.
- ▣ In July 2016, builders in Maine broke ground on 7,480 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 4,535 units. That marks an increase of 50.7 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ▣ In Maine, goods exports totaled \$300 million in July and \$2.9 billion over the past year, up 10.8 percent from the 12 months ending in July 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ▣ Exports over the past 12 months are up 21.5 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Income, poverty and health insurance data are from the American Community Survey (ACS), regarded as the best source for state-level data. National-level ACS data are included to facilitate comparisons and differ from the more commonly cited national data from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

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

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

**** 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>

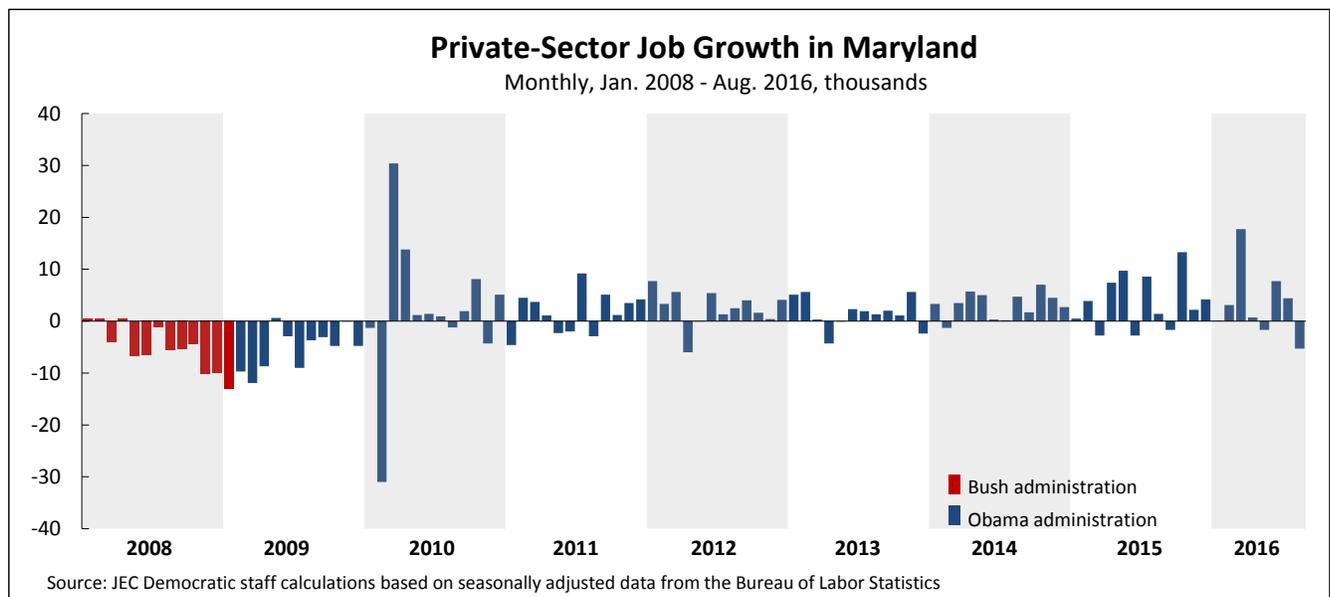


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: MARYLAND

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through August 2016**
Last updated on September 20th; September data will be released on October 21st*

JOBS

- In August, private-sector employment in Maryland fell by 5,300 jobs. Over the past year, Maryland businesses have added 44,700 jobs. This compares with an increase of 41,800 jobs over the 12 months through August 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Maryland businesses have added 234,100 jobs (an increase of 11.9 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.1 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: leisure and hospitality at 26.9 percent (59,900 jobs), professional and business services at 16.1 percent (60,900 jobs) and logging, mining and construction at 15.0 percent (20,800 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

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

EARNINGS

- In August 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Maryland were \$27.33. The average workweek was 34.2 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$934.69.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have fallen by 0.9 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Maryland	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	44,700	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	234,100	15.1 million
Unemployment Rate	August 2016	4.3%	4.9%
	August 2015	5.1%	5.1%
	Recession-Era Peak	7.8%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2015 \$)*	2015	\$75,800	\$55,800
	2014	\$74,100	\$53,700
Poverty Rate*	2015	9.7%	14.7%
	2014	10.1%	15.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	7.2%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	9.7%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance*	2015	6.6%	9.4%
	2013	10.2%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

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

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Maryland increased by 3.2 percent from the second quarter of 2015 to the second quarter of 2016. They are up 17.2 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2012.
- ❑ In July 2016, builders in Maryland broke ground on 13,340 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 17,168 units. That marks an increase of 7.8 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Maryland, goods exports totaled \$836 million in July and \$9.7 billion over the past year, down 6.3 percent from the 12 months ending in July 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 2.0 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Income, poverty and health insurance data are from the American Community Survey (ACS), regarded as the best source for state-level data. National-level ACS data are included to facilitate comparisons and differ from the more commonly cited national data from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

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

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

**** 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/>

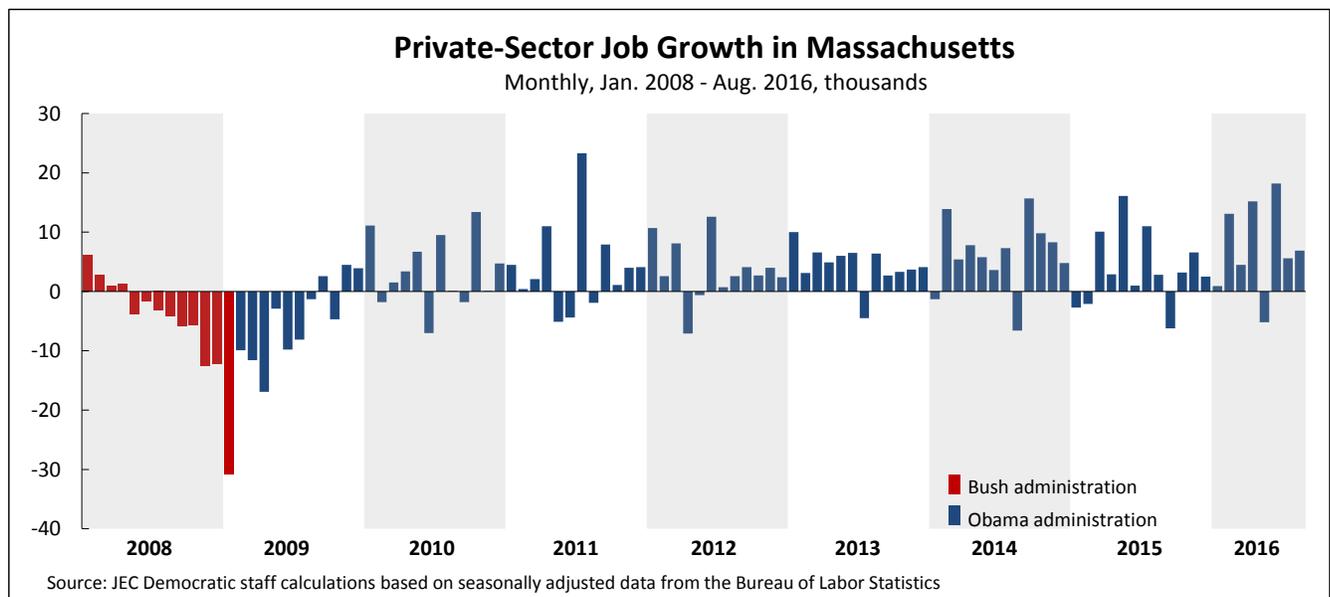


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: MASSACHUSETTS

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through August 2016**
Last updated on September 20th; September data will be released on October 21st*

JOBS

- In August, private-sector employment in Massachusetts grew by 6,900 jobs. Over the past year, Massachusetts businesses have added 65,300 jobs. This compares with an increase of 77,700 jobs over the 12 months through August 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Massachusetts businesses have added 352,100 jobs (an increase of 12.7 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.1 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 41.8 percent (44,500 jobs), professional and business services at 20.2 percent (93,000 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 18.7 percent (56,800 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Massachusetts was 3.9 percent in August 2016, down 0.2 percentage point from July. The rate was 1.0 percentage point below the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.9 percentage point from one year earlier and is 4.9 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.8 percent in January 2010.
- There were 141,700 Massachusetts residents unemployed in August 2016.

EARNINGS

- In August 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Massachusetts were \$30.85. The average workweek was 33.5 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$1,033.48.
- 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

		Massachusetts	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	65,300	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	352,100	15.1 million
Unemployment Rate	August 2016	3.9%	4.9%
	August 2015	4.8%	5.1%
	Recession-Era Peak	8.8%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2015 \$)*	2015	\$70,600	\$55,800
	2014	\$69,200	\$53,700
Poverty Rate*	2015	11.5%	14.7%
	2014	11.6%	15.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	5.3%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	14.3%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance*	2015	2.8%	9.4%
	2013	3.7%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

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

HOUSING

- ▣ Home prices in Massachusetts increased by 4.4 percent from the second quarter of 2015 to the second quarter of 2016. They are up 21.1 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2012.
- ▣ In July 2016, builders in Massachusetts broke ground on 21,130 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 16,623 units. That marks an increase of 19.5 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ▣ In Massachusetts, goods exports totaled \$2.1 billion in July and \$26.2 billion over the past year, up 9.7 percent from the 12 months ending in July 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ▣ Exports over the past 12 months are up 7.8 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Income, poverty and health insurance data are from the American Community Survey (ACS), regarded as the best source for state-level data. National-level ACS data are included to facilitate comparisons and differ from the more commonly cited national data from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

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

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

**** 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/>

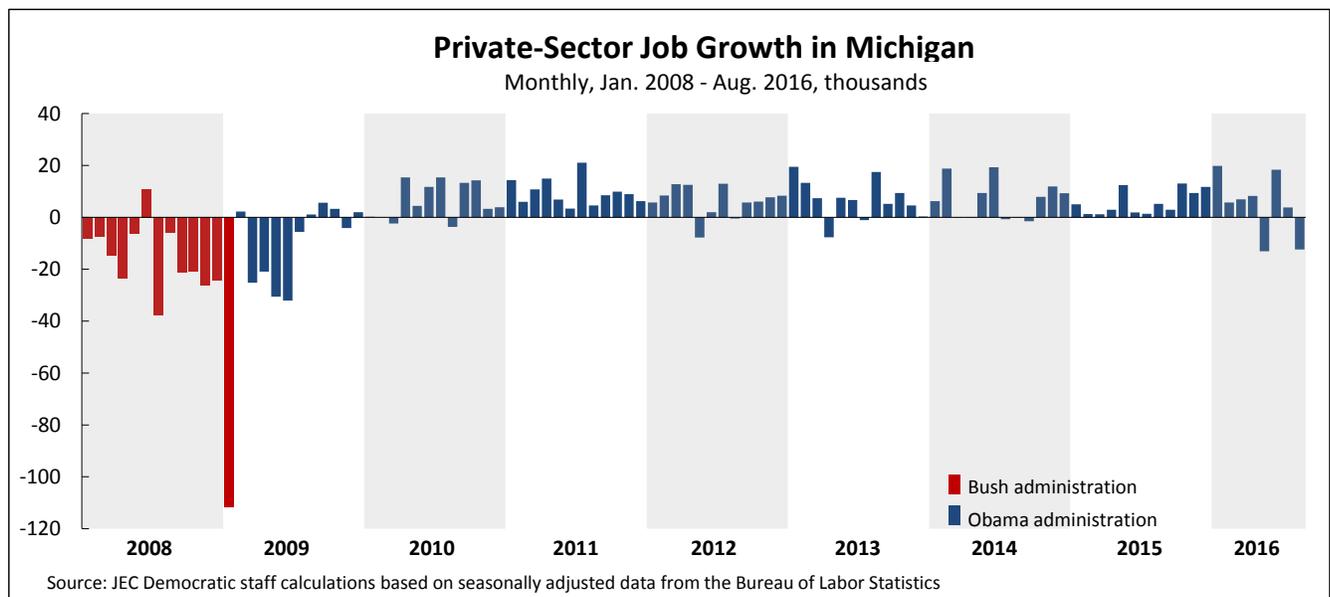


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: MICHIGAN

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through August 2016**
Last updated on September 20th; September data will be released on October 21st*

JOBS

- In August, private-sector employment in Michigan fell by 12,400 jobs. Over the past year, Michigan businesses have added 74,200 jobs. This compares with an increase of 58,900 jobs over the 12 months through August 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Michigan businesses have added 533,400 jobs (an increase of 16.7 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.1 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: manufacturing at 31.3 percent (142,400 jobs), professional and business services at 29.6 percent (151,400 jobs) and construction at 26.9 percent (32,000 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Michigan was 4.5 percent in August 2016, holding constant from July. The rate was 0.4 percentage point below the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.6 percentage point from one year earlier and is 10.4 percentage points below its recent peak of 14.9 percent in June 2009.
- There were 216,400 Michigan residents unemployed in August 2016.

EARNINGS

- In August 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Michigan were \$23.91. The average workweek was 34.5 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$824.90.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have fallen 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

		Michigan	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	74,200	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	533,400	15.1 million
Unemployment Rate	August 2016	4.5%	4.9%
	August 2015	5.1%	5.1%
	Recession-Era Peak	14.9%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2015 \$)*	2015	\$51,100	\$55,800
	2014	\$49,900	\$53,700
Poverty Rate*	2015	15.8%	14.7%
	2014	16.2%	15.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	5.3%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	2.2%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance*	2015	6.1%	9.4%
	2013	11.0%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

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

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Michigan increased by 5.3 percent from the second quarter of 2015 to the second quarter of 2016. They are up 41.1 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- ❑ In July 2016, builders in Michigan broke ground on 30,210 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 23,537 units. That marks an increase of 39.6 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Michigan, goods exports totaled \$4.1 billion in July and \$53.8 billion over the past year, up 6.4 percent from the 12 months ending in July 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 60.4 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Income, poverty and health insurance data are from the American Community Survey (ACS), regarded as the best source for state-level data. National-level ACS data are included to facilitate comparisons and differ from the more commonly cited national data from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

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

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

**** 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/>

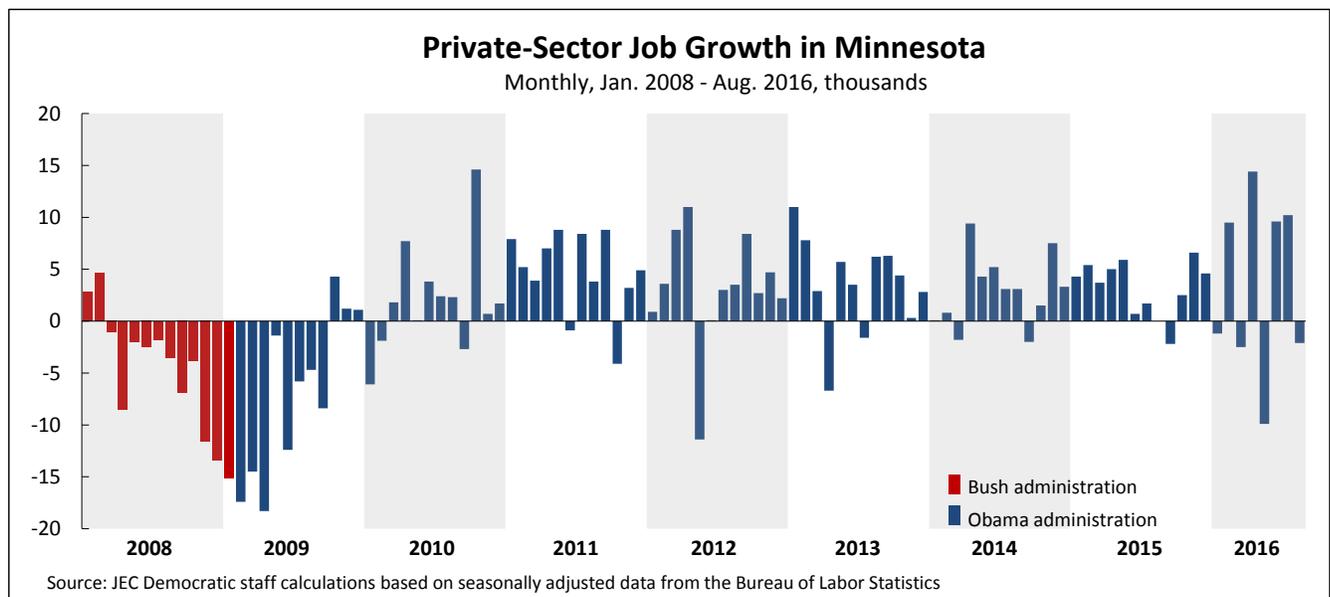


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: MINNESOTA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through August 2016**
Last updated on September 20th; September data will be released on October 21st*

JOBS

- In August, private-sector employment in Minnesota fell by 2,100 jobs. Over the past year, Minnesota businesses have added 39,500 jobs. This compares with an increase of 37,000 jobs over the 12 months through August 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Minnesota businesses have added 270,100 jobs (an increase of 12.2 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.1 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 37.1 percent (32,400 jobs), education and health services at 17.0 percent (77,600 jobs) and professional and business services at 14.9 percent (46,400 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Minnesota was 4.0 percent in August 2016, up 0.1 percentage point from July. The rate was 0.9 percentage point below the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is up 0.4 percentage point from one year earlier but remains 4.1 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.1 percent in June 2009.
- There were 121,400 Minnesota residents unemployed in August 2016.

EARNINGS

- In August 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Minnesota were \$26.83. The average workweek was 34.3 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$920.27.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 2.2 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Minnesota	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	39,500	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	270,100	15.1 million
Unemployment Rate	August 2016	4.0%	4.9%
	August 2015	3.6%	5.1%
	Recession-Era Peak	8.1%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2015 \$)*	2015	\$63,500	\$55,800
	2014	\$61,500	\$53,700
Poverty Rate*	2015	10.2%	14.7%
	2014	11.5%	15.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	5.5%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	10.5%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance*	2015	4.5%	9.4%
	2013	8.2%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

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

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Minnesota increased by 4.8 percent from the second quarter of 2015 to the second quarter of 2016. They are up 28.8 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- ❑ In July 2016, builders in Minnesota broke ground on 21,550 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 18,758 units. That marks an increase of 3.7 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Minnesota, goods exports totaled \$1.5 billion in July and \$19.4 billion over the past year, down 2.2 percent from the 12 months ending in July 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 21.1 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Income, poverty and health insurance data are from the American Community Survey (ACS), regarded as the best source for state-level data. National-level ACS data are included to facilitate comparisons and differ from the more commonly cited national data from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

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

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

**** 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/>

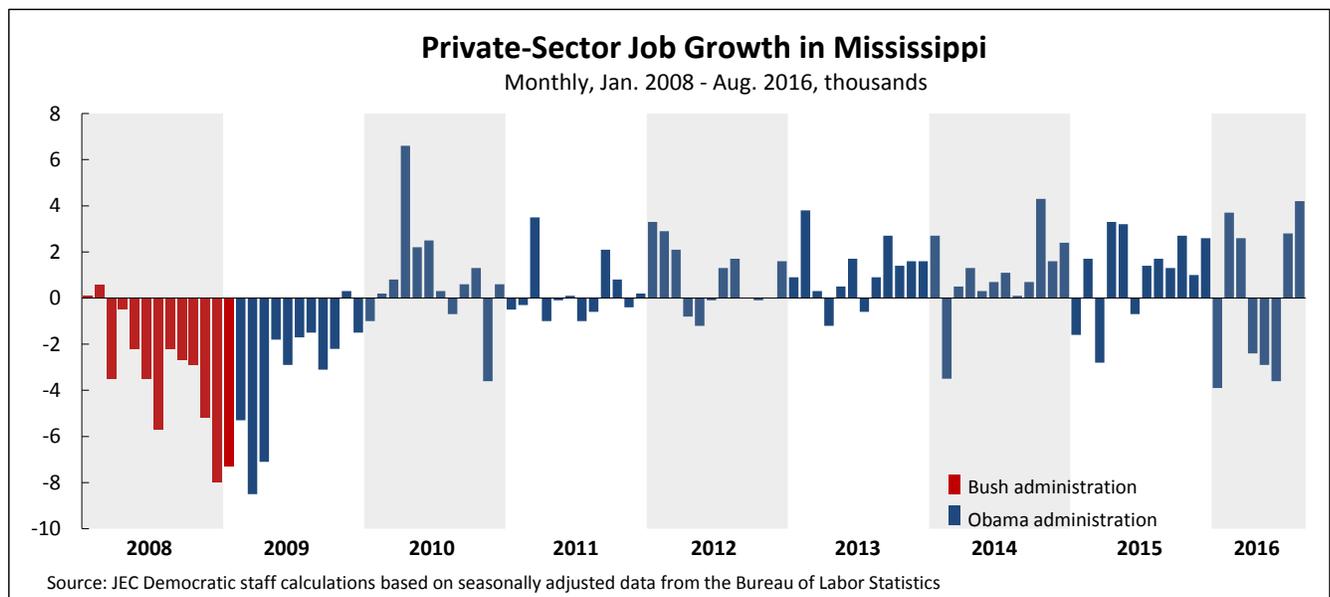


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: MISSISSIPPI

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through August 2016**
Last updated on September 20th; September data will be released on October 21st*

JOBS

- In August, private-sector employment in Mississippi grew by 4,200 jobs. Over the past year, Mississippi businesses have added 8,100 jobs. This compares with an increase of 15,200 jobs over the 12 months through August 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Mississippi businesses have added 64,200 jobs (an increase of 7.7 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.1 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 14.9 percent (13,100 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 13.4 percent (15,800 jobs) and trade, transportation and utilities at 8.8 percent (18,700 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Mississippi was 6.0 percent in August 2016, holding constant from July. The rate was 1.1 percentage points above the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.3 percentage point from one year earlier and is 4.8 percentage points below its recent peak of 10.8 percent in March 2010.
- There were 76,000 Mississippi residents unemployed in August 2016.

EARNINGS

- In August 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Mississippi were \$19.91. The average workweek was 34.6 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$688.89.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have fallen by 0.5 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Mississippi	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	8,100	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	64,200	15.1 million
Unemployment Rate	August 2016	6.0%	4.9%
	August 2015	6.3%	5.1%
	Recession-Era Peak	10.8%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2015 \$)*	2015	\$40,600	\$55,800
	2014	\$39,700	\$53,700
Poverty Rate*	2015	22.0%	14.7%
	2014	21.5%	15.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	6.2%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	4.7%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance*	2015	12.7%	9.4%
	2013	17.1%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

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

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Mississippi increased by 1.7 percent from the second quarter of 2015 to the second quarter of 2016. They are up 11.2 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- ❑ In July 2016, builders in Mississippi broke ground on 7,220 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 7,386 units. That marks an increase of 24.5 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Mississippi, goods exports totaled \$861 million in July and \$10.7 billion over the past year, up 0.6 percent from the 12 months ending in July 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 63.9 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Income, poverty and health insurance data are from the American Community Survey (ACS), regarded as the best source for state-level data. National-level ACS data are included to facilitate comparisons and differ from the more commonly cited national data from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

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

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

**** 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/>

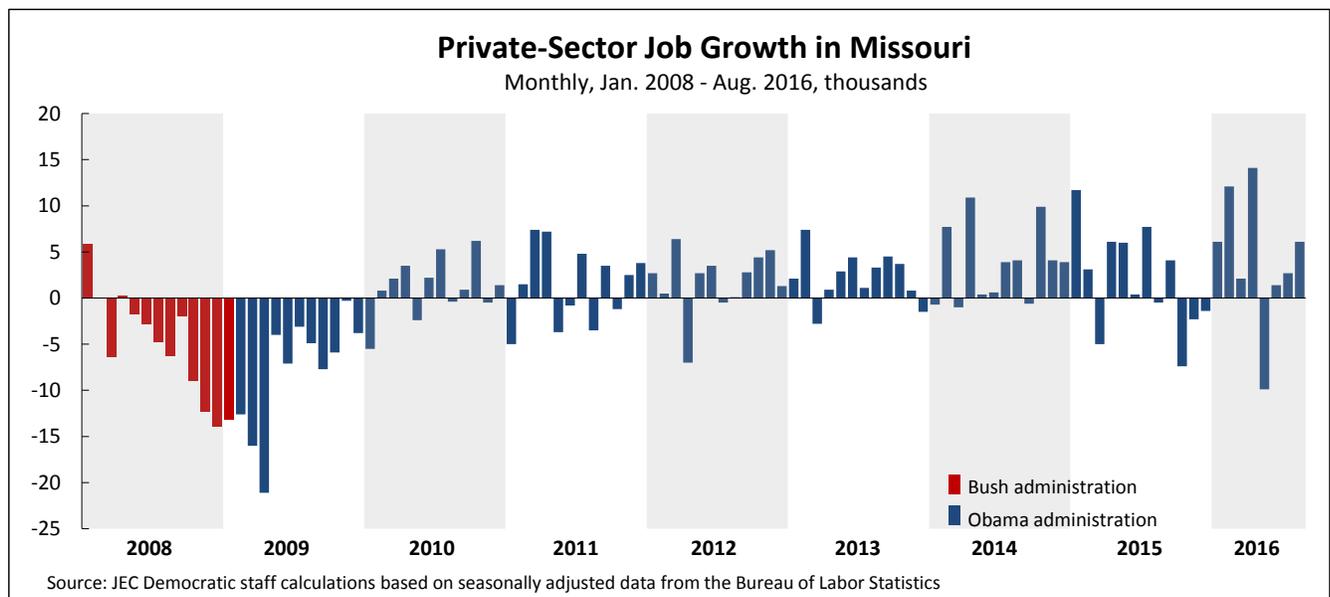


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: MISSOURI

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through August 2016**
Last updated on September 20th; September data will be released on October 21st*

JOBS

- In August, private-sector employment in Missouri grew by 6,100 jobs. Over the past year, Missouri businesses have added 27,700 jobs. This compares with an increase of 46,800 jobs over the 12 months through August 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Missouri businesses have added 184,100 jobs (an increase of 8.4 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.1 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 21.8 percent (68,500 jobs), education and health services at 10.2 percent (41,900 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 9.6 percent (26,100 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Missouri was 5.1 percent in August 2016, up 0.4 percentage point from July. The rate was 0.2 percentage point above the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is up 0.4 percentage point from one year earlier but remains 4.7 percentage points below its recent peak of 9.8 percent in February 2010.
- There were 158,000 Missouri residents unemployed in August 2016.

EARNINGS

- In August 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Missouri were \$22.27. The average workweek was 33.2 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$739.36.
- 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

		Missouri	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	27,700	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	184,100	15.1 million
Unemployment Rate	August 2016	5.1%	4.9%
	August 2015	4.7%	5.1%
	Recession-Era Peak	9.8%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2015 \$)*	2015	\$50,200	\$55,800
	2014	\$48,400	\$53,700
Poverty Rate*	2015	14.8%	14.7%
	2014	15.5%	15.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	4.8%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	7.3%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance*	2015	9.8%	9.4%
	2013	13.0%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

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

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Missouri increased by 5.3 percent from the second quarter of 2015 to the second quarter of 2016. They are up 21.1 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- ❑ In July 2016, builders in Missouri broke ground on 15,900 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 18,451 units. That marks an increase of 24.5 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Missouri, goods exports totaled \$1.1 billion in July and \$14.1 billion over the past year, up 3.7 percent from the 12 months ending in July 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 44.1 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Income, poverty and health insurance data are from the American Community Survey (ACS), regarded as the best source for state-level data. National-level ACS data are included to facilitate comparisons and differ from the more commonly cited national data from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

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

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

**** 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/>

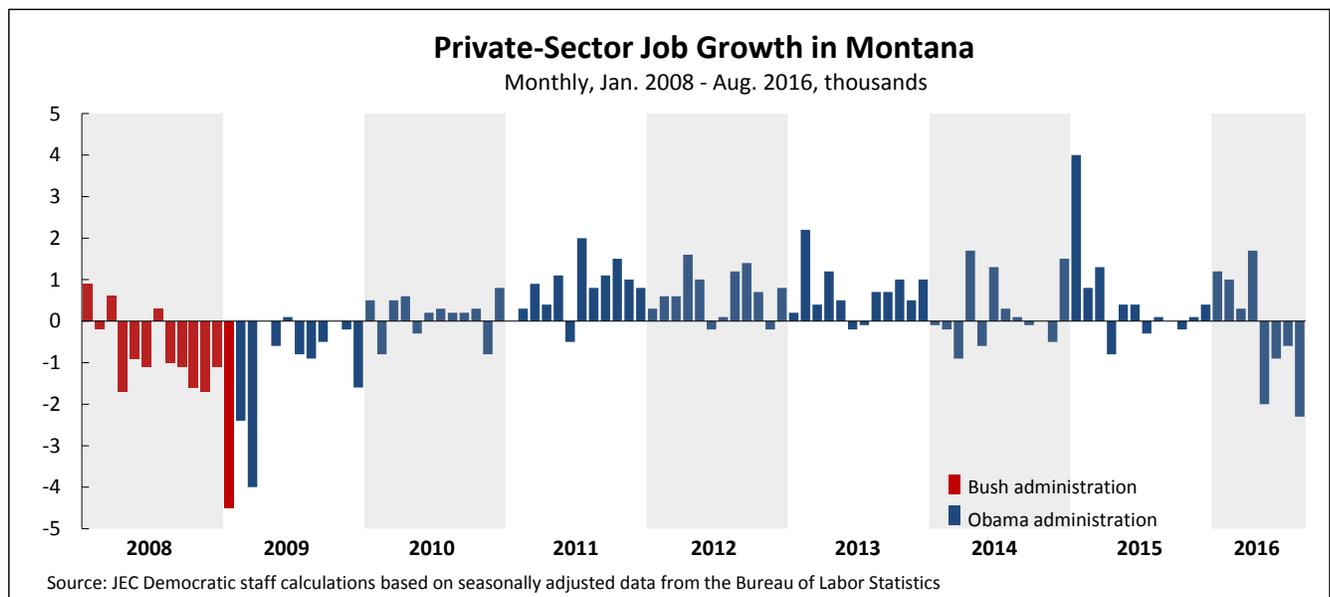


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: MONTANA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through August 2016**
Last updated on September 20th; September data will be released on October 21st*

JOBS

- In August, private-sector employment in Montana fell by 2,300 jobs. Over the past year, Montana businesses have shed 1,300 jobs. This compares with an increase of 6,800 jobs over the 12 months through August 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Montana businesses have added 34,500 jobs (an increase of 10.3 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.1 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: manufacturing at 18.6 percent (3,100 jobs), education and health services at 16.6 percent (10,500 jobs) and financial activities at 14.6 percent (3,100 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Montana was 4.3 percent in August 2016, up 0.1 percentage point from July. The rate was 0.6 percentage point below the national rate of 4.9 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 22,600 Montana residents unemployed in August 2016.

EARNINGS

- In August 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Montana were \$22.20. The average workweek was 33.4 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$741.48.
- 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

		Montana	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	-1,300	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	34,500	15.1 million
Unemployment Rate	August 2016	4.3%	4.9%
	August 2015	4.1%	5.1%
	Recession-Era Peak	7.4%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2015 \$)*	2015	\$49,500	\$55,800
	2014	\$46,400	\$53,700
Poverty Rate*	2015	14.6%	14.7%
	2014	15.4%	15.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	5.2%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	3.8%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance*	2015	11.6%	9.4%
	2013	16.5%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

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

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Montana increased by 6.2 percent from the second quarter of 2015 to the second quarter of 2016. They are up 27.3 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- ❑ In July 2016, builders in Montana broke ground on 3,390 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 3,608 units. That marks an increase of 5.0 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Montana, goods exports totaled \$88 million in July and \$1.3 billion over the past year, down 3.0 percent from the 12 months ending in July 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 25.3 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Income, poverty and health insurance data are from the American Community Survey (ACS), regarded as the best source for state-level data. National-level ACS data are included to facilitate comparisons and differ from the more commonly cited national data from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

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

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

**** 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/>

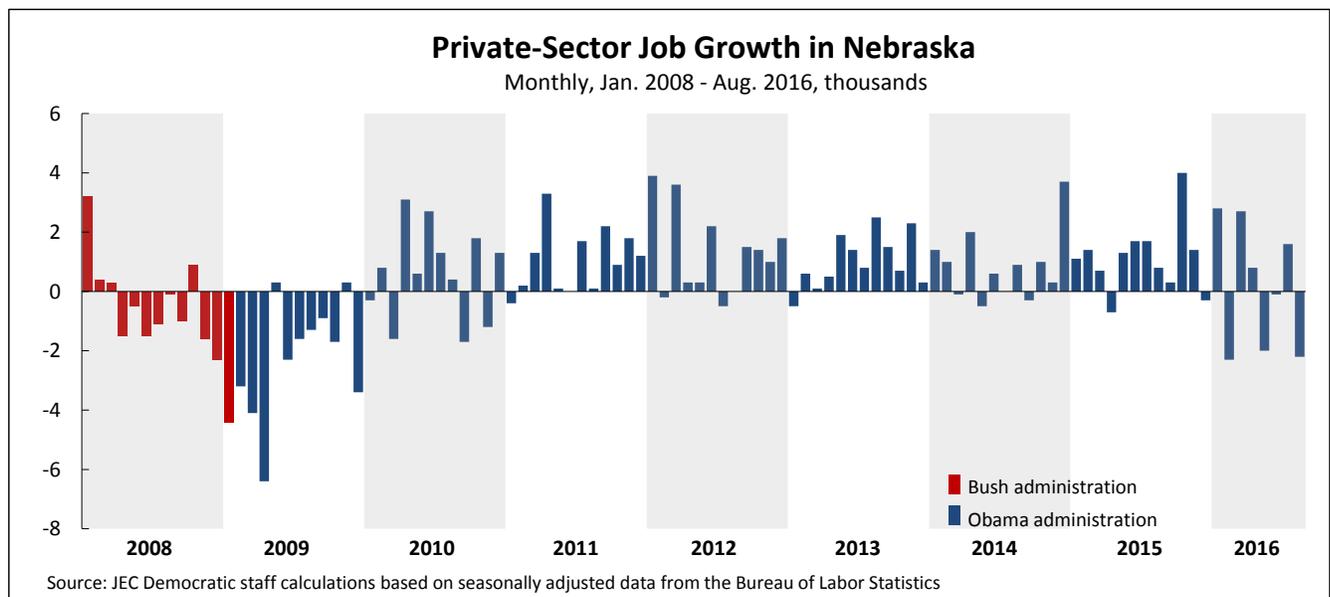


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: NEBRASKA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through August 2016**
Last updated on September 20th; September data will be released on October 21st*

JOBS

- In August, private-sector employment in Nebraska fell by 2,200 jobs. Over the past year, Nebraska businesses have added 6,700 jobs. This compares with an increase of 12,700 jobs over the 12 months through August 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Nebraska businesses have added 71,200 jobs (an increase of 9.2 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.1 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 20.0 percent (19,900 jobs), logging, mining and construction at 14.7 percent (6,400 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 13.5 percent (10,800 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Nebraska was 3.2 percent in August 2016, up 0.1 percentage point from July. The rate was 1.7 percentage points below the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is up 0.2 percentage point from one year earlier but remains 1.6 percentage points below its recent peak of 4.8 percent in March 2010.
- There were 32,300 Nebraska residents unemployed in August 2016.

EARNINGS

- In August 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Nebraska were \$23.08. The average workweek was 34.1 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$787.03.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 1.5 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Nebraska	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	6,700	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	71,200	15.1 million
Unemployment Rate	August 2016	3.2%	4.9%
	August 2015	3.0%	5.1%
	Recession-Era Peak	4.8%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2015 \$)*	2015	\$55,000	\$55,800
	2014	\$52,700	\$53,700
Poverty Rate*	2015	12.6%	14.7%
	2014	12.4%	15.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	3.4%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	3.8%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance*	2015	8.2%	9.4%
	2013	11.3%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

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

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Nebraska increased by 4.1 percent from the second quarter of 2015 to the second quarter of 2016. They are up 23.6 percent since their recent low in the fourth quarter of 2010.
- ❑ In July 2016, builders in Nebraska broke ground on 8,140 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 8,033 units. That marks an increase of 11.3 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Nebraska, goods exports totaled \$546 million in July and \$6.3 billion over the past year, down 7.7 percent from the 12 months ending in July 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 24.5 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Income, poverty and health insurance data are from the American Community Survey (ACS), regarded as the best source for state-level data. National-level ACS data are included to facilitate comparisons and differ from the more commonly cited national data from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

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

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

**** 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/>

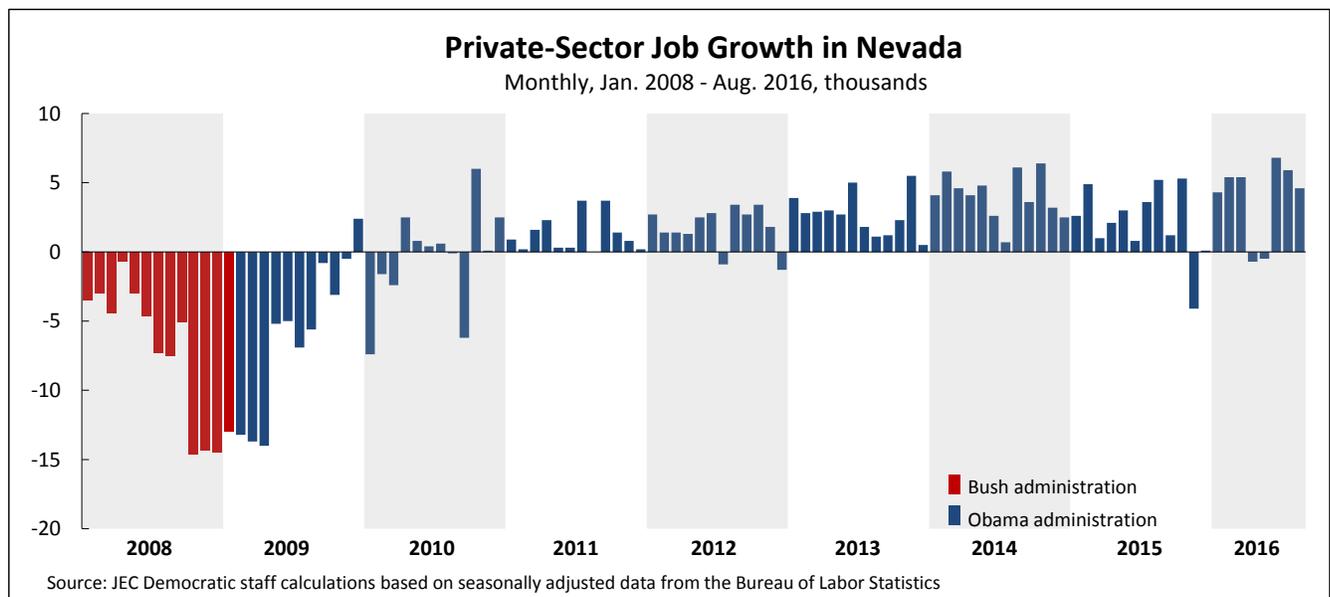


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: NEVADA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through August 2016**
Last updated on September 20th; September data will be released on October 21st*

JOBS

- In August, private-sector employment in Nevada grew by 4,600 jobs. Over the past year, Nevada businesses have added 33,700 jobs. This compares with an increase of 38,900 jobs over the 12 months through August 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Nevada businesses have added 178,900 jobs (an increase of 18.6 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.1 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 29.7 percent (39,700 jobs), education and health services at 26.9 percent (27,000 jobs) and construction at 24.7 percent (15,200 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Nevada was 6.3 percent in August 2016, down 0.2 percentage point from July. The rate was 1.4 percentage points above the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.3 percentage point from one year earlier and is 7.4 percentage points below its recent peak of 13.7 percent in November 2010.
- There were 90,100 Nevada residents unemployed in August 2016.

EARNINGS

- In August 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Nevada were \$22.06. The average workweek was 34.5 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$761.07.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have fallen by 1.3 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Nevada	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	33,700	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	178,900	15.1 million
Unemployment Rate	August 2016	6.3%	4.9%
	August 2015	6.6%	5.1%
	Recession-Era Peak	13.7%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2015 \$)*	2015	\$52,400	\$55,800
	2014	\$51,500	\$53,700
Poverty Rate*	2015	14.7%	14.7%
	2014	15.2%	15.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	5.8%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	7.7%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance*	2015	12.3%	9.4%
	2013	20.7%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

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

HOUSING

- ▣ Home prices in Nevada increased by 9.6 percent from the second quarter of 2015 to the second quarter of 2016. They are up 84.4 percent since their recent low in the fourth quarter of 2011.
- ▣ In July 2016, builders in Nevada broke ground on 18,560 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 15,602 units. That marks an increase of 13.6 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ▣ In Nevada, goods exports totaled \$799 million in July and \$8.9 billion over the past year, up 14.5 percent from the 12 months ending in July 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ▣ Exports over the past 12 months are up 51.8 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Income, poverty and health insurance data are from the American Community Survey (ACS), regarded as the best source for state-level data. National-level ACS data are included to facilitate comparisons and differ from the more commonly cited national data from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

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

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

**** 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/>

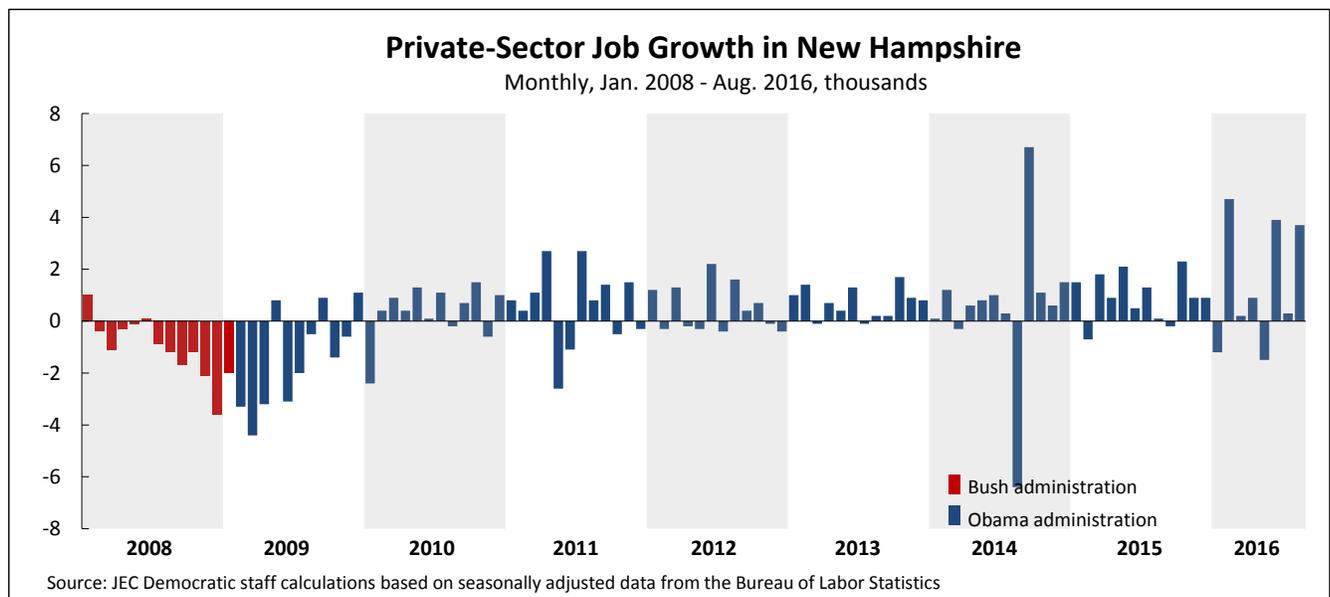


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: NEW HAMPSHIRE

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through August 2016**
Last updated on September 20th; September data will be released on October 21st*

JOBS

- In August, private-sector employment in New Hampshire grew by 3,700 jobs. Over the past year, New Hampshire businesses have added 14,900 jobs. This compares with an increase of 17,400 jobs over the 12 months through August 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, New Hampshire businesses have added 56,800 jobs (an increase of 10.8 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.1 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 26.7 percent (16,800 jobs), construction at 20.3 percent (4,300 jobs) and other services at 18.6 percent (4,100 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in New Hampshire was 3.0 percent in August 2016, up 0.1 percentage point from July. The rate was 1.9 percentage points below the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.3 percentage point from one year earlier and is 3.6 percentage points below its recent peak of 6.6 percent in July 2009.
- There were 22,500 New Hampshire residents unemployed in August 2016.

EARNINGS

- In August 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in New Hampshire were \$25.33. The average workweek was 34.0 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$861.22.
- 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

		New Hampshire	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	14,900	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	56,800	15.1 million
Unemployment Rate	August 2016	3.0%	4.9%
	August 2015	3.3%	5.1%
	Recession-Era Peak	6.6%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2015 \$)*	2015	\$70,300	\$55,800
	2014	\$66,600	\$53,700
Poverty Rate*	2015	8.2%	14.7%
	2014	9.2%	15.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	3.7%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	4.1%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance*	2015	6.3%	9.4%
	2013	10.7%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

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

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in New Hampshire increased by 6.1 percent from the second quarter of 2015 to the second quarter of 2016. They are up 19.5 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2012.
- ❑ In July 2016, builders in New Hampshire broke ground on 4,110 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 3,626 units. That marks an increase of 29.6 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In New Hampshire, goods exports totaled \$307 million in July and \$4.0 billion over the past year, up 4.3 percent from the 12 months ending in July 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 28.0 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Income, poverty and health insurance data are from the American Community Survey (ACS), regarded as the best source for state-level data. National-level ACS data are included to facilitate comparisons and differ from the more commonly cited national data from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

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

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

**** 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/>

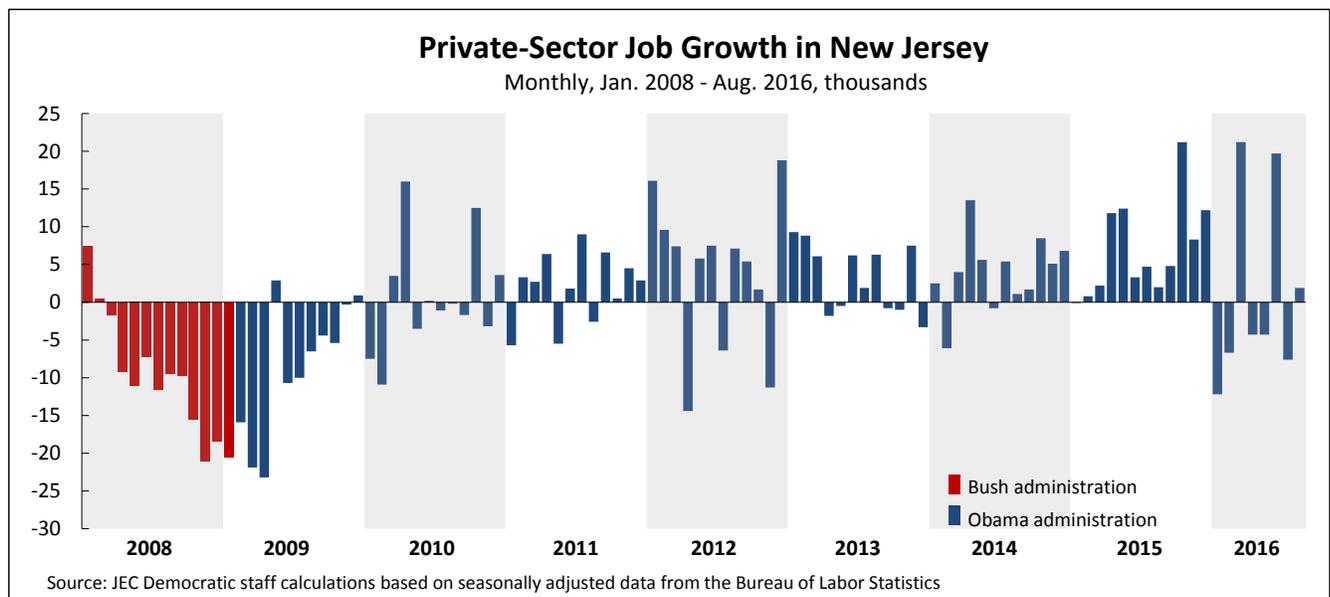


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: NEW JERSEY

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through August 2016**
Last updated on September 20th; September data will be released on October 21st*

JOBS

- In August, private-sector employment in New Jersey grew by 1,900 jobs. Over the past year, New Jersey businesses have added 54,200 jobs. This compares with an increase of 59,200 jobs over the 12 months through August 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, New Jersey businesses have added 274,600 jobs (an increase of 8.6 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.1 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 17.4 percent (22,700 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 12.5 percent (41,300 jobs) and professional and business services at 11.6 percent (68,000 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in New Jersey was 5.3 percent in August 2016, up 0.1 percentage point from July. The rate was 0.4 percentage point above the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment held constant from one year earlier and is 4.5 percentage points below its recent peak of 9.8 percent in January 2010.
- There were 242,500 New Jersey residents unemployed in August 2016.

EARNINGS

- In August 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in New Jersey were \$28.03. The average workweek was 33.8 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$947.41.
- 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

		New Jersey	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	54,200	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	274,600	15.1 million
Unemployment Rate	August 2016	5.3%	4.9%
	August 2015	5.3%	5.1%
	Recession-Era Peak	9.8%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2015 \$)*	2015	\$72,200	\$55,800
	2014	\$72,000	\$53,700
Poverty Rate*	2015	10.8%	14.7%
	2014	11.1%	15.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	5.4%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	1.4%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance*	2015	8.7%	9.4%
	2013	13.2%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

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

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in New Jersey increased by 3.4 percent from the second quarter of 2015 to the second quarter of 2016. They are up 10.2 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2012.
- ❑ In July 2016, builders in New Jersey broke ground on 25,220 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 28,813 units. That marks an increase of 12.4 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In New Jersey, goods exports totaled \$2.8 billion in July and \$31.6 billion over the past year, down 3.4 percent from the 12 months ending in July 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 12.3 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Income, poverty and health insurance data are from the American Community Survey (ACS), regarded as the best source for state-level data. National-level ACS data are included to facilitate comparisons and differ from the more commonly cited national data from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

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

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

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

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

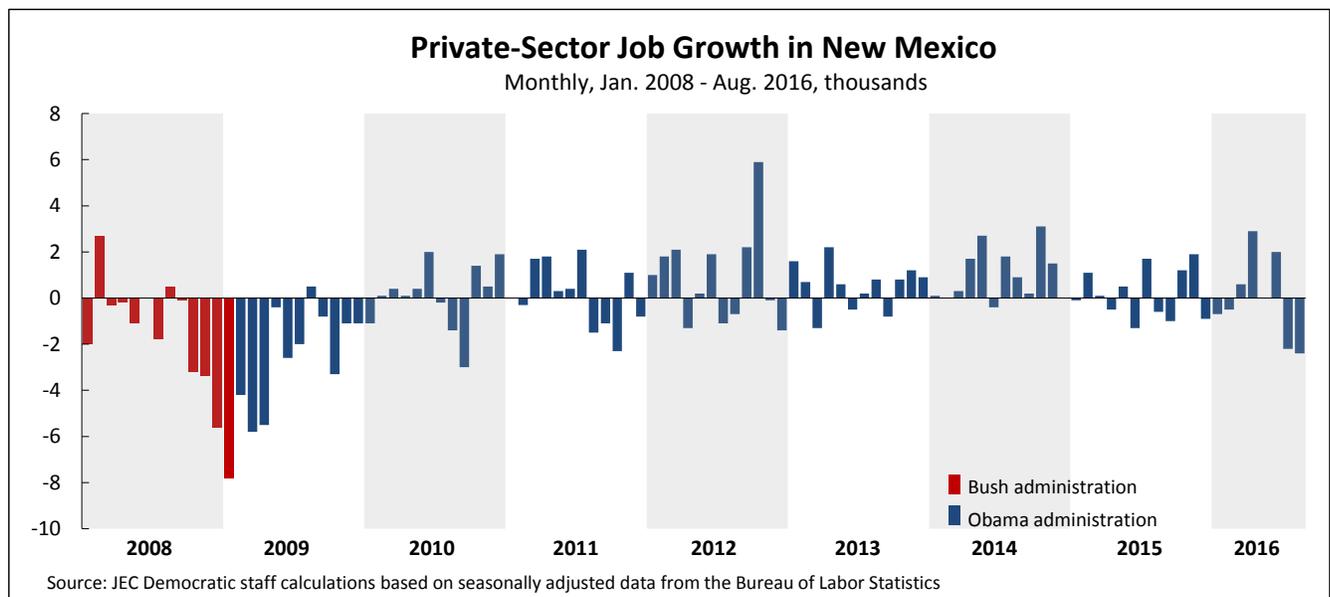


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: NEW MEXICO

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through August 2016**
Last updated on September 20th; September data will be released on October 21st*

JOBS

- In August, private-sector employment in New Mexico fell by 2,400 jobs. Over the past year, New Mexico businesses have added 900 jobs. This compares with an increase of 5,700 jobs over the 12 months through August 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, New Mexico businesses have added 34,100 jobs (an increase of 5.7 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.1 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: education and health services at 18.9 percent (22,500 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 13.7 percent (11,400 jobs) and trade, transportation and utilities at 2.9 percent (3,800 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in New Mexico was 6.6 percent in August 2016, up 0.2 percentage point from July. The rate was 1.7 percentage points above the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is up 0.1 percentage point from one year earlier but remains 1.7 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.3 percent in July 2010.
- There were 61,300 New Mexico residents unemployed in August 2016.

EARNINGS

- In August 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in New Mexico were \$20.51. The average workweek was 33.5 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$687.09.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have fallen by 0.1 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		New Mexico	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	900	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	34,100	15.1 million
Unemployment Rate	August 2016	6.6%	4.9%
	August 2015	6.5%	5.1%
	Recession-Era Peak	8.3%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2015 \$)*	2015	\$45,400	\$55,800
	2014	\$44,800	\$53,700
Poverty Rate*	2015	20.4%	14.7%
	2014	21.3%	15.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	5.5%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	6.7%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance*	2015	10.9%	9.4%
	2013	18.6%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

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

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in New Mexico increased by 2.9 percent from the second quarter of 2015 to the second quarter of 2016. They are up 10.9 percent since their recent low in the fourth quarter of 2011.
- ❑ In July 2016, builders in New Mexico broke ground on 3,930 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 4,229 units. That marks a decrease of 6.3 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In New Mexico, goods exports totaled \$286 million in July and \$3.8 billion over the past year, down 0.8 percent from the 12 months ending in July 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 188.6 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Income, poverty and health insurance data are from the American Community Survey (ACS), regarded as the best source for state-level data. National-level ACS data are included to facilitate comparisons and differ from the more commonly cited national data from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

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

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

**** 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>

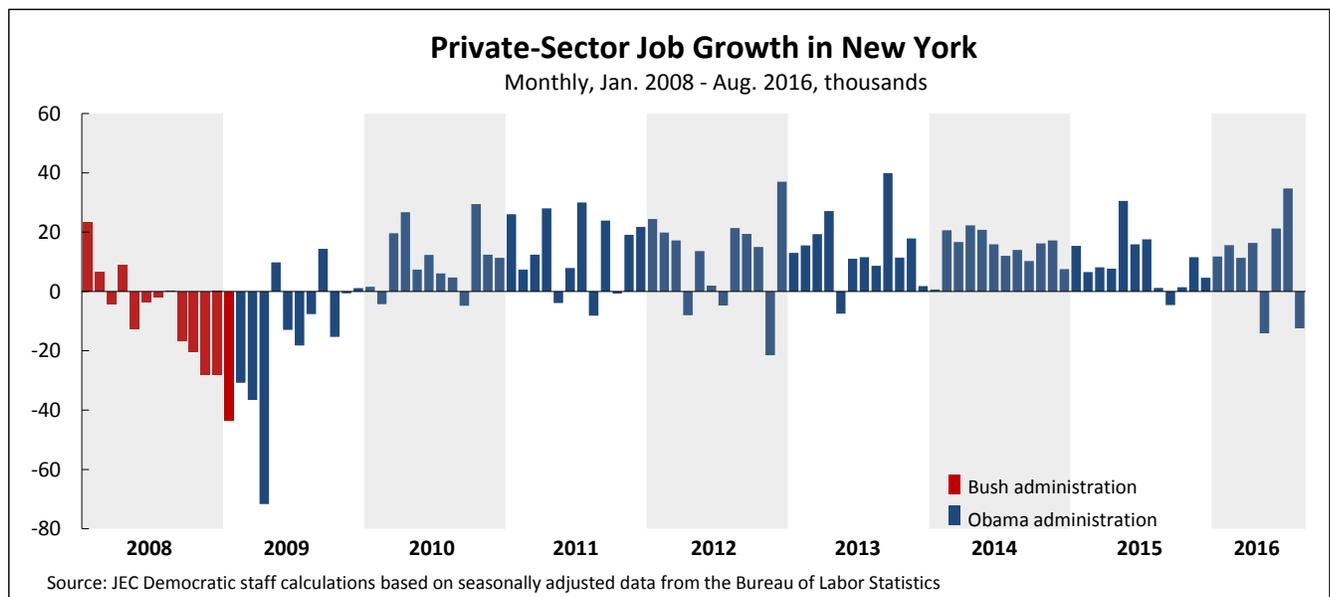


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: NEW YORK

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through August 2016**
Last updated on September 20th; September data will be released on October 21st*

JOBS

- In August, private-sector employment in New York fell by 12,400 jobs. Over the past year, New York businesses have added 97,500 jobs. This compares with an increase of 154,100 jobs over the 12 months through August 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, New York businesses have added 968,900 jobs (an increase of 13.9 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.1 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: leisure and hospitality at 27.3 percent (197,000 jobs), construction at 18.5 percent (56,700 jobs) and education and health services at 17.7 percent (294,600 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in New York was 4.8 percent in August 2016, up 0.1 percentage point from July. The rate was 0.1 percentage point below the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.2 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 461,400 New York residents unemployed in August 2016.

EARNINGS

- In August 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in New York were \$29.08. The average workweek was 33.7 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$980.00.
- 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

		New York	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	97,500	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	968,900	15.1 million
Unemployment Rate	August 2016	4.8%	4.9%
	August 2015	5.0%	5.1%
	Recession-Era Peak	8.9%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2015 \$)*	2015	\$60,900	\$55,800
	2014	\$58,900	\$53,700
Poverty Rate*	2015	15.4%	14.7%
	2014	15.9%	15.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	3.7%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	5.2%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance*	2015	7.1%	9.4%
	2013	10.7%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

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

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in New York increased by 2.8 percent from the second quarter of 2015 to the second quarter of 2016. They are up 10.8 percent since their recent low in the fourth quarter of 2011.
- ❑ In July 2016, builders in New York broke ground on 46,720 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 38,148 units. That marks a decrease of 29.1 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In New York, goods exports totaled \$5.3 billion in July and \$74.2 billion over the past year, down 8.2 percent from the 12 months ending in July 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 25.5 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Income, poverty and health insurance data are from the American Community Survey (ACS), regarded as the best source for state-level data. National-level ACS data are included to facilitate comparisons and differ from the more commonly cited national data from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

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

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

**** 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>

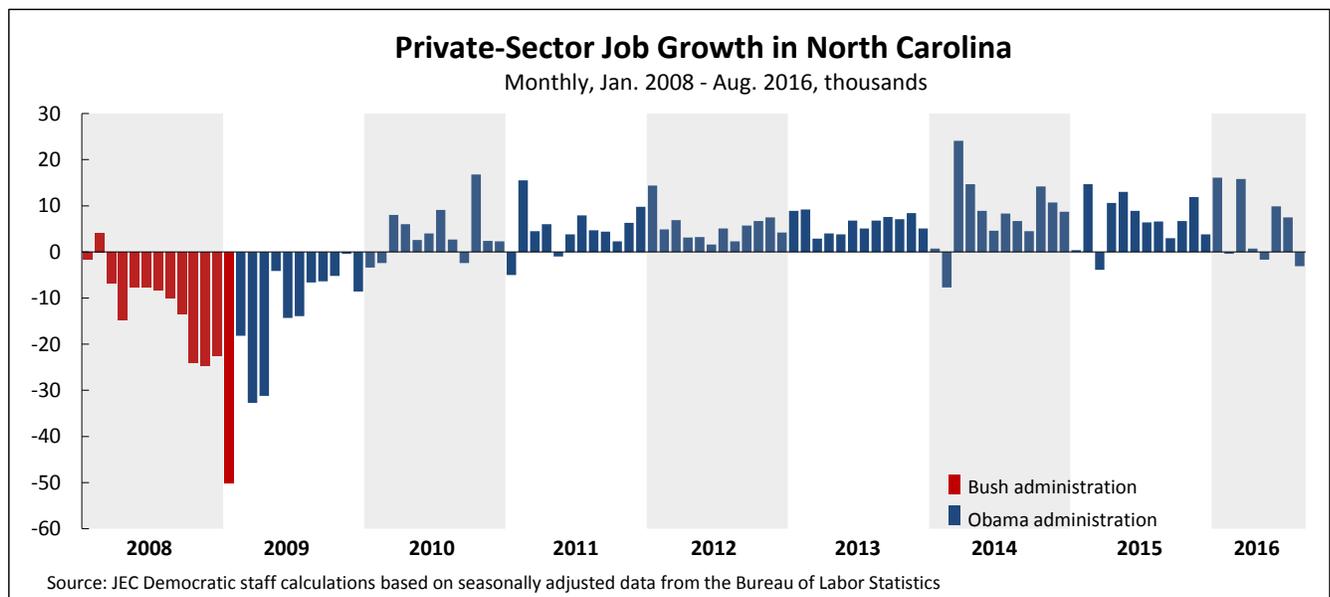


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: NORTH CAROLINA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through August 2016**
Last updated on September 20th; September data will be released on October 21st*

JOBS

- In August, private-sector employment in North Carolina fell by 3,100 jobs. Over the past year, North Carolina businesses have added 70,200 jobs. This compares with an increase of 94,800 jobs over the 12 months through August 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, North Carolina businesses have added 477,300 jobs (an increase of 15.3 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.1 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 31.0 percent (146,500 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 20.5 percent (79,400 jobs) and trade, transportation and utilities at 15.4 percent (109,400 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in North Carolina was 4.6 percent in August 2016, down 0.1 percentage point from July. The rate was 0.3 percentage point below the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.1 percentage points from one year earlier and is 6.7 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.3 percent in March 2010.
- There were 221,700 North Carolina residents unemployed in August 2016.

EARNINGS

- In August 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in North Carolina were \$23.47. The average workweek was 34.5 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$809.72.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 3.0 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		North Carolina	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	70,200	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	477,300	15.1 million
Unemployment Rate	August 2016	4.6%	4.9%
	August 2015	5.7%	5.1%
	Recession-Era Peak	11.3%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2015 \$)*	2015	\$47,800	\$55,800
	2014	\$46,600	\$53,700
Poverty Rate*	2015	16.4%	14.7%
	2014	17.2%	15.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	3.2%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	8.0%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance*	2015	11.2%	9.4%
	2013	15.6%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

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

HOUSING

- ▣ Home prices in North Carolina increased by 5.8 percent from the second quarter of 2015 to the second quarter of 2016. They are up 22.5 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- ▣ In July 2016, builders in North Carolina broke ground on 75,950 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 54,736 units. That marks an increase of 7.1 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ▣ In North Carolina, goods exports totaled \$2.4 billion in July and \$29.6 billion over the past year, up 0.3 percent from the 12 months ending in July 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ▣ Exports over the past 12 months are up 31.9 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Income, poverty and health insurance data are from the American Community Survey (ACS), regarded as the best source for state-level data. National-level ACS data are included to facilitate comparisons and differ from the more commonly cited national data from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

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

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

**** 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>

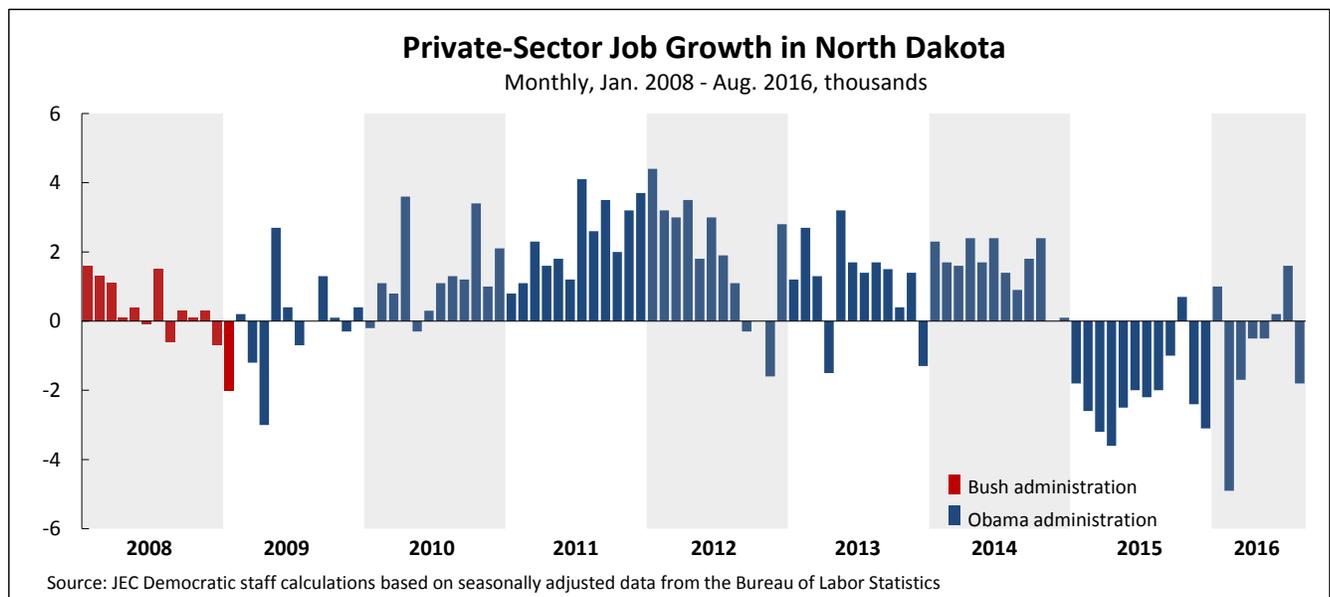


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: NORTH DAKOTA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through August 2016**
Last updated on September 20th; September data will be released on October 21st*

JOBS

- In August, private-sector employment in North Dakota fell by 1,800 jobs. Over the past year, North Dakota businesses have shed 12,400 jobs. This compares with a decrease of 15,600 jobs over the 12 months through August 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, North Dakota businesses have added 65,300 jobs (an increase of 22.5 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.1 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: mining and logging at 91.8 percent (7,800 jobs), construction at 48.8 percent (10,400 jobs) and professional and business services at 29.1 percent (8,300 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in North Dakota was 3.1 percent in August 2016, down 0.1 percentage point from July. The rate was 1.8 percentage points below the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is up 0.4 percentage point from one year earlier but remains 1.2 percentage points below its recent peak of 4.3 percent in May 2009.
- There were 13,000 North Dakota residents unemployed in August 2016.

EARNINGS

- In August 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in North Dakota were \$25.68. The average workweek was 34.8 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$893.66.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have fallen by 0.5 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		North Dakota	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	-12,400	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	65,300	15.1 million
Unemployment Rate	August 2016	3.1%	4.9%
	August 2015	2.7%	5.1%
	Recession-Era Peak	4.3%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2015 \$)*	2015	\$60,600	\$55,800
	2014	\$59,000	\$53,700
Poverty Rate*	2015	11.0%	14.7%
	2014	11.5%	15.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	2.8%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	4.7%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance*	2015	7.8%	9.4%
	2013	10.4%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

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

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in North Dakota increased by 3.7 percent from the second quarter of 2015 to the second quarter of 2016. They are now 49.3 percent above their level in the fourth quarter of 2007.
- ❑ In July 2016, builders in North Dakota broke ground on 5,580 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 4,810 units. That marks a decrease of 41.3 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In North Dakota, goods exports totaled \$308 million in July and \$3.9 billion over the past year, down 15.2 percent from the 12 months ending in July 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 72.0 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Income, poverty and health insurance data are from the American Community Survey (ACS), regarded as the best source for state-level data. National-level ACS data are included to facilitate comparisons and differ from the more commonly cited national data from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

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

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

**** 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>

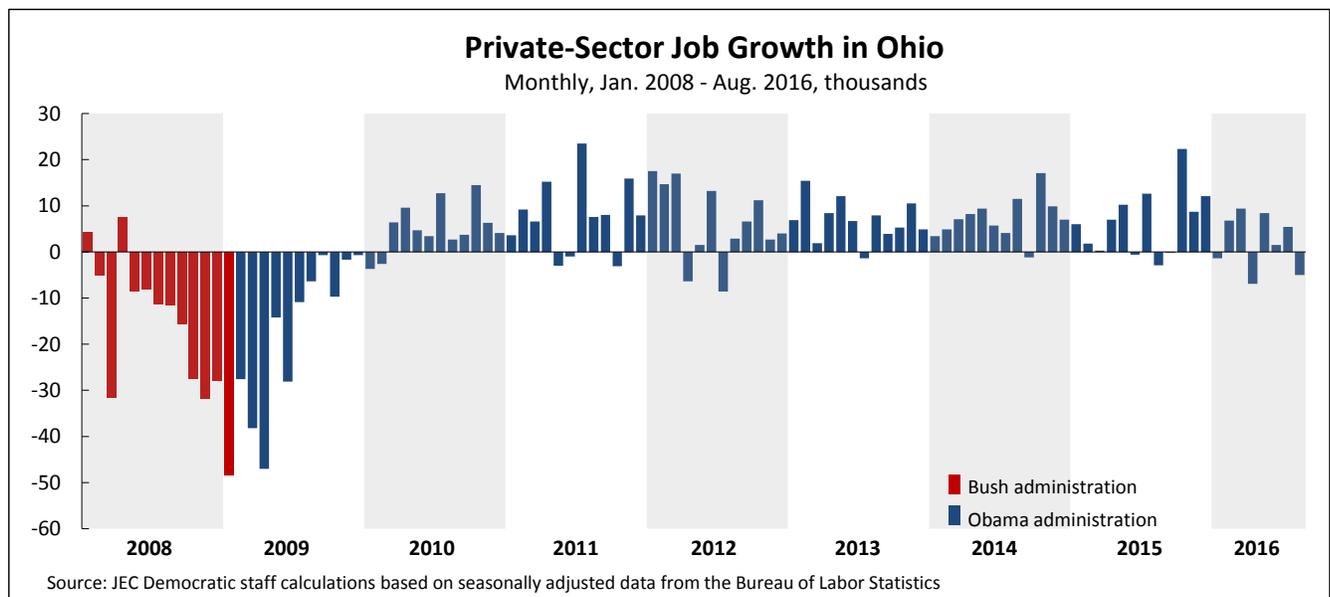


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: OHIO

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through August 2016**
Last updated on September 20th; September data will be released on October 21st*

JOBS

- In August, private-sector employment in Ohio fell by 5,000 jobs. Over the past year, Ohio businesses have added 61,100 jobs. This compares with an increase of 67,200 jobs over the 12 months through August 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Ohio businesses have added 499,900 jobs (an increase of 11.9 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.1 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 23.1 percent (38,900 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 18.2 percent (86,000 jobs) and professional and business services at 17.0 percent (103,800 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Ohio was 4.7 percent in August 2016, down 0.1 percentage point from July. The rate was 0.2 percentage point below the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is up 0.1 percentage point from one year earlier but remains 6.3 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.0 percent in January 2010.
- There were 271,600 Ohio residents unemployed in August 2016.

EARNINGS

- In August 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Ohio were \$23.24. The average workweek was 34.3 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$797.13.
- 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

		Ohio	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	61,100	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	499,900	15.1 million
Unemployment Rate	August 2016	4.7%	4.9%
	August 2015	4.6%	5.1%
	Recession-Era Peak	11.0%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2015 \$)*	2015	\$51,100	\$55,800
	2014	\$49,300	\$53,700
Poverty Rate*	2015	14.8%	14.7%
	2014	15.8%	15.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	3.3%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	4.0%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance*	2015	6.5%	9.4%
	2013	11.0%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

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

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Ohio increased by 4.5 percent from the second quarter of 2015 to the second quarter of 2016. They are up 21.2 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- ❑ In July 2016, builders in Ohio broke ground on 19,030 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 20,574 units. That marks an increase of 10.3 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Ohio, goods exports totaled \$3.8 billion in July and \$50.0 billion over the past year, up 1.6 percent from the 12 months ending in July 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 42.2 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Income, poverty and health insurance data are from the American Community Survey (ACS), regarded as the best source for state-level data. National-level ACS data are included to facilitate comparisons and differ from the more commonly cited national data from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

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

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

**** 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>

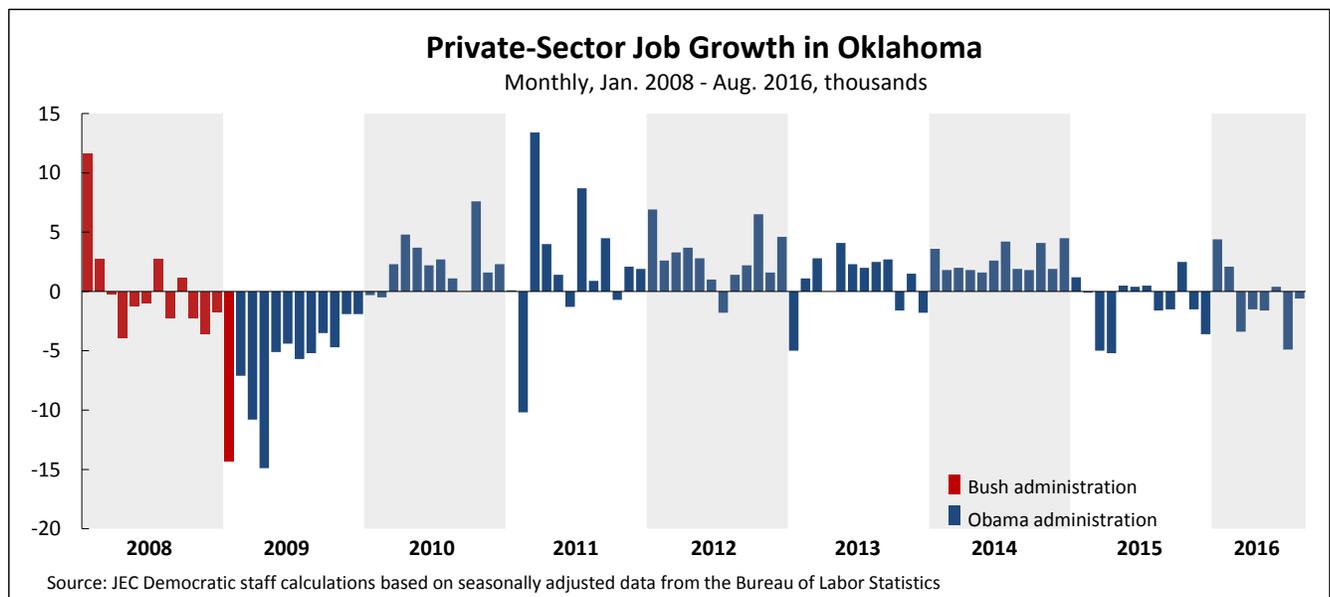


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: OKLAHOMA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through August 2016**
Last updated on September 20th; September data will be released on October 21st*

JOBS

- In August, private-sector employment in Oklahoma fell by 600 jobs. Over the past year, Oklahoma businesses have shed 9,200 jobs. This compares with an increase of 3,000 jobs over the 12 months through August 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Oklahoma businesses have added 111,800 jobs (an increase of 9.4 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.1 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 27.6 percent (17,900 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 22.2 percent (30,600 jobs) and trade, transportation and utilities at 10.6 percent (29,300 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Oklahoma was 5.1 percent in August 2016, up 0.1 percentage point from July. The rate was 0.2 percentage point above the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is up 0.8 percentage point from one year earlier but remains 2.0 percentage points below its recent peak of 7.1 percent in March 2010.
- There were 92,200 Oklahoma residents unemployed in August 2016.

EARNINGS

- In August 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Oklahoma were \$21.89. The average workweek was 35.0 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$766.15.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have fallen by 0.7 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Oklahoma	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	-9,200	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	111,800	15.1 million
Unemployment Rate	August 2016	5.1%	4.9%
	August 2015	4.3%	5.1%
	Recession-Era Peak	7.1%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2015 \$)*	2015	\$48,600	\$55,800
	2014	\$47,600	\$53,700
Poverty Rate*	2015	16.1%	14.7%
	2014	16.6%	15.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	3.2%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	3.0%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance*	2015	13.9%	9.4%
	2013	17.7%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

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

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Oklahoma increased by 2.5 percent from the second quarter of 2015 to the second quarter of 2016. They are up 21.8 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- ❑ In July 2016, builders in Oklahoma broke ground on 13,750 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 13,459 units. That marks an increase of 10.5 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Oklahoma, goods exports totaled \$400 million in July and \$5.1 billion over the past year, down 7.0 percent from the 12 months ending in July 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 11.0 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Income, poverty and health insurance data are from the American Community Survey (ACS), regarded as the best source for state-level data. National-level ACS data are included to facilitate comparisons and differ from the more commonly cited national data from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

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

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

**** 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/

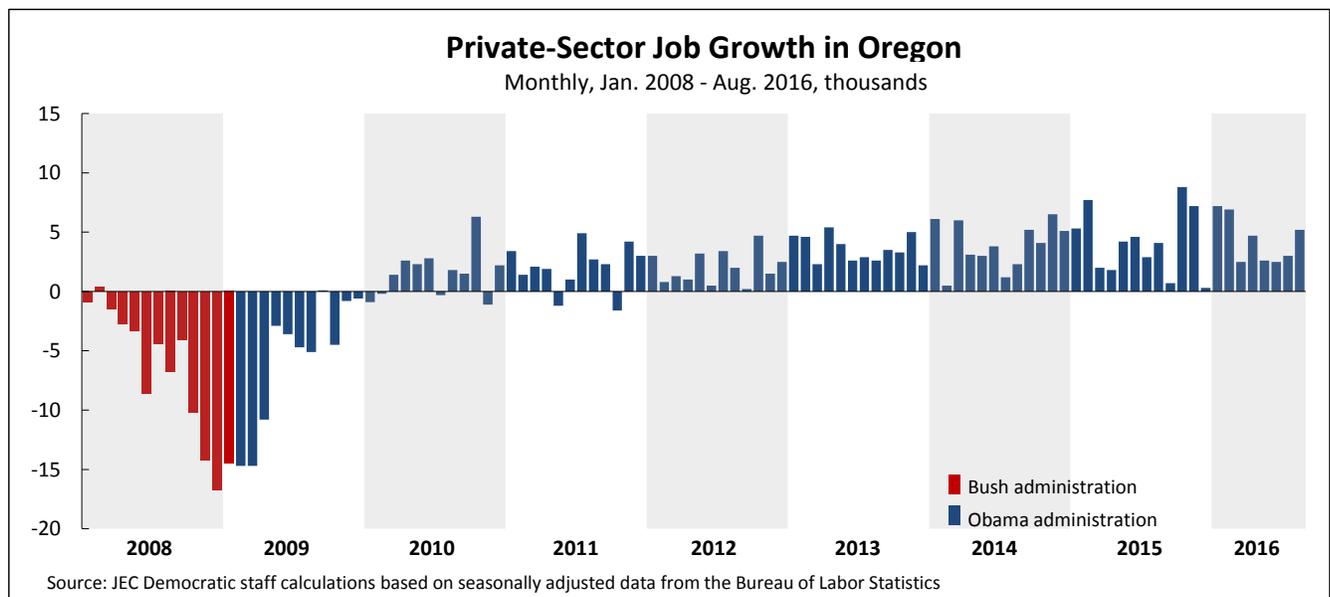


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: OREGON

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through August 2016**
Last updated on September 20th; September data will be released on October 21st*

JOBS

- In August, private-sector employment in Oregon grew by 5,200 jobs. Over the past year, Oregon businesses have added 51,600 jobs. This compares with an increase of 53,500 jobs over the 12 months through August 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Oregon businesses have added 241,900 jobs (an increase of 18.7 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.1 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 32.0 percent (59,300 jobs), construction at 28.6 percent (19,500 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 22.6 percent (36,500 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Oregon was 5.4 percent in August 2016, up 0.2 percentage point from July. The rate was 0.5 percentage point above the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.4 percentage point from one year earlier and is 6.5 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.9 percent in May 2009.
- There were 111,900 Oregon residents unemployed in August 2016.

EARNINGS

- In August 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Oregon were \$24.54. The average workweek was 34.6 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$849.08.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 3.6 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	51,600	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	241,900	15.1 million
Unemployment Rate	August 2016	5.4%	4.9%
	August 2015	5.8%	5.1%
	Recession-Era Peak	11.9%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2015 \$)*	2015	\$54,100	\$55,800
	2014	\$51,100	\$53,700
Poverty Rate*	2015	15.4%	14.7%
	2014	16.6%	15.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	5.6%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	6.8%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance*	2015	7.0%	9.4%
	2013	14.7%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

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

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Oregon increased by 11.7 percent from the second quarter of 2015 to the second quarter of 2016. They are up 51.1 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- ❑ In July 2016, builders in Oregon broke ground on 27,780 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 17,948 units. That marks an increase of 23.7 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Oregon, goods exports totaled \$1.9 billion in July and \$20.4 billion over the past year, up 2.8 percent from the 12 months ending in July 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 32.8 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Income, poverty and health insurance data are from the American Community Survey (ACS), regarded as the best source for state-level data. National-level ACS data are included to facilitate comparisons and differ from the more commonly cited national data from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

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

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

**** 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>

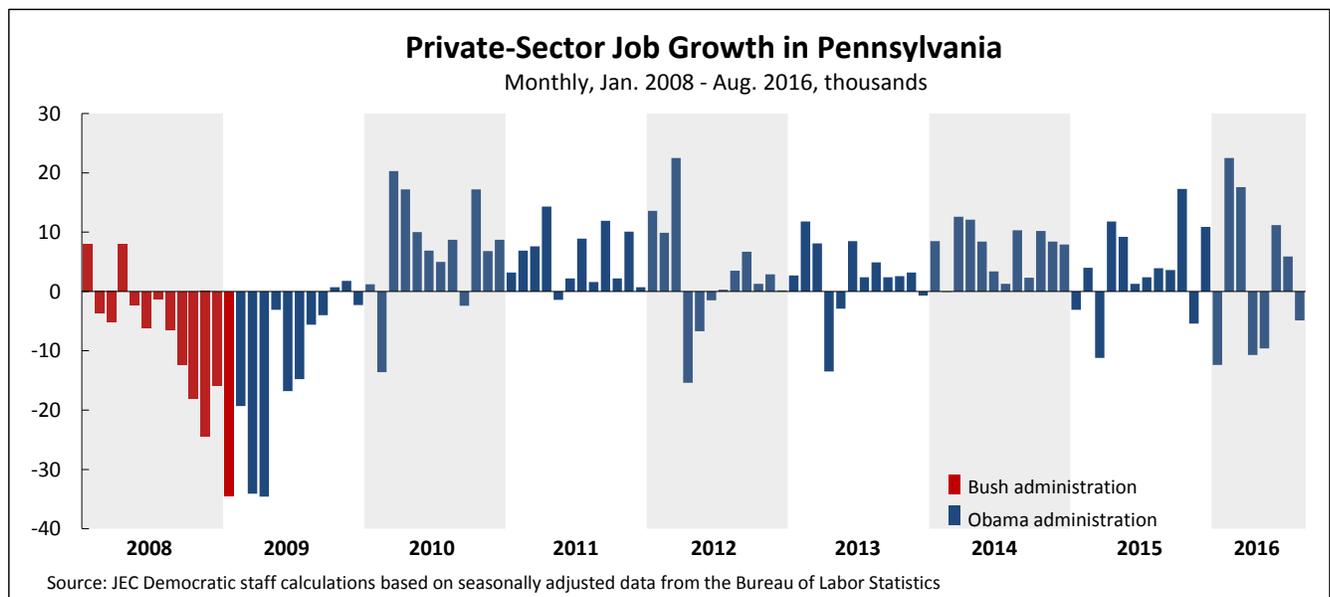


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: PENNSYLVANIA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through August 2016**
Last updated on September 20th; September data will be released on October 21st*

JOBS

- In August, private-sector employment in Pennsylvania fell by 4,900 jobs. Over the past year, Pennsylvania businesses have added 46,000 jobs. This compares with an increase of 47,100 jobs over the 12 months through August 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Pennsylvania businesses have added 383,000 jobs (an increase of 8.0 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.1 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 15.3 percent (103,700 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 13.5 percent (66,300 jobs) and construction at 13.0 percent (27,200 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Pennsylvania was 5.7 percent in August 2016, up 0.1 percentage point from July. The rate was 0.8 percentage point above the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is up 0.8 percentage point from one year earlier but remains 3.0 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.7 percent in April 2010.
- There were 369,700 Pennsylvania residents unemployed in August 2016.

EARNINGS

- In August 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Pennsylvania were \$24.51. The average workweek was 33.9 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$830.89.
- 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	46,000	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	383,000	15.1 million
Unemployment Rate	August 2016	5.7%	4.9%
	August 2015	4.9%	5.1%
	Recession-Era Peak	8.7%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2015 \$)*	2015	\$55,700	\$55,800
	2014	\$53,300	\$53,700
Poverty Rate*	2015	13.2%	14.7%
	2014	13.6%	15.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	4.7%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	2.9%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance*	2015	6.4%	9.4%
	2013	9.7%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

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

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Pennsylvania increased by 3.0 percent from the second quarter of 2015 to the second quarter of 2016. They are up 13.2 percent since their recent low in the fourth quarter of 2011.
- ❑ In July 2016, builders in Pennsylvania broke ground on 21,650 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 23,660 units. That marks an increase of 20.4 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Pennsylvania, goods exports totaled \$2.7 billion in July and \$36.9 billion over the past year, down 4.4 percent from the 12 months ending in July 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 26.8 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Income, poverty and health insurance data are from the American Community Survey (ACS), regarded as the best source for state-level data. National-level ACS data are included to facilitate comparisons and differ from the more commonly cited national data from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

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

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

**** 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>

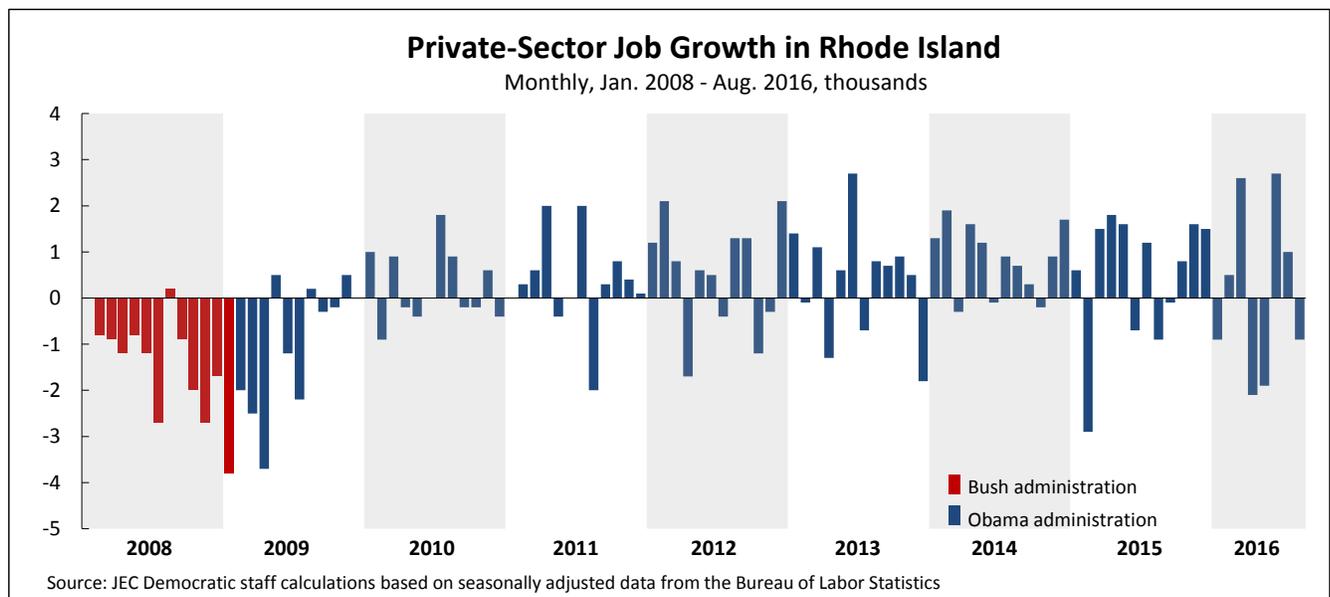


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: RHODE ISLAND

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through August 2016**
Last updated on September 20th; September data will be released on October 21st*

JOBS

- In August, private-sector employment in Rhode Island fell by 900 jobs. Over the past year, Rhode Island businesses have added 4,800 jobs. This compares with an increase of 4,900 jobs over the 12 months through August 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Rhode Island businesses have added 34,900 jobs (an increase of 8.8 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.1 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 24.8 percent (13,000 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 17.1 percent (8,400 jobs) and construction at 8.1 percent (1,300 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Rhode Island was 5.6 percent in August 2016, up 0.1 percentage point from July. The rate was 0.7 percentage point above the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.2 percentage point from one year earlier and is 5.7 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.3 percent in August 2009.
- There were 30,900 Rhode Island residents unemployed in August 2016.

EARNINGS

- In August 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Rhode Island were \$26.04. The average workweek was 33.0 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$859.32.
- 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

		Rhode Island	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	4,800	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	34,900	15.1 million
Unemployment Rate	August 2016	5.6%	4.9%
	August 2015	5.8%	5.1%
	Recession-Era Peak	11.3%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2015 \$)*	2015	\$58,100	\$55,800
	2014	\$55,000	\$53,700
Poverty Rate*	2015	13.9%	14.7%
	2014	14.3%	15.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	5.8%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	9.5%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance*	2015	5.7%	9.4%
	2013	11.6%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

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

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Rhode Island increased by 7.0 percent from the second quarter of 2015 to the second quarter of 2016. They are up 18.9 percent since their recent low in the third quarter of 2012.
- ❑ In July 2016, builders in Rhode Island broke ground on 1,130 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 1,096 units. That marks an increase of 36.0 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Rhode Island, goods exports totaled \$181 million in July and \$2.1 billion over the past year, down 5.5 percent from the 12 months ending in July 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 35.7 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Income, poverty and health insurance data are from the American Community Survey (ACS), regarded as the best source for state-level data. National-level ACS data are included to facilitate comparisons and differ from the more commonly cited national data from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

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

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

**** 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.dit.ri.gov/lmi/news/lrelease.htm>

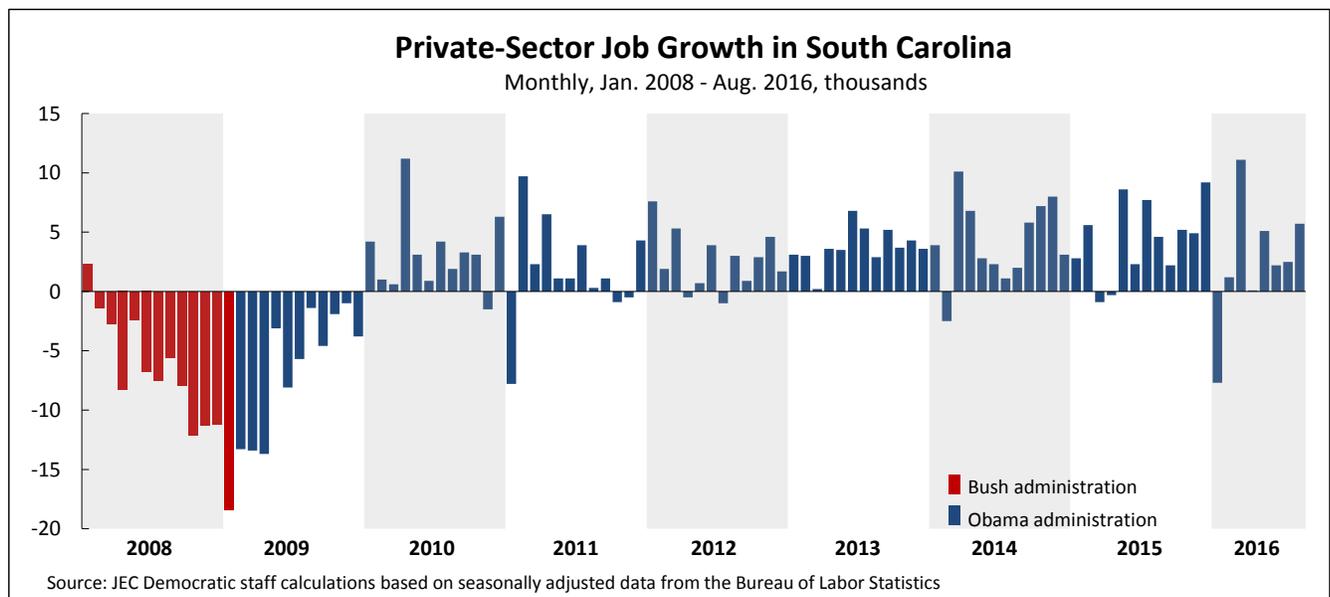


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: SOUTH CAROLINA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through August 2016**
Last updated on September 20th; September data will be released on October 21st*

JOBS

- In August, private-sector employment in South Carolina grew by 5,700 jobs. Over the past year, South Carolina businesses have added 41,700 jobs. This compares with an increase of 54,500 jobs over the 12 months through August 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, South Carolina businesses have added 253,100 jobs (an increase of 17.6 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.1 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 34.0 percent (70,100 jobs), education and health services at 18.8 percent (39,100 jobs) and construction at 17.4 percent (13,700 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in South Carolina was 5.1 percent in August 2016, down 0.1 percentage point from July. The rate was 0.2 percentage point above the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.5 percentage point from one year earlier and is 6.6 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.7 percent in January 2010.
- There were 117,000 South Carolina residents unemployed in August 2016.

EARNINGS

- In August 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in South Carolina were \$21.94. The average workweek was 34.4 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$754.74.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 2.0 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		South Carolina	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	41,700	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	253,100	15.1 million
Unemployment Rate	August 2016	5.1%	4.9%
	August 2015	5.6%	5.1%
	Recession-Era Peak	11.7%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2015 \$)*	2015	\$47,200	\$55,800
	2014	\$45,300	\$53,700
Poverty Rate*	2015	16.6%	14.7%
	2014	18.0%	15.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	4.4%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	8.7%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance*	2015	10.9%	9.4%
	2013	15.8%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

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

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in South Carolina increased by 4.0 percent from the second quarter of 2015 to the second quarter of 2016. They are up 25.3 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- ❑ In July 2016, builders in South Carolina broke ground on 36,290 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 31,273 units. That marks an increase of 9.6 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In South Carolina, goods exports totaled \$2.4 billion in July and \$31.0 billion over the past year, up 7.4 percent from the 12 months ending in July 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 82.3 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Income, poverty and health insurance data are from the American Community Survey (ACS), regarded as the best source for state-level data. National-level ACS data are included to facilitate comparisons and differ from the more commonly cited national data from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

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

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

**** 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>

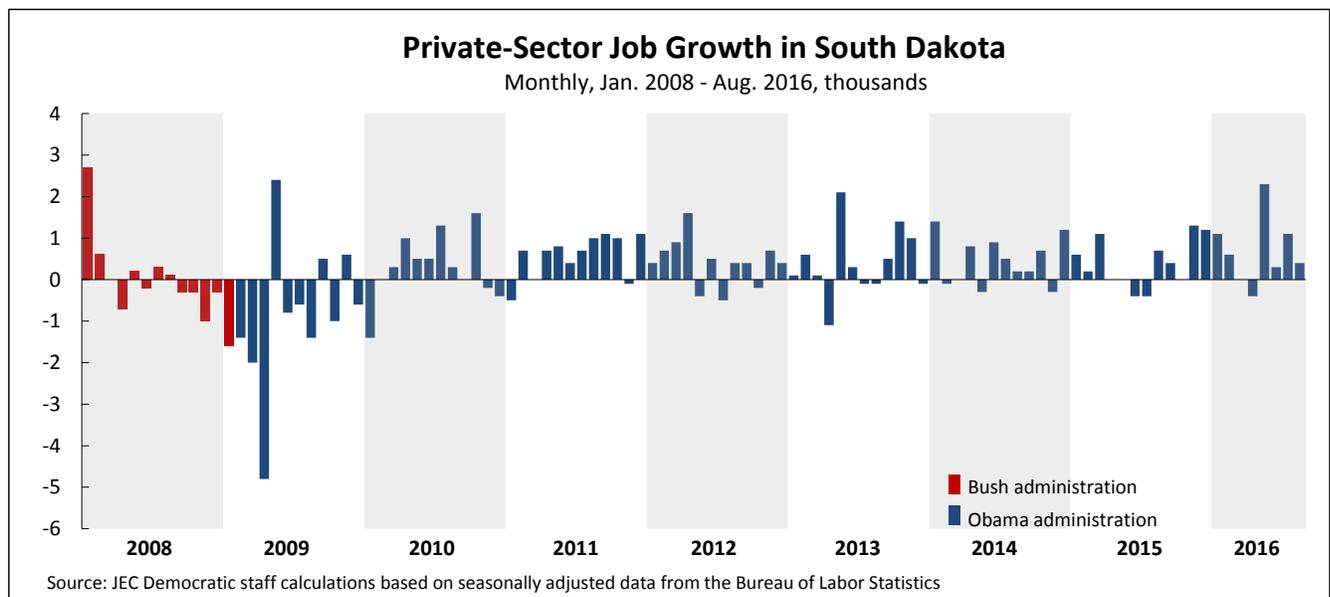


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: SOUTH DAKOTA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through August 2016**
Last updated on September 20th; September data will be released on October 21st*

JOBS

- In August, private-sector employment in South Dakota grew by 400 jobs. Over the past year, South Dakota businesses have added 8,300 jobs. This compares with an increase of 3,600 jobs over the 12 months through August 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, South Dakota businesses have added 36,700 jobs (an increase of 11.4 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.1 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 18.6 percent (5,000 jobs), logging, mining and construction at 16.1 percent (3,300 jobs) and manufacturing at 16.0 percent (5,800 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in South Dakota was 2.9 percent in August 2016, up 0.1 percentage point from July. The rate was 2.0 percentage points below the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.2 percentage point from one year earlier and is 2.3 percentage points below its recent peak of 5.2 percent in January 2010.
- There were 13,100 South Dakota residents unemployed in August 2016.

EARNINGS

- In August 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in South Dakota were \$21.03. The average workweek was 34.3 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$721.33.
- 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

		South Dakota	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	8,300	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	36,700	15.1 million
Unemployment Rate	August 2016	2.9%	4.9%
	August 2015	3.1%	5.1%
	Recession-Era Peak	5.2%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2015 \$)*	2015	\$53,000	\$55,800
	2014	\$51,000	\$53,700
Poverty Rate*	2015	13.7%	14.7%
	2014	14.2%	15.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	2.5%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	1.4%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance*	2015	10.2%	9.4%
	2013	11.3%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

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

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in South Dakota increased by 4.6 percent from the second quarter of 2015 to the second quarter of 2016. They are now 19.9 percent above their level in the fourth quarter of 2007.
- ❑ In July 2016, builders in South Dakota broke ground on 3,490 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 4,958 units. That marks an increase of 12.6 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In South Dakota, goods exports totaled \$103 million in July and \$1.3 billion over the past year, down 11.8 percent from the 12 months ending in July 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 22.3 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Income, poverty and health insurance data are from the American Community Survey (ACS), regarded as the best source for state-level data. National-level ACS data are included to facilitate comparisons and differ from the more commonly cited national data from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

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

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

**** 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

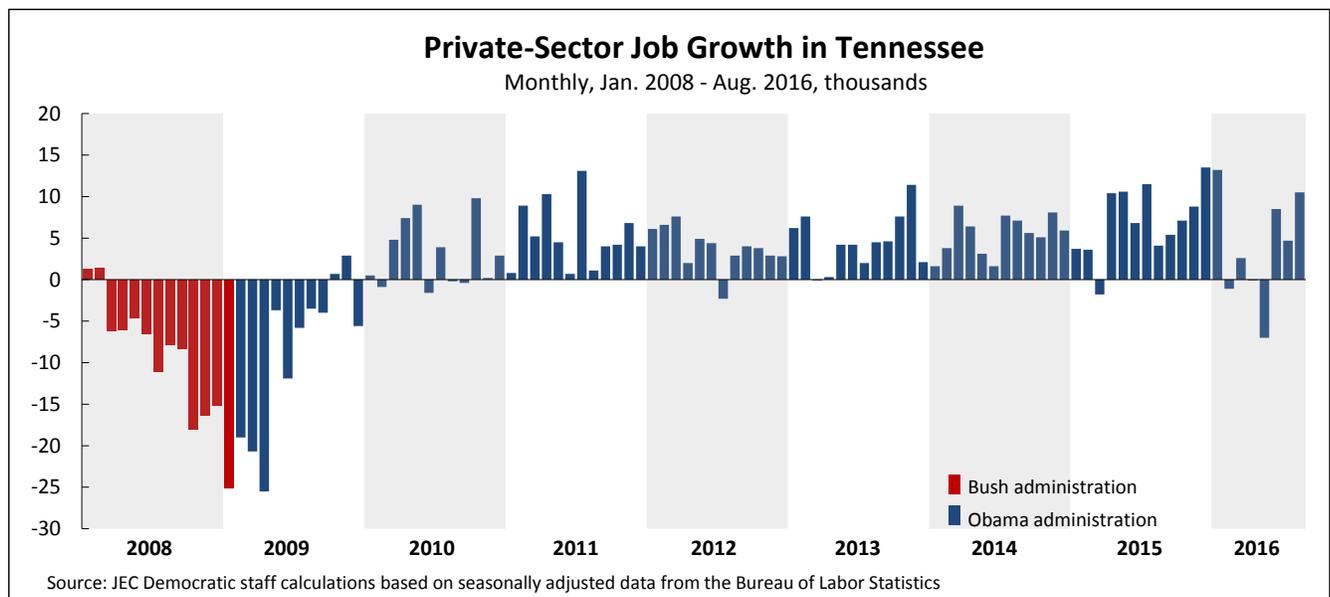


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: TENNESSEE

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through August 2016**
Last updated on September 20th; September data will be released on October 21st*

JOBS

- In August, private-sector employment in Tennessee grew by 10,500 jobs. Over the past year, Tennessee businesses have added 66,100 jobs. This compares with an increase of 73,600 jobs over the 12 months through August 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Tennessee businesses have added 379,600 jobs (an increase of 17.5 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.1 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 36.2 percent (107,900 jobs), logging, mining and construction at 22.5 percent (23,000 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 20.9 percent (54,600 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Tennessee was 4.4 percent in August 2016, up 0.1 percentage point from July. The rate was 0.5 percentage point below the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.2 percentage points from one year earlier and is 6.7 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.1 percent in June 2009.
- There were 138,300 Tennessee residents unemployed in August 2016.

EARNINGS

- In August 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Tennessee were \$21.73. The average workweek was 35.4 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$769.24.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 2.8 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Tennessee	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	66,100	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	379,600	15.1 million
Unemployment Rate	August 2016	4.4%	4.9%
	August 2015	5.6%	5.1%
	Recession-Era Peak	11.1%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2015 \$)*	2015	\$47,300	\$55,800
	2014	\$44,400	\$53,700
Poverty Rate*	2015	16.7%	14.7%
	2014	18.3%	15.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	4.2%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	3.8%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance*	2015	10.3%	9.4%
	2013	13.9%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

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

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Tennessee increased by 6.1 percent from the second quarter of 2015 to the second quarter of 2016. They are up 28.1 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- ❑ In July 2016, builders in Tennessee broke ground on 37,320 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 38,489 units. That marks an increase of 35.9 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Tennessee, goods exports totaled \$2.5 billion in July and \$32.0 billion over the past year, up 3.3 percent from the 12 months ending in July 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 51.7 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Income, poverty and health insurance data are from the American Community Survey (ACS), regarded as the best source for state-level data. National-level ACS data are included to facilitate comparisons and differ from the more commonly cited national data from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

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

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

**** 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/>

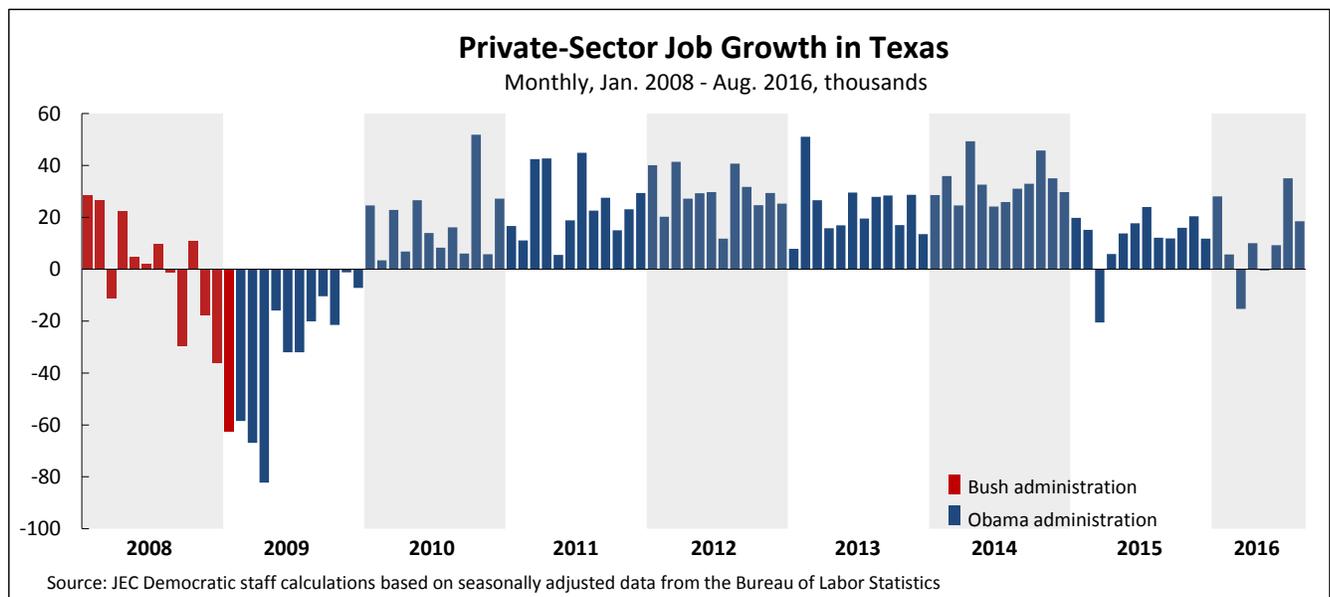


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: TEXAS

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through August 2016**
Last updated on September 20th; September data will be released on October 21st*

JOBS

- In August, private-sector employment in Texas grew by 18,500 jobs. Over the past year, Texas businesses have added 150,900 jobs. This compares with an increase of 231,300 jobs over the 12 months through August 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Texas businesses have added 1,753,500 jobs (an increase of 20.9 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.1 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: leisure and hospitality at 30.0 percent (298,900 jobs), professional and business services at 29.0 percent (365,400 jobs) and construction at 23.4 percent (131,700 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Texas was 4.7 percent in August 2016, up 0.1 percentage point from July. The rate was 0.2 percentage point below the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is up 0.3 percentage point from one year earlier but remains 3.7 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.4 percent in October 2009.
- There were 621,800 Texas residents unemployed in August 2016.

EARNINGS

- In August 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Texas were \$24.42. The average workweek was 35.7 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$871.79.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have fallen by 1.7 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Texas	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	150,900	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	1,753,500	15.1 million
Unemployment Rate	August 2016	4.7%	4.9%
	August 2015	4.4%	5.1%
	Recession-Era Peak	8.4%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2015 \$)*	2015	\$55,700	\$55,800
	2014	\$53,100	\$53,700
Poverty Rate*	2015	15.9%	14.7%
	2014	17.2%	15.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	4.3%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	5.0%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance*	2015	17.1%	9.4%
	2013	22.1%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

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

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Texas increased by 7.0 percent from the second quarter of 2015 to the second quarter of 2016. They are up 37.2 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- ❑ In July 2016, builders in Texas broke ground on 179,260 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 171,486 units. That marks an increase of 5.9 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Texas, goods exports totaled \$18.5 billion in July and \$236.4 billion over the past year, down 7.3 percent from the 12 months ending in July 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 40.6 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Income, poverty and health insurance data are from the American Community Survey (ACS), regarded as the best source for state-level data. National-level ACS data are included to facilitate comparisons and differ from the more commonly cited national data from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

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

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

**** 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>

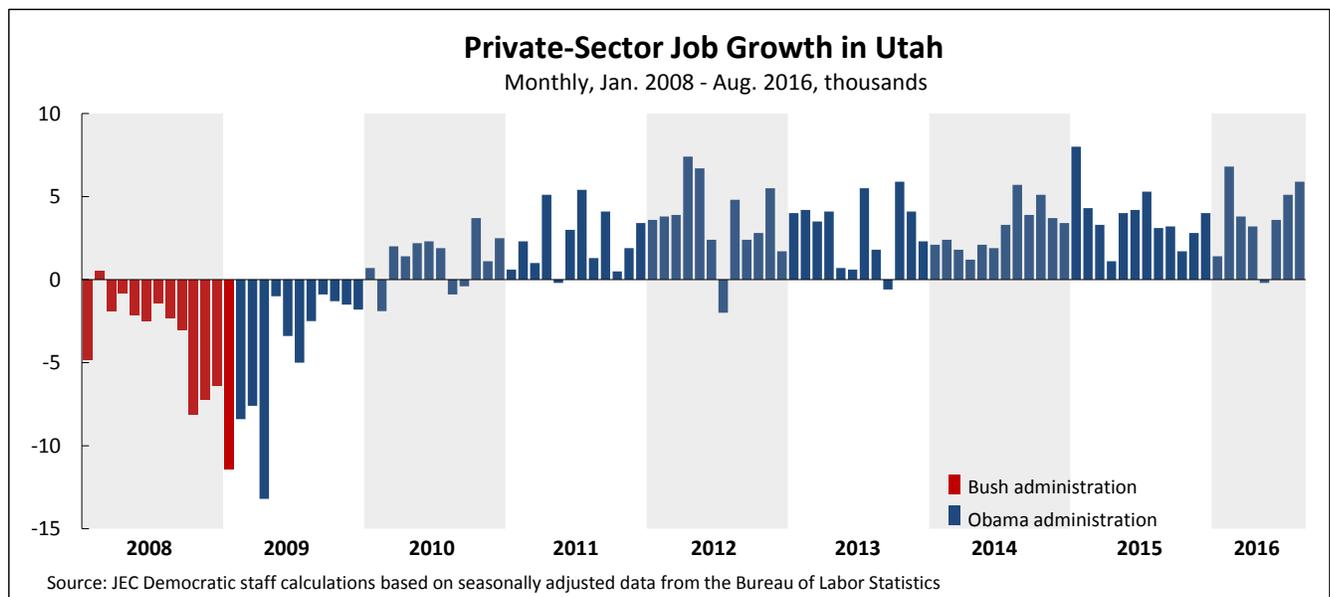


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: UTAH

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through August 2016**
Last updated on September 20th; September data will be released on October 21st*

JOBS

- In August, private-sector employment in Utah grew by 5,900 jobs. Over the past year, Utah businesses have added 41,300 jobs. This compares with an increase of 49,400 jobs over the 12 months through August 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Utah businesses have added 234,500 jobs (an increase of 24.5 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.1 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 38.6 percent (25,000 jobs), professional and business services at 33.0 percent (49,200 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 28.0 percent (30,700 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Utah was 3.7 percent in August 2016, down 0.2 percentage point from July. The rate was 1.2 percentage points below the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is up 0.2 percentage point from one year earlier but remains 4.3 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.0 percent in May 2010.
- There were 54,800 Utah residents unemployed in August 2016.

EARNINGS

- In August 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Utah were \$24.16. The average workweek was 34.9 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$843.18.
- 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

		Utah	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	41,300	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	234,500	15.1 million
Unemployment Rate	August 2016	3.7%	4.9%
	August 2015	3.5%	5.1%
	Recession-Era Peak	8.0%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2015 \$)*	2015	\$62,900	\$55,800
	2014	\$61,000	\$53,700
Poverty Rate*	2015	11.3%	14.7%
	2014	11.7%	15.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	2.6%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	2.2%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance*	2015	10.5%	9.4%
	2013	14.0%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

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

HOUSING

- ▣ Home prices in Utah increased by 8.8 percent from the second quarter of 2015 to the second quarter of 2016. They are up 42.9 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- ▣ In July 2016, builders in Utah broke ground on 22,190 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 19,383 units. That marks an increase of 7.9 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ▣ In Utah, goods exports totaled \$706 million in July and \$12.2 billion over the past year, down 6.2 percent from the 12 months ending in July 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ▣ Exports over the past 12 months are up 14.6 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Income, poverty and health insurance data are from the American Community Survey (ACS), regarded as the best source for state-level data. National-level ACS data are included to facilitate comparisons and differ from the more commonly cited national data from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

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

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

**** 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/opencoms/wi/pubs/une/>

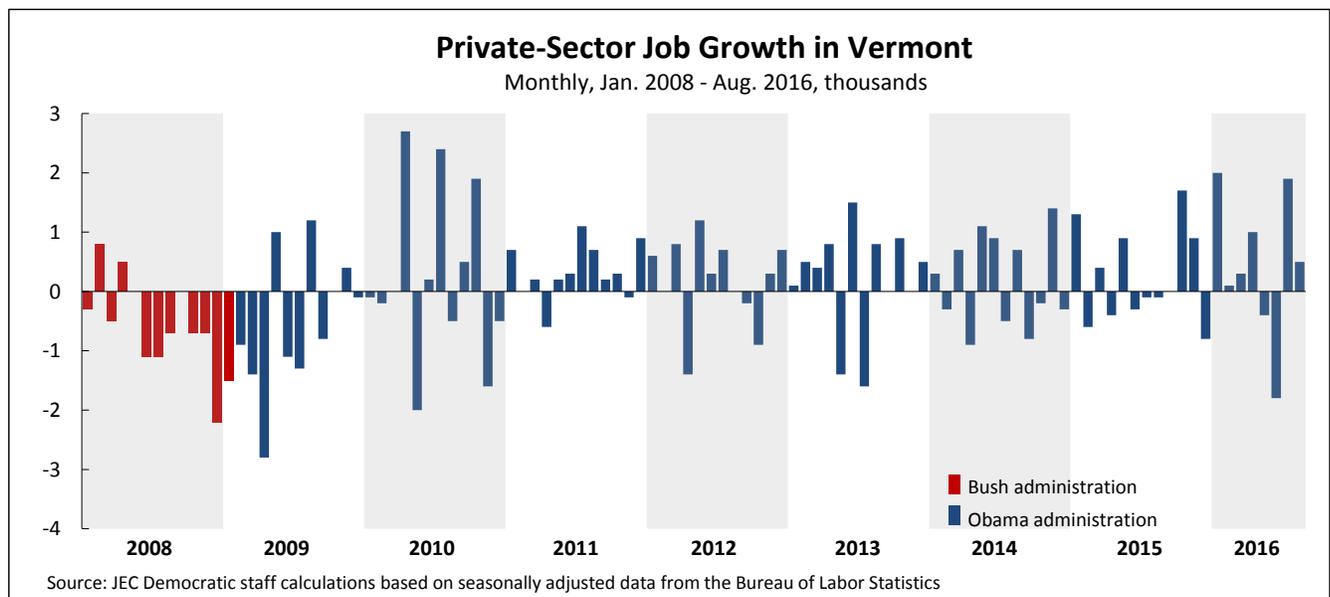


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: VERMONT

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through August 2016**
Last updated on September 20th; September data will be released on October 21st*

JOBS

- In August, private-sector employment in Vermont grew by 500 jobs. Over the past year, Vermont businesses have added 5,400 jobs. This compares with an increase of 1,200 jobs over the 12 months through August 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Vermont businesses have added 20,200 jobs (an increase of 8.4 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.1 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 21.9 percent (5,000 jobs), construction at 19.1 percent (2,500 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 17.3 percent (5,600 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Vermont was 3.3 percent in August 2016, up 0.1 percentage point from July. The rate was 1.6 percentage points below the national rate of 4.9 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 August 2016.

EARNINGS

- In August 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Vermont were \$23.78. The average workweek was 33.7 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$801.39.
- 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

		Vermont	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	5,400	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	20,200	15.1 million
Unemployment Rate	August 2016	3.3%	4.9%
	August 2015	3.7%	5.1%
	Recession-Era Peak	7.0%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2015 \$)*	2015	\$57,000	\$55,800
	2014	\$54,200	\$53,700
Poverty Rate*	2015	10.2%	14.7%
	2014	12.2%	15.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	3.9%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	8.8%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance*	2015	3.8%	9.4%
	2013	7.2%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

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

HOUSING

- ▣ Home prices in Vermont decreased by 0.4 percent from the second quarter of 2015 to the second quarter of 2016. They are up 8.1 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- ▣ In July 2016, builders in Vermont broke ground on 2,030 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 1,913 units. That marks an increase of 29.1 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ▣ In Vermont, goods exports totaled \$223 million in July and \$3.1 billion over the past year, down 5.5 percent from the 12 months ending in July 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ▣ Exports over the past 12 months are down 4.6 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Income, poverty and health insurance data are from the American Community Survey (ACS), regarded as the best source for state-level data. National-level ACS data are included to facilitate comparisons and differ from the more commonly cited national data from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

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

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

**** 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/>

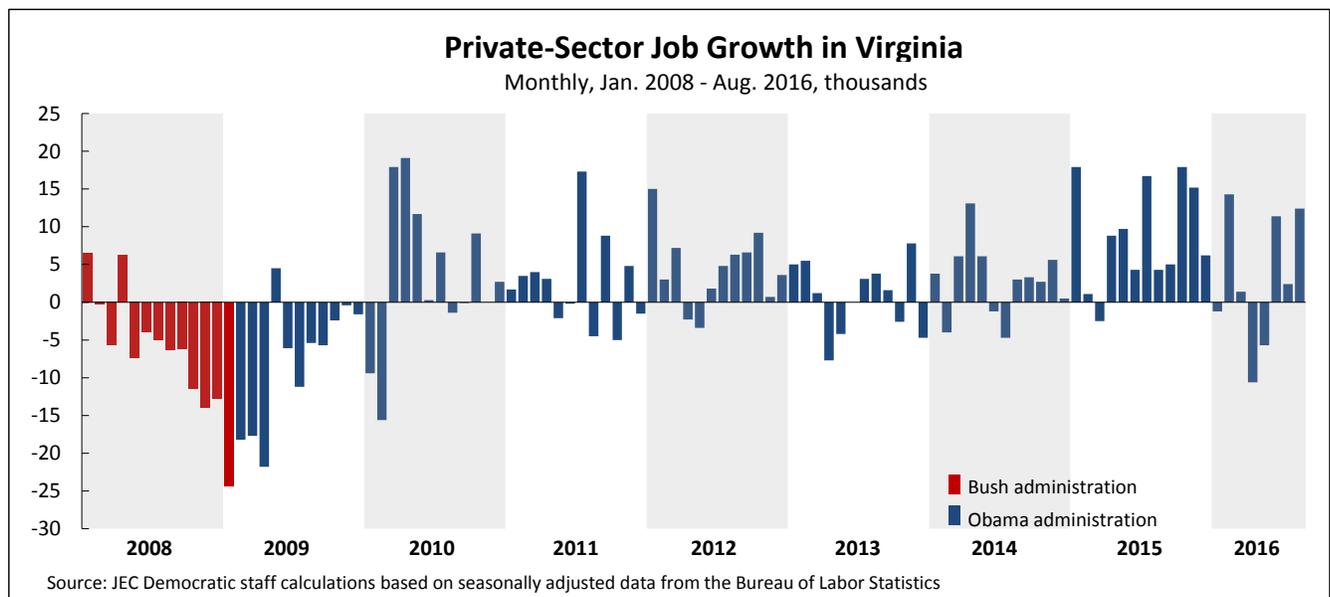


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: VIRGINIA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through August 2016**
Last updated on September 20th; September data will be released on October 21st*

JOBS

- In August, private-sector employment in Virginia grew by 12,400 jobs. Over the past year, Virginia businesses have added 68,700 jobs. This compares with an increase of 72,400 jobs over the 12 months through August 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Virginia businesses have added 320,400 jobs (an increase of 11.1 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.1 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: education and health services at 17.0 percent (77,400 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 16.1 percent (53,800 jobs) and professional and business services at 13.2 percent (84,300 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Virginia was 3.9 percent in August 2016, up 0.2 percentage point from July. The rate was 1.0 percentage point below the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.3 percentage point from one year earlier and is 3.5 percentage points below its recent peak of 7.4 percent in February 2010.
- There were 162,500 Virginia residents unemployed in August 2016.

EARNINGS

- In August 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Virginia were \$26.69. The average workweek was 34.9 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$931.48.
- 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	68,700	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	320,400	15.1 million
Unemployment Rate	August 2016	3.9%	4.9%
	August 2015	4.2%	5.1%
	Recession-Era Peak	7.4%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2015 \$)*	2015	\$66,300	\$55,800
	2014	\$65,000	\$53,700
Poverty Rate*	2015	11.2%	14.7%
	2014	11.8%	15.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	3.8%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	4.5%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance*	2015	9.1%	9.4%
	2013	12.3%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

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

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Virginia increased by 4.2 percent from the second quarter of 2015 to the second quarter of 2016. They are up 17.3 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- ❑ In July 2016, builders in Virginia broke ground on 31,540 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 30,824 units. That marks an increase of 7.0 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Virginia, goods exports totaled \$1.3 billion in July and \$17.1 billion over the past year, down 3.7 percent from the 12 months ending in July 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 10.0 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Income, poverty and health insurance data are from the American Community Survey (ACS), regarded as the best source for state-level data. National-level ACS data are included to facilitate comparisons and differ from the more commonly cited national data from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

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

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

**** 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>

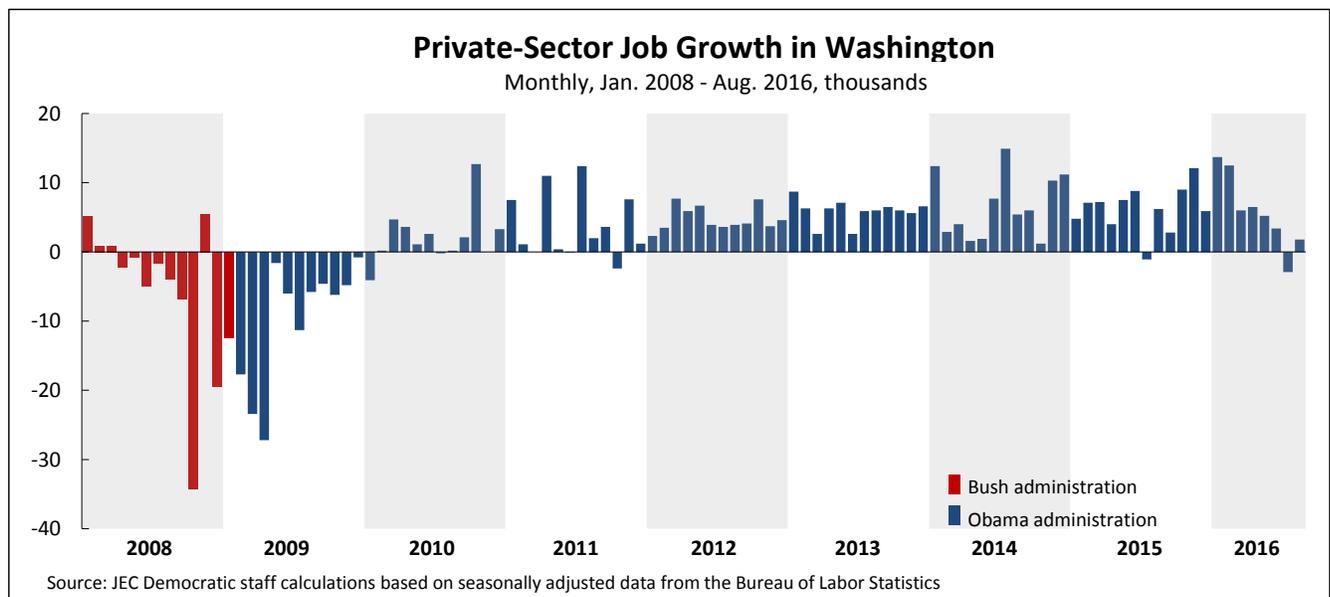


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: WASHINGTON

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through August 2016**
Last updated on September 20th; September data will be released on October 21st*

JOBS

- In August, private-sector employment in Washington grew by 1,800 jobs. Over the past year, Washington businesses have added 76,000 jobs. This compares with an increase of 73,200 jobs over the 12 months through August 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Washington businesses have added 402,100 jobs (an increase of 17.7 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.1 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 28.8 percent (41,500 jobs), professional and business services at 25.5 percent (81,800 jobs) and trade, transportation and utilities at 19.3 percent (99,100 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Washington was 5.7 percent in August 2016, down 0.1 percentage point from July. The rate was 0.8 percentage point above the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is up 0.1 percentage point from one year earlier but remains 4.7 percentage points below its recent peak of 10.4 percent in January 2010.
- There were 208,000 Washington residents unemployed in August 2016.

EARNINGS

- In August 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Washington were \$29.86. The average workweek was 34.9 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$1,042.11.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 0.4 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Washington	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	76,000	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	402,100	15.1 million
Unemployment Rate	August 2016	5.7%	4.9%
	August 2015	5.6%	5.1%
	Recession-Era Peak	10.4%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2015 \$)*	2015	\$64,100	\$55,800
	2014	\$61,400	\$53,700
Poverty Rate*	2015	12.2%	14.7%
	2014	13.2%	15.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	3.8%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	4.1%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance*	2015	6.6%	9.4%
	2013	14.0%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

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

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Washington increased by 10.3 percent from the second quarter of 2015 to the second quarter of 2016. They are up 44.8 percent since their recent low in the fourth quarter of 2011.
- ❑ In July 2016, builders in Washington broke ground on 43,140 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 38,002 units. That marks an increase of 1.4 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Washington, goods exports totaled \$6.5 billion in July and \$82.2 billion over the past year, down 2.6 percent from the 12 months ending in July 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 54.1 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Income, poverty and health insurance data are from the American Community Survey (ACS), regarded as the best source for state-level data. National-level ACS data are included to facilitate comparisons and differ from the more commonly cited national data from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

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

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

**** 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/>

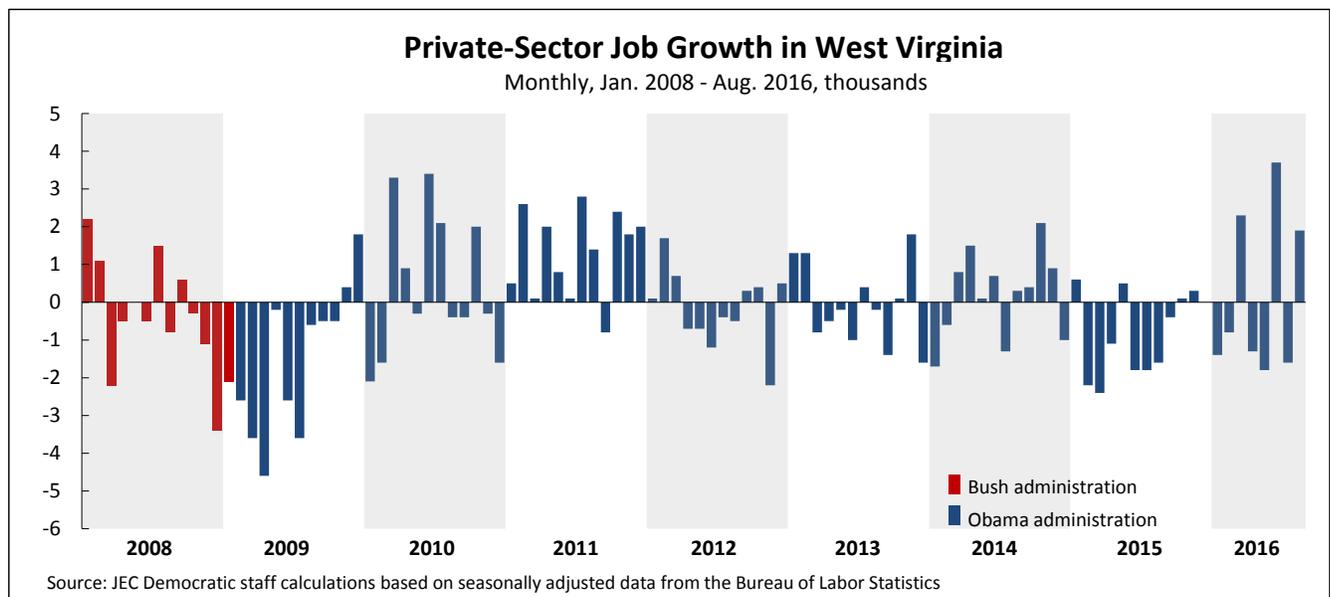


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: WEST VIRGINIA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through August 2016**
Last updated on September 20th; September data will be released on October 21st*

JOBS

- In August, private-sector employment in West Virginia grew by 1,900 jobs. Over the past year, West Virginia businesses have added 1,000 jobs. This compares with a decrease of 7,400 jobs over the 12 months through August 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, West Virginia businesses have added 15,000 jobs (an increase of 2.5 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.1 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: education and health services at 10.8 percent (12,900 jobs), professional and business services at 9.9 percent (6,000 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 8.5 percent (6,000 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in West Virginia was 5.7 percent in August 2016, holding constant from July. The rate was 0.8 percentage point above the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.0 percentage point from one year earlier and is 3.1 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.8 percent in November 2010.
- There were 44,800 West Virginia residents unemployed in August 2016.

EARNINGS

- In August 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in West Virginia were \$20.81. The average workweek was 35.1 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$730.43.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have fallen by 0.9 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		West Virginia	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	1,000	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	15,000	15.1 million
Unemployment Rate	August 2016	5.7%	4.9%
	August 2015	6.7%	5.1%
	Recession-Era Peak	8.8%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2015 \$)*	2015	\$42,000	\$55,800
	2014	\$41,100	\$53,700
Poverty Rate*	2015	17.9%	14.7%
	2014	18.3%	15.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	5.1%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	5.7%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance*	2015	6.0%	9.4%
	2013	14.0%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

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

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in West Virginia increased by 3.1 percent from the second quarter of 2015 to the second quarter of 2016. They are up 18.5 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- ❑ In July 2016, builders in West Virginia broke ground on 3,260 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 2,589 units. That marks a decrease of 4.2 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In West Virginia, goods exports totaled \$350 million in July and \$5.0 billion over the past year, down 19.2 percent from the 12 months ending in July 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are down 0.4 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Income, poverty and health insurance data are from the American Community Survey (ACS), regarded as the best source for state-level data. National-level ACS data are included to facilitate comparisons and differ from the more commonly cited national data from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

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

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

**** 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 August 2016**
Last updated on September 20th; September data will be released on October 21st*

JOBS

- In August, private-sector employment in Wisconsin fell by 6,200 jobs. Over the past year, Wisconsin businesses have added 34,300 jobs. This compares with an increase of 35,100 jobs over the 12 months through August 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Wisconsin businesses have added 222,800 jobs (an increase of 9.7 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.1 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: mining and logging at 24.1 percent (700 jobs), construction at 20.5 percent (19,700 jobs) and professional and business services at 19.0 percent (50,800 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Wisconsin was 4.2 percent in August 2016, holding constant from July. The rate was 0.7 percentage point below the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.4 percentage point from one year earlier and is 5.0 percentage points below its recent peak of 9.2 percent in January 2010.
- There were 131,100 Wisconsin residents unemployed in August 2016.

EARNINGS

- In August 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Wisconsin were \$23.86. The average workweek was 33.7 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$804.08.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 1.5 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Wisconsin	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	34,300	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	222,800	15.1 million
Unemployment Rate	August 2016	4.2%	4.9%
	August 2015	4.6%	5.1%
	Recession-Era Peak	9.2%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2015 \$)*	2015	\$55,600	\$55,800
	2014	\$52,700	\$53,700
Poverty Rate*	2015	12.1%	14.7%
	2014	13.2%	15.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	3.6%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	5.6%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance*	2015	5.7%	9.4%
	2013	9.1%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

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

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Wisconsin increased by 4.9 percent from the second quarter of 2015 to the second quarter of 2016. They are up 16.9 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- ❑ In July 2016, builders in Wisconsin broke ground on 13,880 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 15,484 units. That marks an increase of 4.1 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Wisconsin, goods exports totaled \$1.7 billion in July and \$21.4 billion over the past year, down 2.5 percent from the 12 months ending in July 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 24.1 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Income, poverty and health insurance data are from the American Community Survey (ACS), regarded as the best source for state-level data. National-level ACS data are included to facilitate comparisons and differ from the more commonly cited national data from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

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

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

**** 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>

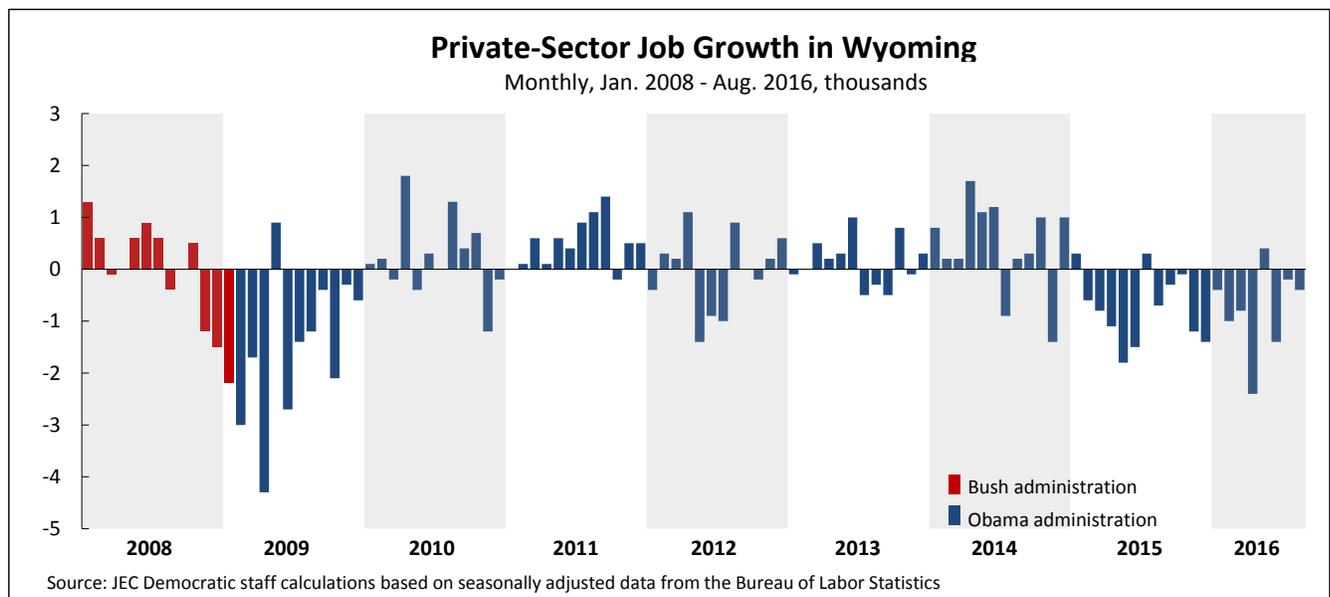


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: WYOMING

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through August 2016**
Last updated on September 20th; September data will be released on October 21st*

JOBS

- In August, private-sector employment in Wyoming fell by 400 jobs. Over the past year, Wyoming businesses have shed 9,200 jobs. This compares with a decrease of 5,000 jobs over the 12 months through August 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Wyoming businesses have shed 200 jobs (an decrease of 0.1 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.1 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: manufacturing at 14.0 percent (1,200 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 8.7 percent (2,800 jobs) and professional and business services at 7.1 percent (1,200 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Wyoming was 5.5 percent in August 2016, down 0.2 percentage point from July. The rate was 0.6 percentage point above the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is up 1.2 percentage points from one year earlier but remains 1.7 percentage points below its recent peak of 7.2 percent in January 2010.
- There were 16,600 Wyoming residents unemployed in August 2016.

EARNINGS

- In August 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Wyoming were \$23.06. The average workweek was 33.8 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$779.43.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have fallen 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

		Wyoming	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	-9,200	2.3 million
	Since Feb. 2010	-200	15.1 million
Unemployment Rate	August 2016	5.5%	4.9%
	August 2015	4.3%	5.1%
	Recession-Era Peak	7.2%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2015 \$)*	2015	\$60,200	\$55,800
	2014	\$57,100	\$53,700
Poverty Rate*	2015	11.1%	14.7%
	2014	11.2%	15.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	3.3%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	4.8%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance*	2015	11.5%	9.4%
	2013	13.4%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

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

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Wyoming increased by 2.7 percent from the second quarter of 2015 to the second quarter of 2016. They are up 18.2 percent since their recent low in the third quarter of 2010.
- ❑ In July 2016, builders in Wyoming broke ground on 2,020 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 1,587 units. That marks a decrease of 3.7 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Wyoming, goods exports totaled \$75 million in July and \$1.1 billion over the past year, down 24.0 percent from the 12 months ending in July 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 12.5 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Income, poverty and health insurance data are from the American Community Survey (ACS), regarded as the best source for state-level data. National-level ACS data are included to facilitate comparisons and differ from the more commonly cited national data from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

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

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

**** 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>

Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Growth by State

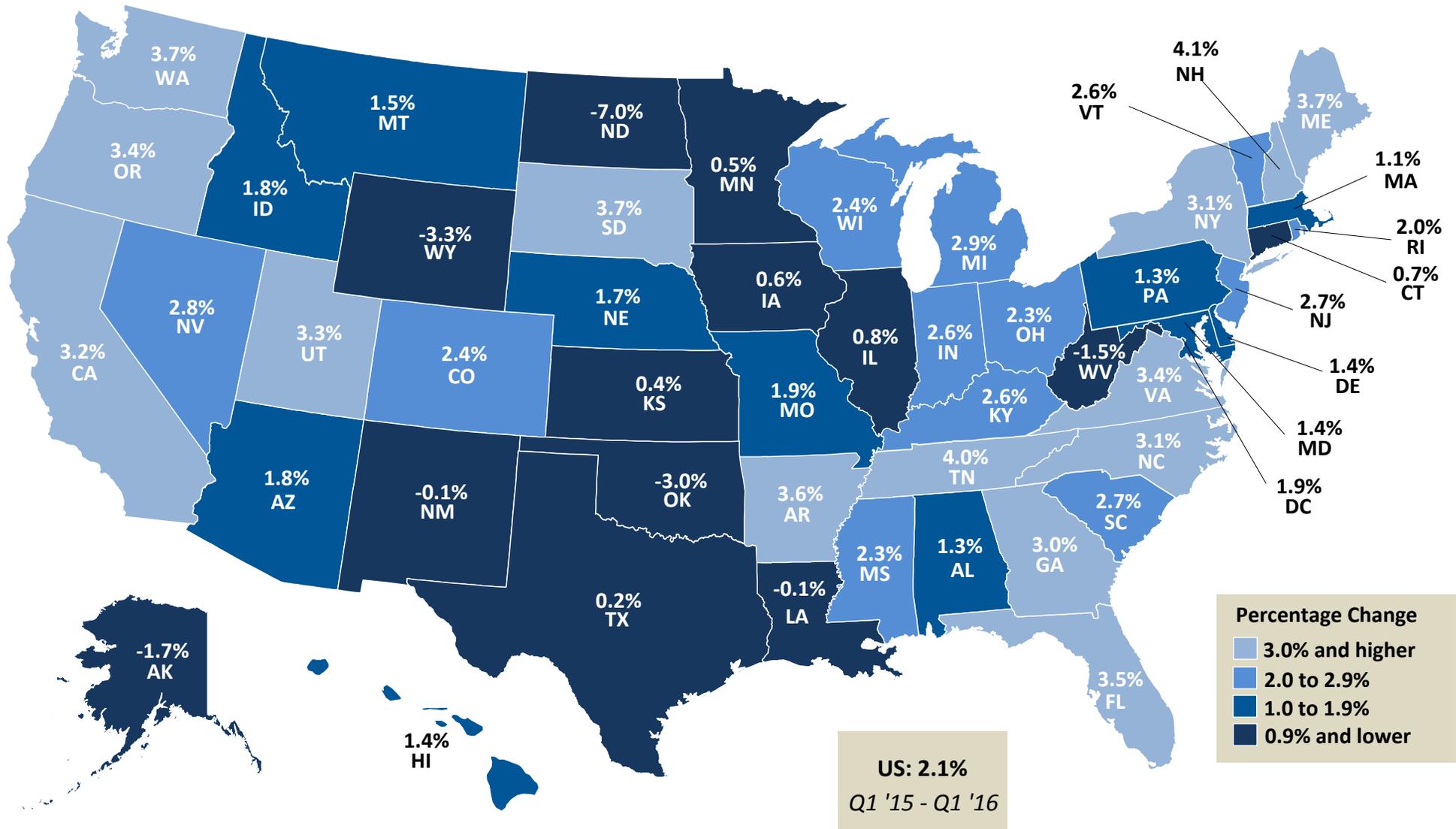
	Past Year (Q1 2015 to Q1 2016)		Past 3 Years (Q1 2013 to Q1 2016)		Since National Low Point (Q2 2009 to Q1 2016)		Since National Prerecession Peak (Q4 2007 to Q1 2016)	
	% Change	Rank	Average Annual % Change	Rank	Average Annual % Change	Rank	Average Annual % Change	Rank
UNITED STATES	2.1%		2.1%		1.9%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

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

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

Real GDP by State: Percentage Change Over Past Year

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



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

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.

Sources: State Economic Snapshots

Includes data available as of September 20, 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.
------------------------------	--

Unemployment

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

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, American Community Survey.
Poverty Rate	U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.
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.
-------------------	--

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.
-------------------	--