



STATE ECONOMIC SNAPSHOTS

MARCH 30, 2016



March 30, 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 February 2016.

Highlights

- Private-sector employment increased in 37 states in February.
- The unemployment rate fell in 22 states.
- Average hourly earnings, adjusted for inflation, increased in 35 states over the past year.
- Home prices increased in all 50 states and the District of Columbia over the year ending in the fourth quarter of 2015.
- Real gross domestic product (GDP) increased in 43 states and the District of Columbia over the year between the third quarter of 2014 and the third quarter of 2015.

Private-Sector Job Gains

Private-sector employment increased in 37 states in February. The largest private-sector gains were seen in California (40,300), Pennsylvania (21,900), New York (18,700), Illinois (16,800) and Massachusetts (12,500). On a percentage basis, the largest gains were in New Hampshire, Arkansas, Utah, Hawaii and Mississippi.

Over the past 12 months, 43 states and the District of Columbia gained private-sector jobs, with California (412,000), Florida (235,200), Texas (142,800), New York (124,500) and Georgia (110,900) recording the largest increases. The largest percentage gains in private-sector employment during this period were in Idaho (4.3 percent), Tennessee (3.7 percent), Arizona, Utah (3.6 percent each), Florida and Washington (3.4 percent each). Nationally, in the past year, 2.6 million private-sector jobs were added, a 2.2 percent increase.

Unemployment

The unemployment rate declined in 22 states in February. The largest declines were in Tennessee (-0.5 percentage point), Nevada and Oregon (-0.3 percentage point each). There was no change in 20 states and the District of Columbia.

Over the past 12 months, 37 states and the District of Columbia reported declines in the unemployment rate. The largest declines were in New Jersey (-2.0 percentage points), Arkansas (-1.4 percentage points), California (-1.2 percentage points), Colorado, Maine, Michigan, Missouri, Nevada and Tennessee (-1.1 percentage points each).

New Hampshire and South Dakota had the lowest unemployment rates (2.7 percent each) in February, followed by North Dakota (2.9 percent), Colorado and Nebraska (3.0 percent each). Alaska had the highest unemployment rate (6.6 percent), followed by Mississippi, West Virginia, the District of Columbia (6.5 percent each), Illinois and New Mexico (6.4 percent each). The national unemployment rate was 4.9 percent in February, down from 5.5 percent a year prior.

2015 Veterans' Unemployment

For veterans, the 2015 average annual unemployment was 4.6 percent, the lowest level since 2008. For post-9/11 veterans, the average annual unemployment rate was 5.8 percent in 2015. Unpublished data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics presented in this report show that Delaware, Iowa, Connecticut, Indiana, New Jersey and South Dakota had the lowest 2015 annual average unemployment rates for post-9/11 veterans (each below 2 percent). Massachusetts, Kansas, California and Minnesota had the highest unemployment rates for post-9/11 veterans, with the rate exceeding 10 percent in each of these states.¹

Earnings

Average hourly earnings, adjusted for inflation, increased in 35 states over the past year. The largest earnings gains were posted in Delaware (6.2 percent), Oregon (3.5 percent), Connecticut (3.1 percent), Hawaii (2.8 percent) and Nebraska (2.7 percent). Earnings declined in 13 states and the District of Columbia and were unchanged in two states. Nationally, real average hourly earnings increased by 0.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted) in the past year. The District of Columbia (\$36.95) had the highest average hourly earnings in February, followed by Massachusetts (\$31.50), Connecticut (\$30.35), Washington (\$30.25) and New York (\$29.59).

Home Prices

Home values appreciated in all 50 states and the District of Columbia over the year between the fourth quarter of 2014 and the fourth quarter of 2015, according to the Federal Housing Finance Agency's purchase-only, seasonally adjusted House Price Index. Home prices increased the most in Nevada (12.7 percent), Colorado (10.9 percent), Idaho, Washington (10.7 percent each) and Oregon (10.6 percent). Nationally, home prices rose by 5.8 percent during this period.

State Gross Domestic Product

Real gross domestic product (GDP) increased in 43 states and the District of Columbia over the year between the third quarter of 2014 and the third quarter of 2015, according to data from the Bureau of Economic Analysis. The strongest increases were concentrated in the West. GDP increased fastest in Montana (4.4 percent), Utah (4.1 percent), Washington (3.8 percent), California (3.5 percent) and Colorado (3.4 percent). Seven states reported declines in GDP. Nationally, real GDP by state increased 2.0 percent during this period.²

Key Employment Sectors

Manufacturing

Manufacturing employment expanded in 20 states during February. The largest increases were in Illinois (3,500), South Carolina (1,300), Mississippi (1,100), Connecticut (1,000) and Utah (900). On a percentage basis, the largest gains were in Hawaii, Alaska, New Mexico, Delaware and Montana.

Over the past 12 months, 26 states added manufacturing positions. On a percentage basis, the biggest gains were in Delaware (4.1 percent), Idaho (3.8 percent), Florida (3.6 percent), Tennessee and Maryland (3.2 percent each). Across the country, 12,000 manufacturing positions have been added in the last 12 months, a 0.1 percent increase.

¹ Because of the small sample size of post-9/11 veterans in many states, caution should be used in interpreting post-9/11 veterans' unemployment rate data across states and over time.

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

Construction

Construction employment increased in 27 states during February. The largest gains were reported in California (12,300), Washington (5,500), New York (4,500), Michigan (3,900) and Minnesota (3,200). The largest percentage gains during the month were in Washington, Kentucky, Minnesota, Michigan and Oregon.

In the past 12 months, 43 states and the District of Columbia added construction jobs. The greatest percentage gains over the past year were in Hawaii (19.1 percent), Rhode Island (14.6 percent), Massachusetts (11.0 percent), New Hampshire (10.2 percent) and Tennessee (8.8 percent). Nationally, over this period, construction employment increased by 253,000 positions, a 4.0 percent increase.

Professional and Business Services

Professional and business services employment increased in 19 states and the District of Columbia during February. The largest increases were posted in Virginia (7,300), Illinois (6,600), Pennsylvania (5,200), North Carolina (4,200) and Massachusetts (4,000). The largest percentage gains were in Wyoming, Virginia, Massachusetts, Illinois, North Carolina and Pennsylvania.

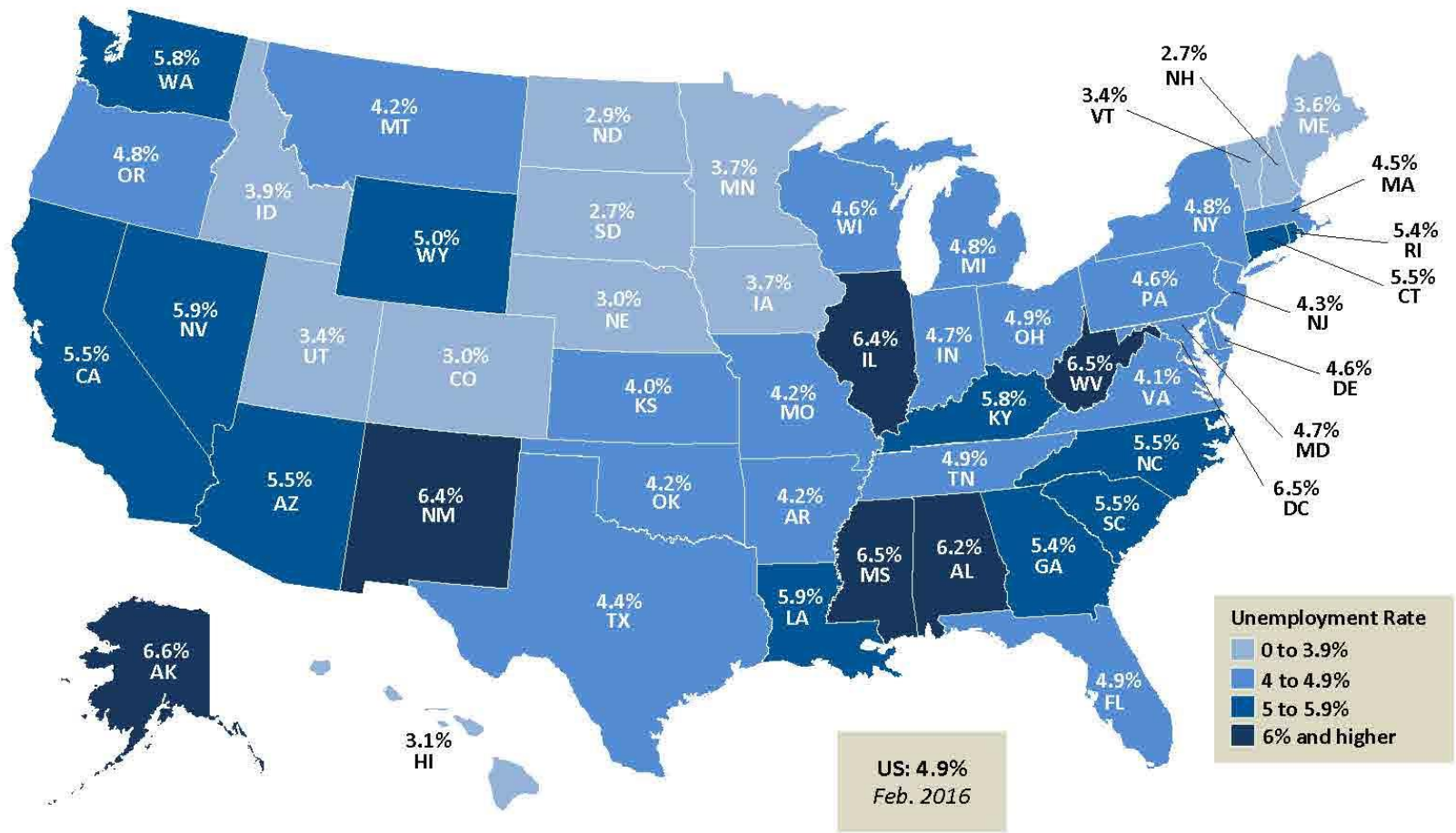
In the past year, 37 states and the District of Columbia added jobs in professional and business services. The largest percentage gains were in Oregon (5.2 percent), Virginia, Rhode Island (5.1 percent each), Georgia (4.7 percent) and Tennessee (4.6 percent). The U.S. economy overall has added 610,000 professional and business services jobs during this time, a 3.1 percent increase.

| Unemployment Rate (February 2016) | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| New Hampshire | 2.7% |
| South Dakota | 2.7% |
| North Dakota | 2.9% |
| Colorado | 3.0% |
| Nebraska | 3.0% |
| Hawaii | 3.1% |
| Utah | 3.4% |
| Vermont | 3.4% |
| Maine | 3.6% |
| Iowa | 3.7% |
| Minnesota | 3.7% |
| Idaho | 3.9% |
| Kansas | 4.0% |
| Virginia | 4.1% |
| Arkansas | 4.2% |
| Missouri | 4.2% |
| Montana | 4.2% |
| Oklahoma | 4.2% |
| New Jersey | 4.3% |
| Texas | 4.4% |
| Massachusetts | 4.5% |
| Delaware | 4.6% |
| Pennsylvania | 4.6% |
| Wisconsin | 4.6% |
| Indiana | 4.7% |
| Maryland | 4.7% |
| Michigan | 4.8% |
| New York | 4.8% |
| Oregon | 4.8% |
| Florida | 4.9% |
| Ohio | 4.9% |
| Tennessee | 4.9% |
| UNITED STATES | 4.9% |
| Wyoming | 5.0% |
| Georgia | 5.4% |
| Rhode Island | 5.4% |
| Arizona | 5.5% |
| California | 5.5% |
| Connecticut | 5.5% |
| North Carolina | 5.5% |
| South Carolina | 5.5% |
| Kentucky | 5.8% |
| Washington | 5.8% |
| Louisiana | 5.9% |
| Nevada | 5.9% |
| Alabama | 6.2% |
| Illinois | 6.4% |
| New Mexico | 6.4% |
| District of Columbia | 6.5% |
| Mississippi | 6.5% |
| West Virginia | 6.5% |
| Alaska | 6.6% |
| Puerto Rico | 11.7% |

| Job Growth in America: Change in Private-Sector Jobs | | | | |
|--|---|------------------|---|-------------------|
| | Since Before Recession (December 2007) | | Under President Obama (January 2009) | |
| | Percentage | Net Jobs | Percentage | Net Jobs |
| UNITED STATES | 4.7% | 5,481,000 | 9.0% | 10,044,000 |
| Alabama | -3.1% | -50,200 | 2.6% | 40,000 |
| Alaska | 9.1% | 21,500 | 8.5% | 20,200 |
| Arizona | 1.4% | 30,500 | 9.3% | 193,900 |
| Arkansas | 2.1% | 20,600 | 4.9% | 47,200 |
| California | 6.7% | 868,600 | 12.1% | 1,488,400 |
| Colorado | 9.7% | 190,800 | 12.8% | 245,800 |
| Connecticut | -0.2% | -3,500 | 2.7% | 37,600 |
| Delaware | 3.5% | 13,100 | 8.0% | 28,900 |
| District of Columbia | 14.7% | 68,500 | 14.1% | 66,100 |
| Florida | 5.2% | 353,100 | 13.7% | 859,700 |
| Georgia | 5.4% | 188,400 | 11.3% | 371,400 |
| Hawaii | 3.7% | 18,700 | 9.8% | 46,600 |
| Idaho | 5.8% | 31,100 | 12.8% | 64,700 |
| Illinois | 0.5% | 28,000 | 4.4% | 217,700 |
| Indiana | 3.3% | 83,300 | 9.3% | 223,800 |
| Iowa | 3.5% | 45,000 | 5.6% | 70,400 |
| Kansas | 1.1% | 11,900 | 2.0% | 22,900 |
| Kentucky | 2.9% | 44,100 | 7.6% | 112,000 |
| Louisiana | 5.0% | 78,300 | 5.7% | 88,700 |
| Maine | -0.3% | -1,500 | 2.8% | 13,900 |
| Maryland | 2.4% | 51,800 | 5.7% | 117,500 |
| Massachusetts | 6.7% | 192,900 | 9.3% | 261,400 |
| Michigan | 3.3% | 118,500 | 12.6% | 415,900 |
| Minnesota | 4.4% | 103,800 | 7.3% | 166,600 |
| Mississippi | -1.6% | -15,000 | 3.2% | 28,000 |
| Missouri | 0.2% | 5,300 | 3.1% | 71,600 |
| Montana | 3.7% | 13,400 | 7.7% | 26,500 |
| Nebraska | 4.6% | 37,200 | 5.8% | 46,400 |
| Nevada | -1.2% | -13,900 | 7.9% | 81,600 |
| New Hampshire | 3.4% | 19,000 | 6.0% | 32,500 |
| New Jersey | 0.1% | 3,800 | 4.0% | 131,600 |
| New Mexico | -2.5% | -16,200 | 1.0% | 6,100 |
| New York | 8.6% | 623,700 | 10.4% | 743,700 |
| North Carolina | 3.2% | 112,300 | 9.2% | 299,800 |
| North Dakota | 25.1% | 72,000 | 23.7% | 68,700 |
| Ohio | 1.8% | 82,500 | 6.8% | 297,800 |
| Oklahoma | 3.4% | 43,800 | 4.4% | 56,000 |
| Oregon | 4.7% | 68,500 | 11.5% | 156,000 |
| Pennsylvania | 2.3% | 113,900 | 4.6% | 228,400 |
| Puerto Rico | -8.7% | -62,700 | -4.6% | -31,800 |
| Rhode Island | 1.0% | 4,200 | 5.6% | 22,700 |
| South Carolina | 4.4% | 70,200 | 10.9% | 163,500 |
| South Dakota | 6.6% | 22,000 | 6.8% | 22,500 |
| Tennessee | 6.0% | 141,900 | 11.7% | 264,600 |
| Texas | 15.0% | 1,318,500 | 15.7% | 1,372,500 |
| Utah | 10.7% | 113,400 | 16.4% | 164,800 |
| Vermont | 2.0% | 5,200 | 5.1% | 12,700 |
| Virginia | 3.6% | 111,500 | 6.5% | 196,000 |
| Washington | 7.8% | 192,200 | 11.2% | 266,300 |
| West Virginia | -2.4% | -14,600 | -1.5% | -9,100 |
| Wisconsin | 1.8% | 45,000 | 5.0% | 118,900 |
| Wyoming | -5.7% | -12,800 | -5.3% | -11,900 |

Current Unemployment Rates Across States

February 2016 (Released March 25th)



Source: JEC Democratic staff based on data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (state data update next on April 15, 2016)



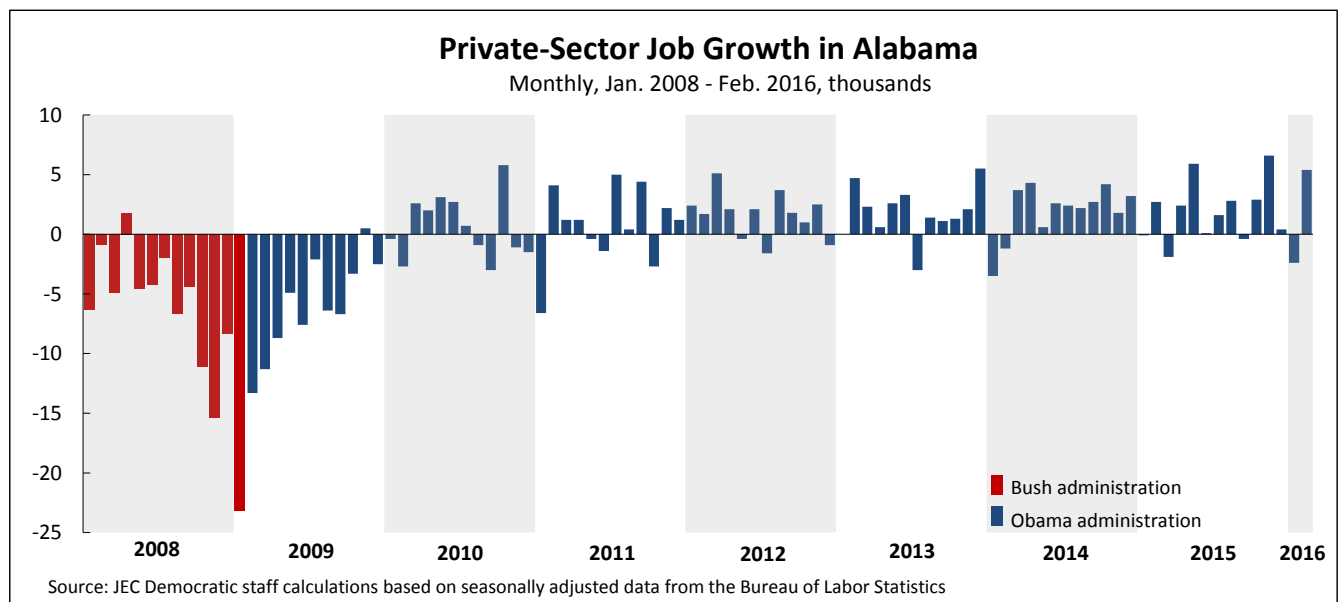


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: ALABAMA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through February 2016**
Last updated on March 25th; March data will be released on April 15th*

JOBS

- In February, private-sector employment in Alabama grew by 5,400 jobs. Over the past year, Alabama businesses have added 23,400 jobs. This compares with an increase of 30,300 jobs over the 12 months through February 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Alabama businesses have added 109,400 jobs (an increase of 7.4 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: leisure and hospitality at 15.5 percent (25,900 jobs), professional and business services at 12.6 percent (25,700 jobs) and education and health services at 9.0 percent (19,100 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Alabama was 6.2 percent in February 2016, holding constant from January. The rate was 1.3 percentage points above the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is up 0.2 percentage point from one year earlier but remains 5.7 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.9 percent in November 2009.
- There were 134,300 Alabama residents unemployed in February 2016.

EARNINGS

- In February 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Alabama were \$21.59. The average workweek was 35.6 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$768.60.
- 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 0.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Alabama | United States |
|--|----------------------|----------|---------------|
| Private-Sector Jobs Added | Past 12 Months | 23,400 | 2.6 million |
| | Since Feb. 2010 | 109,400 | 14.3 million |
| Unemployment Rate | February 2016 | 6.2% | 4.9% |
| | February 2015 | 6.0% | 5.5% |
| | Recession-Era Peak | 11.9% | 10.0% |
| Median Household Income (2014 \$) | 2014 | \$42,300 | \$53,700 |
| | 2007 (Pre-Recession) | \$48,200 | \$57,400 |
| Poverty Rate | 2014 | 17.8% | 14.8% |
| | 2007 (Pre-Recession) | 14.5% | 12.5% |
| All Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2015 | 3.1% | 4.6% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2015 | 4.6% | 5.8% |
| Percentage Without Health Insurance | 2014 | 12.1% | 11.7% |
| | 2013 | 13.6% | 14.5% |

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Alabama grew by 1.4 percent over the four quarters through the third quarter of 2015, below the national average growth rate of 2.0 percent.*
- Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Alabama GDP growth has averaged 1.6 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

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

EXPORTS

- In Alabama, goods exports totaled \$1.6 billion in January and \$18.8 billion over the past year, up 6.4 percent from the 12 months ending in January 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 50.8 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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



ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: ALASKA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through February 2016**
Last updated on March 25th; March data will be released on April 15th*

JOBS

- In February, private-sector employment in Alaska grew by 700 jobs. Over the past year, private-sector employment was unchanged. This compares with an increase of 3,400 jobs over the 12 months through February 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Alaska businesses have added 22,600 jobs (an increase of 9.6 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: education and health services at 17.2 percent (7,100 jobs), mining and logging at 16.2 percent (2,300 jobs) and manufacturing at 13.4 percent (1,700 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Alaska was 6.6 percent in February 2016, holding constant from January. The rate was 1.7 percentage points above the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is up 0.2 percentage point from one year earlier but remains 1.4 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.0 percent in April 2010.
- There were 23,900 Alaska residents unemployed in February 2016.

EARNINGS

- In February 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Alaska were \$27.93. The average workweek was 33.8 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$944.03.
- 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 0.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Alaska | United States |
|--|----------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| Private-Sector Jobs Added | Past 12 Months | 0 | 2.6 million |
| | Since Feb. 2010 | 22,600 | 14.3 million |
| Unemployment Rate | February 2016 | 6.6% | 4.9% |
| | February 2015 | 6.4% | 5.5% |
| | Recession-Era Peak | 8.0% | 10.0% |
| Median Household Income (2014 \$) | 2014 | \$67,600 | \$53,700 |
| | 2007 (Pre-Recession) | \$71,900 | \$57,400 |
| Poverty Rate | 2014 | 11.9% | 14.8% |
| | 2007 (Pre-Recession) | 7.6% | 12.5% |
| All Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2015 | 4.3% | 4.6% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2015 | 3.9% | 5.8% |
| Percentage Without Health Insurance | 2014 | 17.2% | 11.7% |
| | 2013 | 18.5% | 14.5% |

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Alaska grew by 2.9 percent over the four quarters through the third quarter of 2015, above the national average growth rate of 2.0 percent.*
- Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Alaska GDP growth has averaged -0.1 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

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

EXPORTS

- In Alaska, goods exports totaled \$107 million in January and \$4.5 billion over the past year, down 3.0 percent from the 12 months ending in January 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 37.0 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

** A list of sources used to compile the 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 February 2016**
Last updated on March 25th; March data will be released on April 15th*

JOBS

- In February, private-sector employment in Arizona grew by 1,300 jobs. Over the past year, Arizona businesses have added 80,200 jobs. This compares with an increase of 60,400 jobs over the 12 months through February 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Arizona businesses have added 316,200 jobs (an increase of 16.1 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: information services at 30.0 percent (11,000 jobs), financial activities at 21.5 percent (36,100 jobs) and professional and business services at 21.2 percent (71,800 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Arizona was 5.5 percent in February 2016, down 0.1 percentage point from January. The rate was 0.6 percentage point above the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.8 percentage point from one year earlier and is 5.7 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.2 percent in December 2009.
- There were 176,300 Arizona residents unemployed in February 2016.

EARNINGS

- In February 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Arizona were \$23.64. The average workweek was 34.2 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$808.49.
- 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 0.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Arizona | United States |
|--|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| Private-Sector Jobs Added | Past 12 Months | 80,200 | 2.6 million |
| | Since Feb. 2010 | 316,200 | 14.3 million |
| Unemployment Rate | February 2016 | 5.5% | 4.9% |
| | February 2015 | 6.3% | 5.5% |
| | Recession-Era Peak | 11.2% | 10.0% |
| Median Household Income (2014 \$) | 2014 | \$49,300 | \$53,700 |
| | 2007 (Pre-Recession) | \$53,900 | \$57,400 |
| Poverty Rate | 2014 | 21.2% | 14.8% |
| | 2007 (Pre-Recession) | 14.3% | 12.5% |
| All Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2015 | 3.7% | 4.6% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2015 | 4.0% | 5.8% |
| Percentage Without Health Insurance | 2014 | 13.6% | 11.7% |
| | 2013 | 17.1% | 14.5% |

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Arizona grew by 1.6 percent over the four quarters through the third quarter of 2015, below the national average growth rate of 2.0 percent.*
- Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Arizona GDP growth has averaged 1.8 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

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

EXPORTS

- In Arizona, goods exports totaled \$1.7 billion in January and \$21.4 billion over the past year, up 9.8 percent from the 12 months ending in January 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 50.9 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

** A list of sources used to compile the 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/>

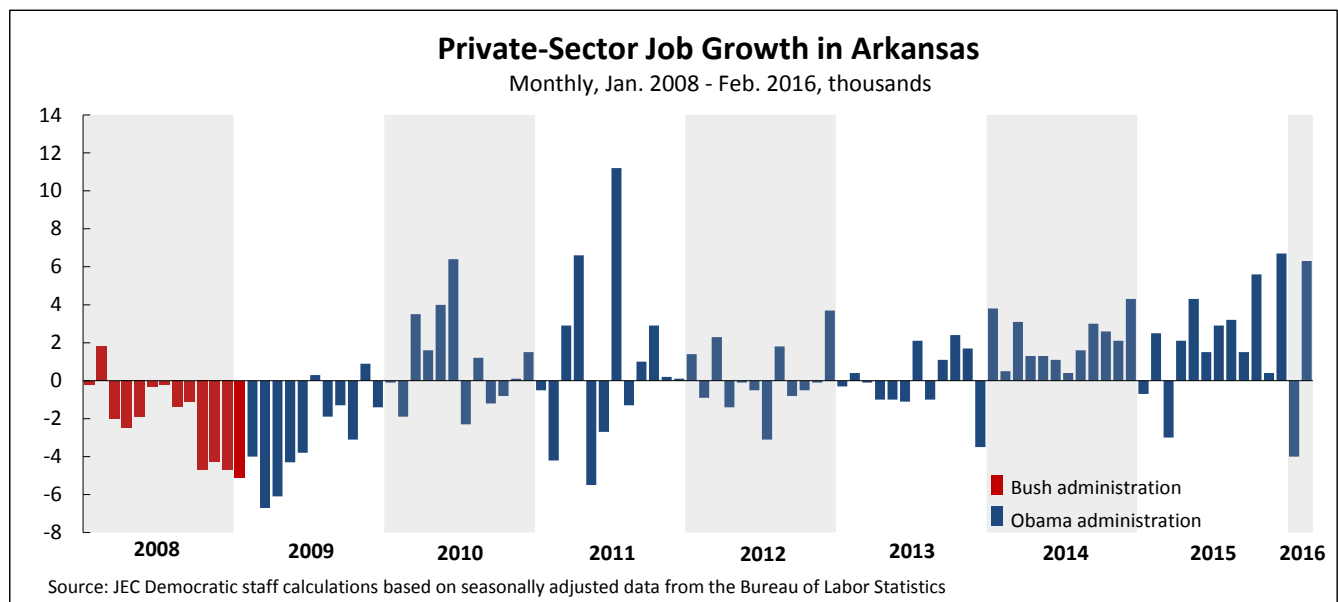


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: ARKANSAS

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through February 2016**
Last updated on March 25th; March data will be released on April 15th*

JOBS

- In February, private-sector employment in Arkansas grew by 6,300 jobs. Over the past year, Arkansas businesses have added 27,500 jobs. This compares with an increase of 22,600 jobs over the 12 months through February 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Arkansas businesses have added 80,600 jobs (an increase of 8.6 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 20.6 percent (23,900 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 20.3 percent (19,800 jobs) and trade, transportation and utilities at 11.2 percent (26,000 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Arkansas was 4.2 percent in February 2016, down 0.2 percentage point from January. The rate was 0.7 percentage point below the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.4 percentage points from one year earlier and is 4.2 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.4 percent in May 2011.
- There were 57,200 Arkansas residents unemployed in February 2016.

EARNINGS

- In February 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Arkansas were \$19.92. The average workweek was 33.9 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$675.29.
- 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 0.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Arkansas | United States |
|--|----------------------|----------|---------------|
| Private-Sector Jobs Added | Past 12 Months | 27,500 | 2.6 million |
| | Since Feb. 2010 | 80,600 | 14.3 million |
| Unemployment Rate | February 2016 | 4.2% | 4.9% |
| | February 2015 | 5.6% | 5.5% |
| | Recession-Era Peak | 8.4% | 10.0% |
| Median Household Income (2014 \$) | 2014 | \$44,900 | \$53,700 |
| | 2007 (Pre-Recession) | \$46,600 | \$57,400 |
| Poverty Rate | 2014 | 18.4% | 14.8% |
| | 2007 (Pre-Recession) | 13.8% | 12.5% |
| All Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2015 | 4.7% | 4.6% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2015 | 6.4% | 5.8% |
| Percentage Without Health Insurance | 2014 | 11.8% | 11.7% |
| | 2013 | 16.0% | 14.5% |

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

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

HOUSING

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

EXPORTS

- In Arkansas, goods exports totaled \$397 million in January and \$5.6 billion over the past year, down 9.7 percent from the 12 months ending in January 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 5.0 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

** A list of sources used to compile the 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/>

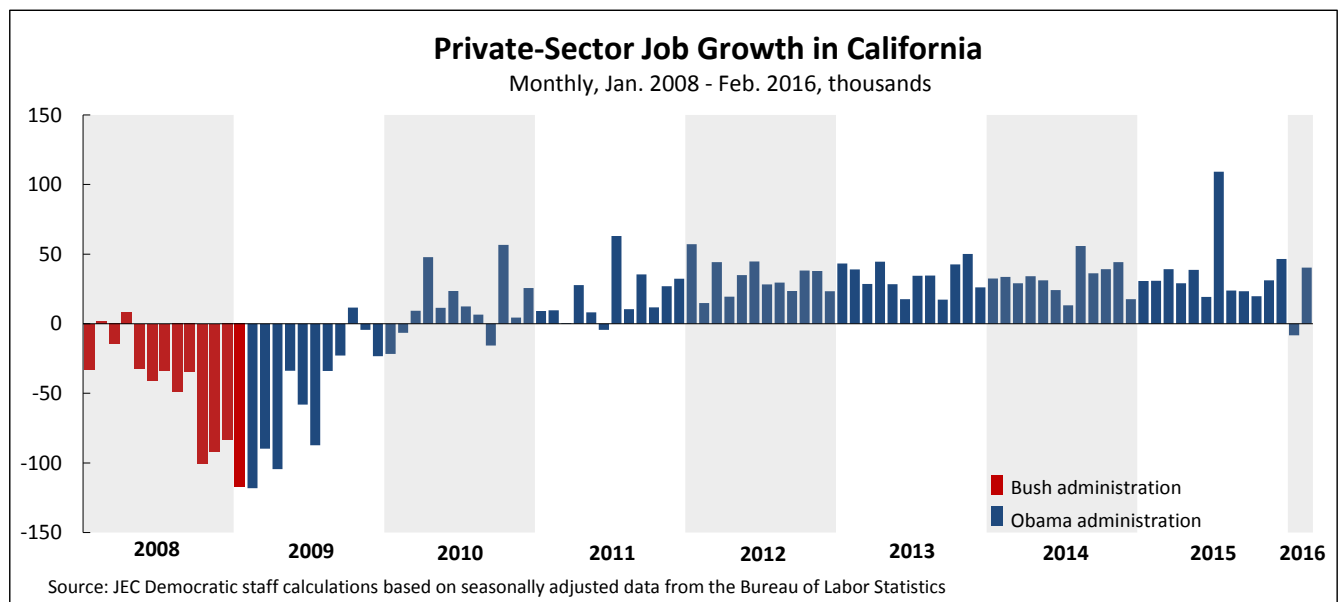


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: CALIFORNIA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through February 2016**
Last updated on March 25th; March data will be released on April 15th*

JOBS

- In February, private-sector employment in California grew by 40,300 jobs. Over the past year, California businesses have added 412,000 jobs. This compares with an increase of 386,700 jobs over the 12 months through February 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, California businesses have added 2,081,000 jobs (an increase of 17.7 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 35.0 percent (197,200 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 27.2 percent (402,800 jobs) and professional and business services at 23.3 percent (477,600 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in California was 5.5 percent in February 2016, down 0.2 percentage point from January. The rate was 0.6 percentage point above 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 12.2 percent in October 2010.
- There were 1,053,000 California residents unemployed in February 2016.

EARNINGS

- In February 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in California were \$28.46. The average workweek was 34.2 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$973.33.
- 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 0.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | California | United States |
|--|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| Private-Sector Jobs Added | Past 12 Months | 412,000 | 2.6 million |
| | Since Feb. 2010 | 2,081,000 | 14.3 million |
| Unemployment Rate | February 2016 | 5.5% | 4.9% |
| | February 2015 | 6.7% | 5.5% |
| | Recession-Era Peak | 12.2% | 10.0% |
| Median Household Income (2014 \$) | 2014 | \$60,500 | \$53,700 |
| | 2007 (Pre-Recession) | \$63,600 | \$57,400 |
| Poverty Rate | 2014 | 15.8% | 14.8% |
| | 2007 (Pre-Recession) | 12.7% | 12.5% |
| All Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2015 | 6.8% | 4.6% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2015 | 10.6% | 5.8% |
| Percentage Without Health Insurance | 2014 | 12.4% | 11.7% |
| | 2013 | 17.2% | 14.5% |

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in California grew by 3.5 percent over the four quarters through the third quarter of 2015, above the national average growth rate of 2.0 percent.*
- Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, California GDP growth has averaged 2.2 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

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

EXPORTS

- In California, goods exports totaled \$12.0 billion in January and \$158.6 billion over the past year, up 1.1 percent from the 12 months ending in January 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 30.5 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

** A list of sources used to compile the 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/>

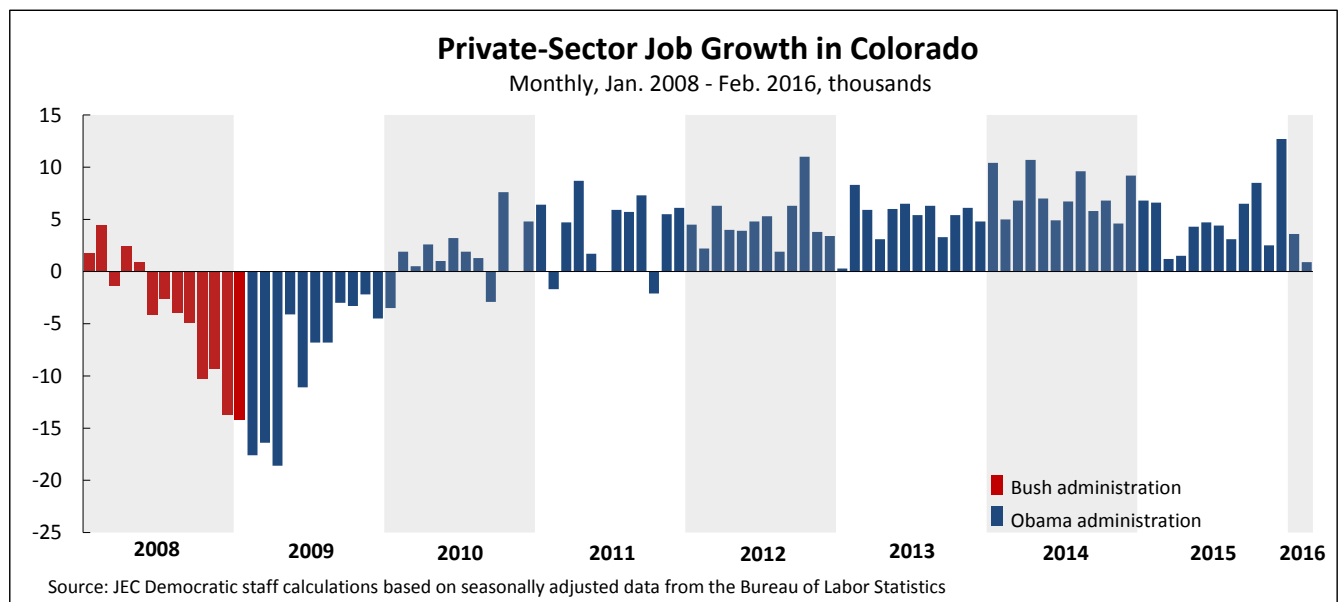


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: COLORADO

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through February 2016**
Last updated on March 25th; March data will be released on April 15th*

JOBS

- In February, private-sector employment in Colorado grew by 900 jobs. Over the past year, Colorado businesses have added 53,900 jobs. This compares with an increase of 85,500 jobs over the 12 months through February 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Colorado businesses have added 341,800 jobs (an increase of 18.8 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 30.8 percent (36,400 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 26.2 percent (68,100 jobs) and education and health services at 22.8 percent (59,500 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Colorado was 3.0 percent in February 2016, down 0.2 percentage point from January. The rate was 1.9 percentage points below the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.1 percentage points from one year earlier and is 5.9 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.9 percent in October 2010.
- There were 85,000 Colorado residents unemployed in February 2016.

EARNINGS

- In February 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Colorado were \$27.14. The average workweek was 33.2 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$901.05.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 0.5 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Colorado | United States |
|--|----------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| Private-Sector Jobs Added | Past 12 Months | 53,900 | 2.6 million |
| | Since Feb. 2010 | 341,800 | 14.3 million |
| Unemployment Rate | February 2016 | 3.0% | 4.9% |
| | February 2015 | 4.1% | 5.5% |
| | Recession-Era Peak | 8.9% | 10.0% |
| Median Household Income (2014 \$) | 2014 | \$60,900 | \$53,700 |
| | 2007 (Pre-Recession) | \$69,800 | \$57,400 |
| Poverty Rate | 2014 | 12.3% | 14.8% |
| | 2007 (Pre-Recession) | 9.8% | 12.5% |
| All Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2015 | 3.5% | 4.6% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2015 | 2.0% | 5.8% |
| Percentage Without Health Insurance | 2014 | 10.3% | 11.7% |
| | 2013 | 14.1% | 14.5% |

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Colorado grew by 3.4 percent over the four quarters through the third quarter of 2015, above the national average growth rate of 2.0 percent.*
- Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Colorado GDP growth has averaged 2.6 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

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

EXPORTS

- In Colorado, goods exports totaled \$600 million in January and \$7.6 billion over the past year, up 1.1 percent from the 12 months ending in January 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 30.6 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

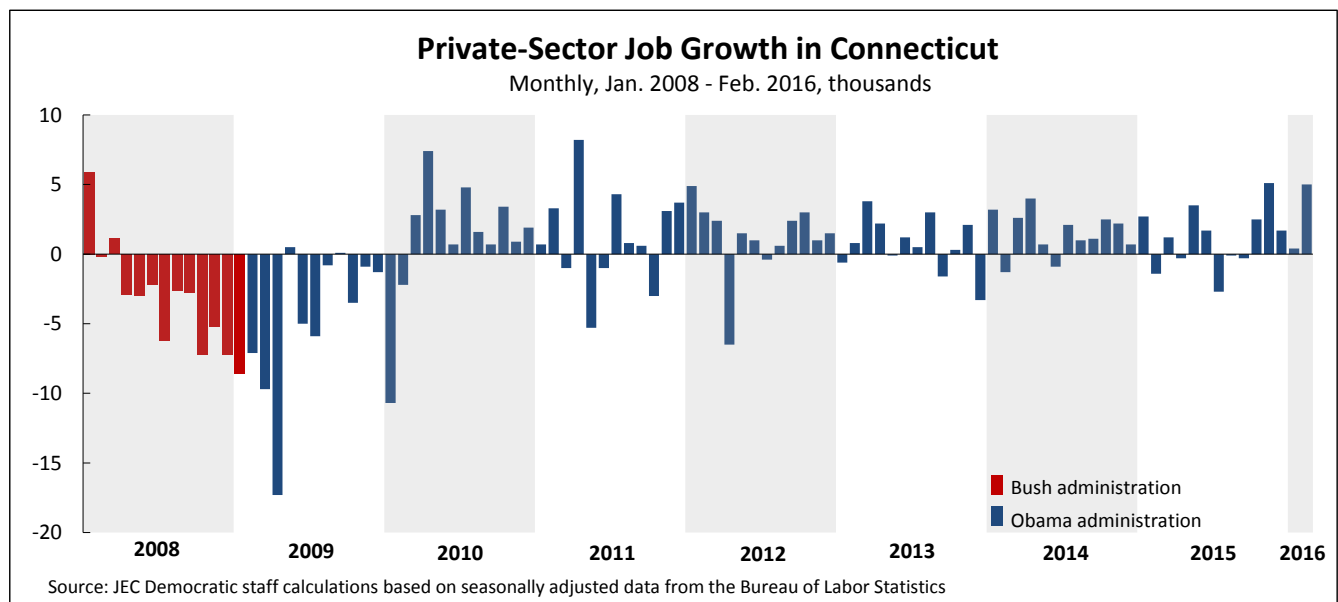


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: CONNECTICUT

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through February 2016**
Last updated on March 25th; March data will be released on April 15th*

JOBS

- In February, private-sector employment in Connecticut grew by 5,000 jobs. Over the past year, Connecticut businesses have added 17,700 jobs. This compares with an increase of 17,300 jobs over the 12 months through February 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Connecticut businesses have added 101,400 jobs (an increase of 7.5 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 18.6 percent (9,100 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 17.7 percent (23,100 jobs) and professional and business services at 15.1 percent (28,500 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Connecticut was 5.5 percent in February 2016, holding constant from January. 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 3.7 percentage points below its recent peak of 9.2 percent in February 2011.
- There were 104,600 Connecticut residents unemployed in February 2016.

EARNINGS

- In February 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Connecticut were \$30.35. The average workweek was 33.1 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$1,004.59.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 3.1 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Connecticut | United States |
|--|----------------------|-------------|---------------|
| Private-Sector Jobs Added | Past 12 Months | 17,700 | 2.6 million |
| | Since Feb. 2010 | 101,400 | 14.3 million |
| Unemployment Rate | February 2016 | 5.5% | 4.9% |
| | February 2015 | 6.0% | 5.5% |
| | Recession-Era Peak | 9.2% | 10.0% |
| Median Household Income (2014 \$) | 2014 | \$70,200 | \$53,700 |
| | 2007 (Pre-Recession) | \$73,200 | \$57,400 |
| Poverty Rate | 2014 | 8.6% | 14.8% |
| | 2007 (Pre-Recession) | 8.9% | 12.5% |
| All Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2015 | 4.6% | 4.6% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2015 | 1.4% | 5.8% |
| Percentage Without Health Insurance | 2014 | 6.9% | 11.7% |
| | 2013 | 9.4% | 14.5% |

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ❑ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Connecticut grew by 1.5 percent over the four quarters through the third quarter of 2015, below the national average growth rate of 2.0 percent.*
- ❑ Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Connecticut GDP growth has averaged 0.5 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

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

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Connecticut, goods exports totaled \$1.1 billion in January and \$14.5 billion over the past year, up 1.1 percent from the 12 months ending in January 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 2.4 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

** A list of sources used to compile the 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/>

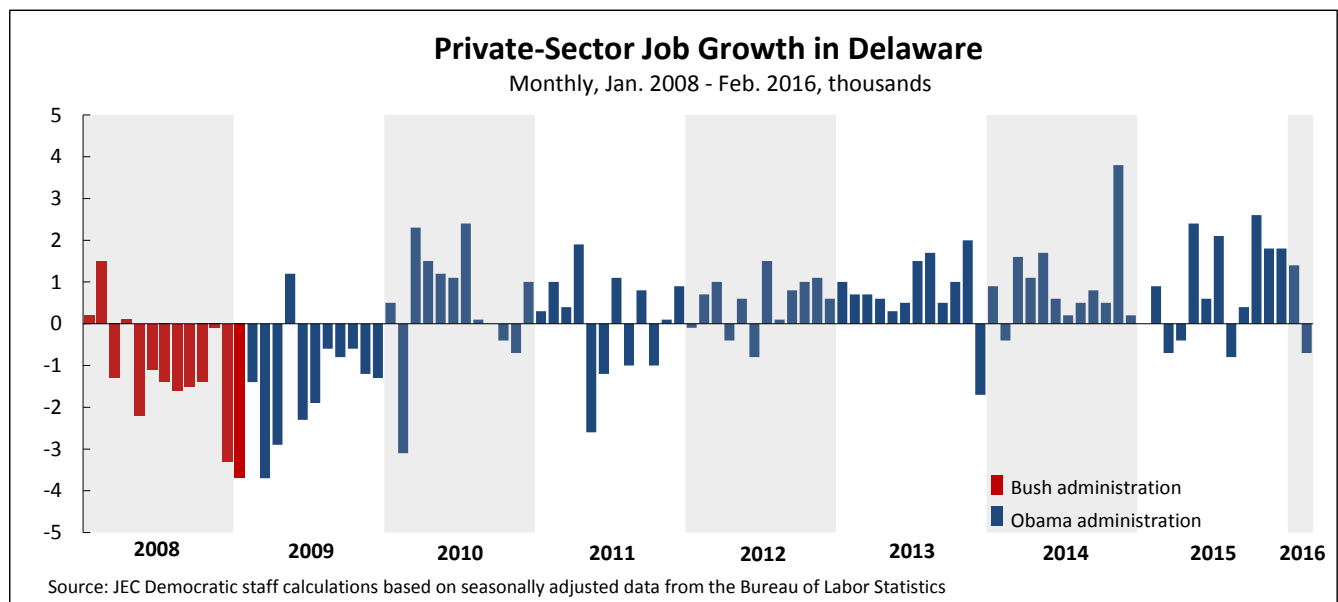


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: DELAWARE

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through February 2016**
Last updated on March 25th; March data will be released on April 15th*

JOBS

- In February, private-sector employment in Delaware fell by 700 jobs. Over the past year, Delaware businesses have added 10,500 jobs. This compares with an increase of 11,900 jobs over the 12 months through February 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Delaware businesses have added 47,000 jobs (an increase of 13.7 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: leisure and hospitality at 24.5 percent (10,100 jobs), education and health services at 19.7 percent (12,600 jobs) and logging, mining and construction at 14.5 percent (2,700 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Delaware was 4.6 percent in February 2016, down 0.1 percentage point from January. The rate was 0.3 percentage point below the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.3 percentage point from one year earlier and is 4.1 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.7 percent in February 2010.
- There were 21,800 Delaware residents unemployed in February 2016.

EARNINGS

- In February 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Delaware were \$24.17. The average workweek was 33.4 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$807.28.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 6.2 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Delaware | United States |
|--|----------------------|----------|---------------|
| Private-Sector Jobs Added | Past 12 Months | 10,500 | 2.6 million |
| | Since Feb. 2010 | 47,000 | 14.3 million |
| Unemployment Rate | February 2016 | 4.6% | 4.9% |
| | February 2015 | 4.9% | 5.5% |
| | Recession-Era Peak | 8.7% | 10.0% |
| Median Household Income (2014 \$) | 2014 | \$57,500 | \$53,700 |
| | 2007 (Pre-Recession) | \$62,300 | \$57,400 |
| Poverty Rate | 2014 | 11.0% | 14.8% |
| | 2007 (Pre-Recession) | 9.3% | 12.5% |
| All Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2015 | 3.6% | 4.6% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2015 | 1.1% | 5.8% |
| Percentage Without Health Insurance | 2014 | 7.8% | 11.7% |
| | 2013 | 9.1% | 14.5% |

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Delaware grew by 0.9 percent over the four quarters through the third quarter of 2015, below the national average growth rate of 2.0 percent.*
- Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Delaware GDP growth has averaged 0.6 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

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

EXPORTS

- In Delaware, goods exports totaled \$347 million in January and \$5.2 billion over the past year, up 9.5 percent from the 12 months ending in January 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 19.2 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

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

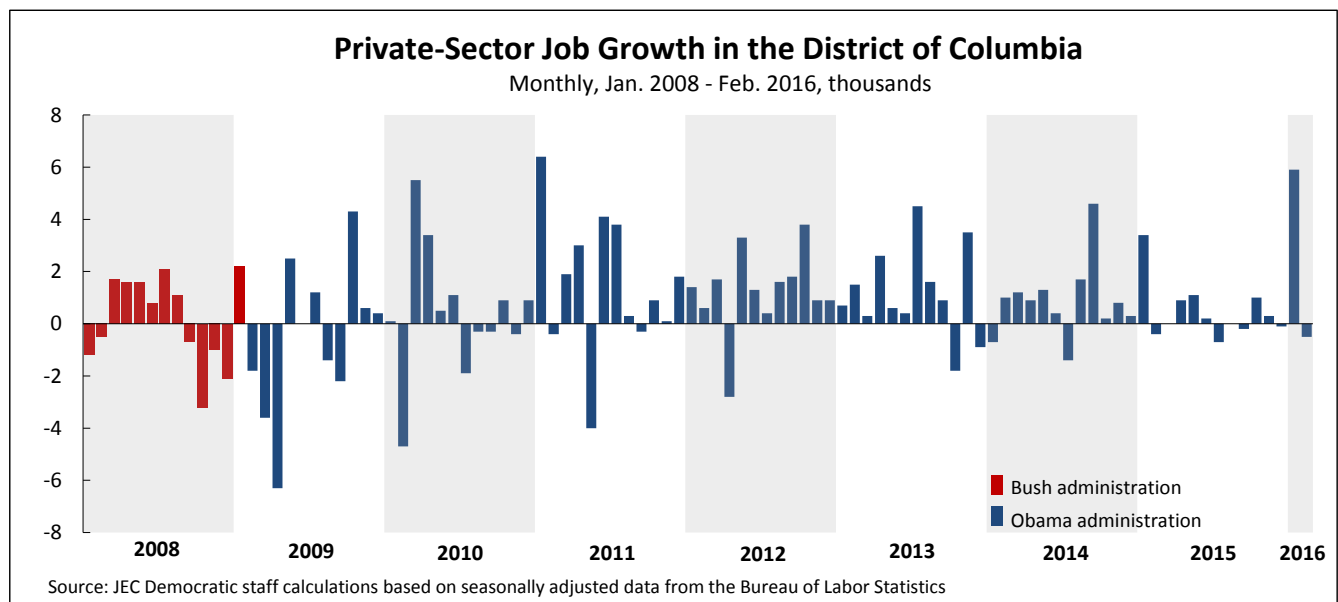


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through February 2016**
Last updated on March 25th; March data will be released on April 15th*

JOBS

- In February, private-sector employment in the District of Columbia fell by 500 jobs. Over the past year, District of Columbia businesses have added 7,900 jobs. This compares with an increase of 13,000 jobs over the 12 months through February 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, District of Columbia businesses have added 77,000 jobs (an increase of 16.8 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.3 percent over this time.
- The DC sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: logging, mining and construction at 52.6 percent (5,000 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 32.0 percent (18,700 jobs) and trade, transportation and utilities at 26.4 percent (7,000 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in the District of Columbia was 6.5 percent in February 2016, holding constant from January. The rate was 1.6 percentage points above the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.8 percentage point from one year earlier and is 4.0 percentage points below its recent peak of 10.5 percent in June 2011.
- There were 25,700 District of Columbia residents unemployed in February 2016.

EARNINGS

- In February 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in the District of Columbia were \$36.95. The average workweek was 35.4 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$1,308.03.
- Adjusting for inflation, DC average hourly earnings have fallen by 9.7 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

| | | District | United States |
|--|----------------------|----------|---------------|
| Private-Sector Jobs Added | Past 12 Months | 7,900 | 2.6 million |
| | Since Feb. 2010 | 77,000 | 14.3 million |
| Unemployment Rate | February 2016 | 6.5% | 4.9% |
| | February 2015 | 7.3% | 5.5% |
| | Recession-Era Peak | 10.5% | 10.0% |
| Median Household Income (2014 \$) | 2014 | \$68,300 | \$53,700 |
| | 2007 (Pre-Recession) | \$58,000 | \$57,400 |
| Poverty Rate | 2014 | 19.0% | 14.8% |
| | 2007 (Pre-Recession) | 18.0% | 12.5% |
| All Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2015 | 7.7% | 4.6% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2015 | 3.1% | 5.8% |
| Percentage Without Health Insurance | 2014 | 5.3% | 11.7% |
| | 2013 | 6.7% | 14.5% |

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in the District of Columbia grew by 3.1 percent over the four quarters through the third quarter of 2015, above the national average growth rate of 2.0 percent.*
- Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, District of Columbia GDP growth has averaged 1.4 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

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

EXPORTS

- In the District of Columbia, goods exports totaled \$38 million in January and \$1.0 billion over the past year, up 22.6 percent from the 12 months ending in January 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are down 6.0 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

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

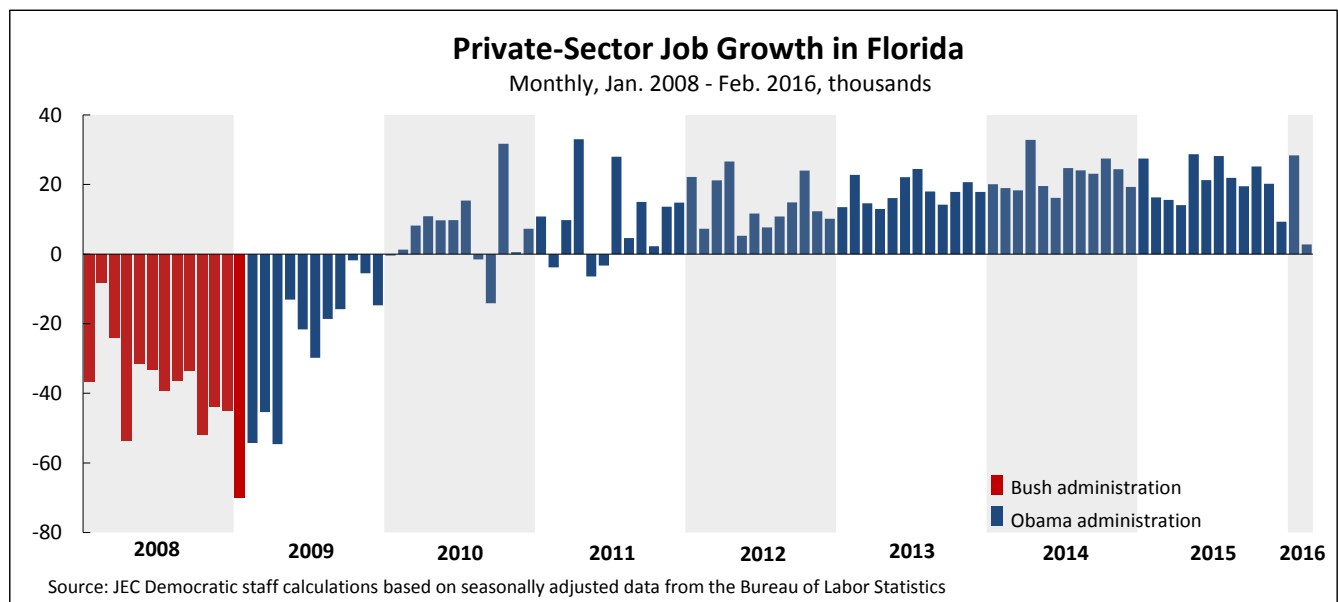


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: FLORIDA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through February 2016**
Last updated on March 25th; March data will be released on April 15th*

JOBS

- In February, private-sector employment in Florida grew by 2,800 jobs. Over the past year, Florida businesses have added 235,200 jobs. This compares with an increase of 273,800 jobs over the 12 months through February 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Florida businesses have added 1,134,000 jobs (an increase of 18.8 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 26.5 percent (262,000 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 26.1 percent (239,800 jobs) and construction at 24.8 percent (88,400 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Florida was 4.9 percent in February 2016, down 0.2 percentage point from January. 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 6.3 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.2 percent in January 2010.
- There were 484,100 Florida residents unemployed in February 2016.

EARNINGS

- In February 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Florida were \$22.85. The average workweek was 34.3 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$783.76.
- 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 0.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Florida | United States |
|--|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| Private-Sector Jobs Added | Past 12 Months | 235,200 | 2.6 million |
| | Since Feb. 2010 | 1,134,000 | 14.3 million |
| Unemployment Rate | February 2016 | 4.9% | 4.9% |
| | February 2015 | 5.6% | 5.5% |
| | Recession-Era Peak | 11.2% | 10.0% |
| Median Household Income (2014 \$) | 2014 | \$46,100 | \$53,700 |
| | 2007 (Pre-Recession) | \$52,300 | \$57,400 |
| Poverty Rate | 2014 | 16.7% | 14.8% |
| | 2007 (Pre-Recession) | 12.5% | 12.5% |
| All Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2015 | 5.4% | 4.6% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2015 | 6.7% | 5.8% |
| Percentage Without Health Insurance | 2014 | 16.6% | 11.7% |
| | 2013 | 20.0% | 14.5% |

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Florida grew by 3.2 percent over the four quarters through the third quarter of 2015, above the national average growth rate of 2.0 percent.*
- Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Florida GDP growth has averaged 1.7 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

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

EXPORTS

- In Florida, goods exports totaled \$4.0 billion in January and \$51.4 billion over the past year, down 2.3 percent from the 12 months ending in January 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 8.3 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

** A list of sources used to compile the 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>

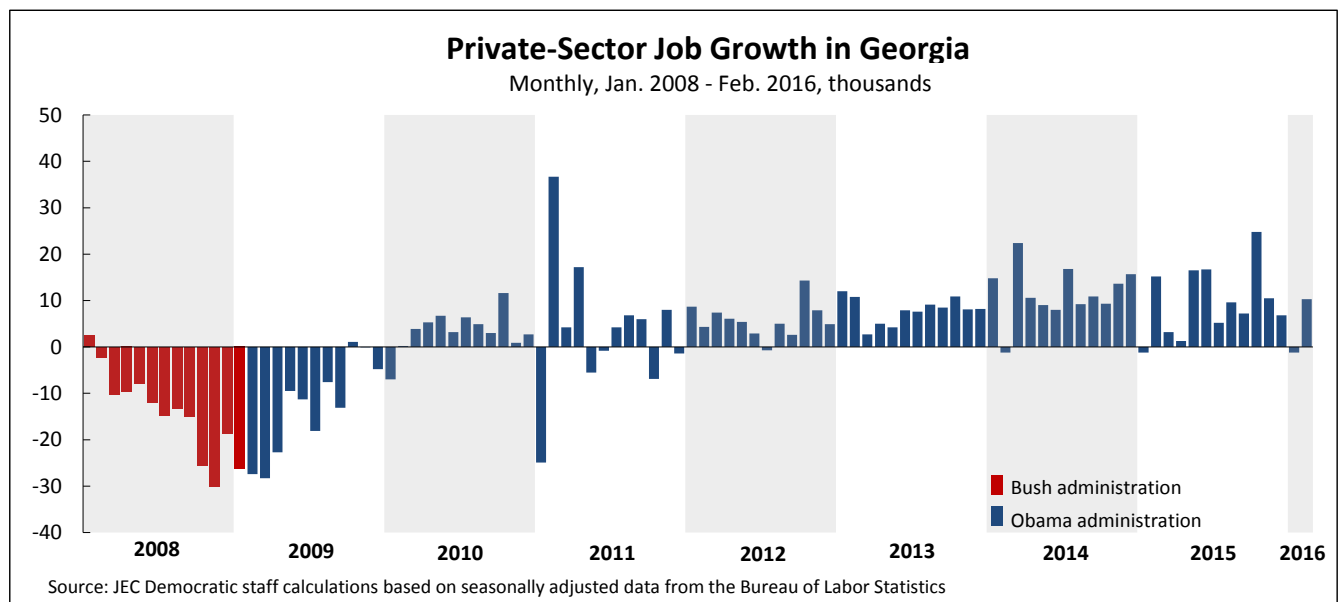


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: GEORGIA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through February 2016**
Last updated on March 25th; March data will be released on April 15th*

JOBS

- In February, private-sector employment in Georgia grew by 10,300 jobs. Over the past year, Georgia businesses have added 110,900 jobs. This compares with an increase of 139,500 jobs over the 12 months through February 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Georgia businesses have added 520,000 jobs (an increase of 16.6 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 28.5 percent (147,000 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 24.6 percent (91,300 jobs) and education and health services at 15.8 percent (74,000 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Georgia was 5.4 percent in February 2016, holding constant from January. The rate was 0.5 percentage point above the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.8 percentage point from one year earlier and is 5.1 percentage points below its recent peak of 10.5 percent in December 2010.
- There were 261,200 Georgia residents unemployed in February 2016.

EARNINGS

- In February 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Georgia were \$24.40. The average workweek was 34.7 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$846.68.
- 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 0.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Georgia | United States |
|--|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| Private-Sector Jobs Added | Past 12 Months | 110,900 | 2.6 million |
| | Since Feb. 2010 | 520,000 | 14.3 million |
| Unemployment Rate | February 2016 | 5.4% | 4.9% |
| | February 2015 | 6.2% | 5.5% |
| | Recession-Era Peak | 10.5% | 10.0% |
| Median Household Income (2014 \$) | 2014 | \$49,600 | \$53,700 |
| | 2007 (Pre-Recession) | \$55,500 | \$57,400 |
| Poverty Rate | 2014 | 16.8% | 14.8% |
| | 2007 (Pre-Recession) | 13.6% | 12.5% |
| All Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2015 | 4.9% | 4.6% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2015 | 7.8% | 5.8% |
| Percentage Without Health Insurance | 2014 | 15.8% | 11.7% |
| | 2013 | 18.8% | 14.5% |

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Georgia grew by 2.4 percent over the four quarters through the third quarter of 2015, above the national average growth rate of 2.0 percent.*
- Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Georgia GDP growth has averaged 1.6 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

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

EXPORTS

- In Georgia, goods exports totaled \$2.6 billion in January and \$36.9 billion over the past year, up 4.3 percent from the 12 months ending in January 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 52.9 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

** A list of sources used to compile the 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/>

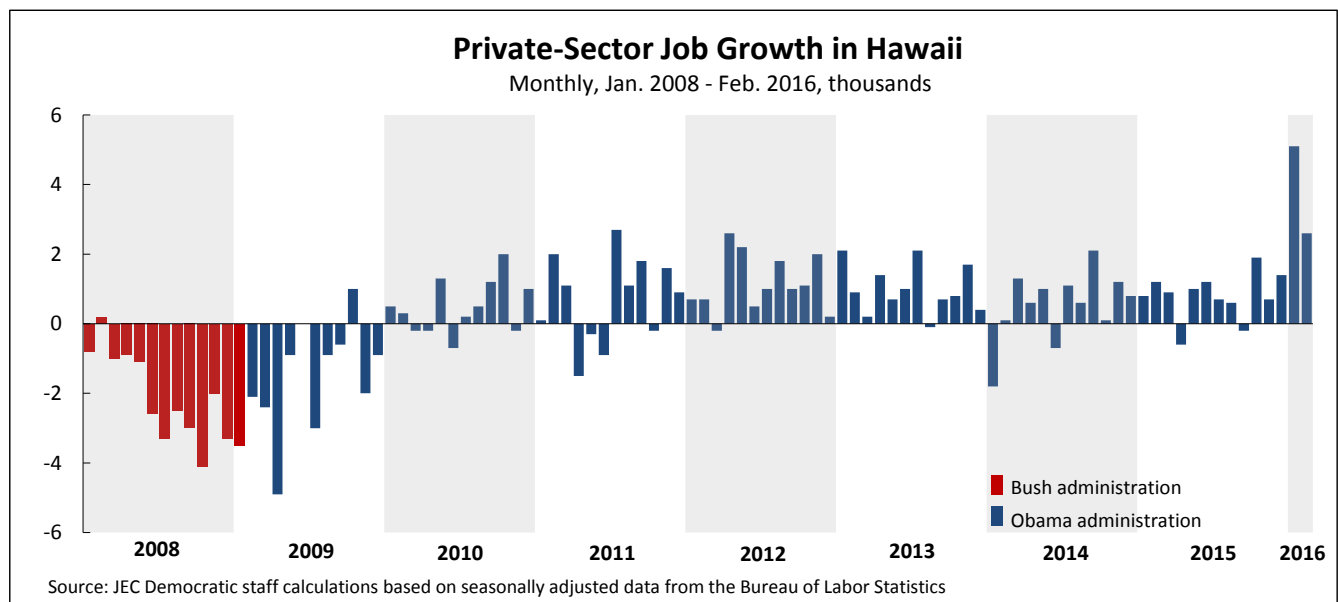


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: HAWAII

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through February 2016**
Last updated on March 25th; March data will be released on April 15th*

JOBS

- In February, private-sector employment in Hawaii grew by 2,600 jobs. Over the past year, Hawaii businesses have added 15,300 jobs. This compares with an increase of 10,100 jobs over the 12 months through February 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Hawaii businesses have added 62,500 jobs (an increase of 13.6 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: logging, mining and construction at 34.1 percent (10,000 jobs), professional and business services at 18.8 percent (13,300 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 17.4 percent (17,400 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Hawaii was 3.1 percent in February 2016, down 0.1 percentage point from January. The rate was 1.8 percentage points below the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.9 percentage point from one year earlier and is 4.2 percentage points below its recent peak of 7.3 percent in October 2009.
- There were 21,200 Hawaii residents unemployed in February 2016.

EARNINGS

- In February 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Hawaii were \$25.55. The average workweek was 32.6 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$832.93.
- 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 0.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Hawaii | United States |
|--|----------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| Private-Sector Jobs Added | Past 12 Months | 15,300 | 2.6 million |
| | Since Feb. 2010 | 62,500 | 14.3 million |
| Unemployment Rate | February 2016 | 3.1% | 4.9% |
| | February 2015 | 4.0% | 5.5% |
| | Recession-Era Peak | 7.3% | 10.0% |
| Median Household Income (2014 \$) | 2014 | \$71,200 | \$53,700 |
| | 2007 (Pre-Recession) | \$73,100 | \$57,400 |
| Poverty Rate | 2014 | 10.8% | 14.8% |
| | 2007 (Pre-Recession) | 7.5% | 12.5% |
| All Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2015 | 2.5% | 4.6% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2015 | 2.5% | 5.8% |
| Percentage Without Health Insurance | 2014 | 5.3% | 11.7% |
| | 2013 | 6.7% | 14.5% |

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Hawaii grew by 2.7 percent over the four quarters through the third quarter of 2015, above the national average growth rate of 2.0 percent.*
- Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Hawaii GDP growth has averaged 1.5 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

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

EXPORTS

- In Hawaii, goods exports totaled \$50 million in January and \$1.7 billion over the past year, up 22.4 percent from the 12 months ending in January 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 198.5 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

** A list of sources used to compile the 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 February 2016**
Last updated on March 25th; March data will be released on April 15th*

JOBS

- In February, private-sector employment in Idaho grew by 2,500 jobs. Over the past year, Idaho businesses have added 23,300 jobs. This compares with an increase of 13,700 jobs over the 12 months through February 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Idaho businesses have added 87,400 jobs (an increase of 18.1 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: leisure and hospitality at 25.6 percent (14,700 jobs), construction at 24.6 percent (7,900 jobs) and education and health services at 21.3 percent (17,600 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Idaho was 3.9 percent in February 2016, holding constant from January. 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 5.8 percentage points below its recent peak of 9.7 percent in July 2009.
- There were 31,100 Idaho residents unemployed in February 2016.

EARNINGS

- In February 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Idaho were \$22.49. The average workweek was 32.3 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$726.43.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 0.7 percent over the past year, as have real average hourly earnings nationally (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Idaho | United States |
|--|----------------------|--------------|----------------------|
| Private-Sector Jobs Added | Past 12 Months | 23,300 | 2.6 million |
| | Since Feb. 2010 | 87,400 | 14.3 million |
| Unemployment Rate | February 2016 | 3.9% | 4.9% |
| | February 2015 | 4.2% | 5.5% |
| | Recession-Era Peak | 9.7% | 10.0% |
| Median Household Income (2014 \$) | 2014 | \$53,400 | \$53,700 |
| | 2007 (Pre-Recession) | \$56,200 | \$57,400 |
| Poverty Rate | 2014 | 12.4% | 14.8% |
| | 2007 (Pre-Recession) | 9.9% | 12.5% |
| All Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2015 | 4.0% | 4.6% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2015 | 9.2% | 5.8% |
| Percentage Without Health Insurance | 2014 | 13.6% | 11.7% |
| | 2013 | 16.2% | 14.5% |

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Idaho grew by 3.3 percent over the four quarters through the third quarter of 2015, above the national average growth rate of 2.0 percent.*
- Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Idaho GDP growth has averaged 1.7 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

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

EXPORTS

- In Idaho, goods exports totaled \$333 million in January and \$4.1 billion over the past year, down 8.7 percent from the 12 months ending in January 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 4.6 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

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

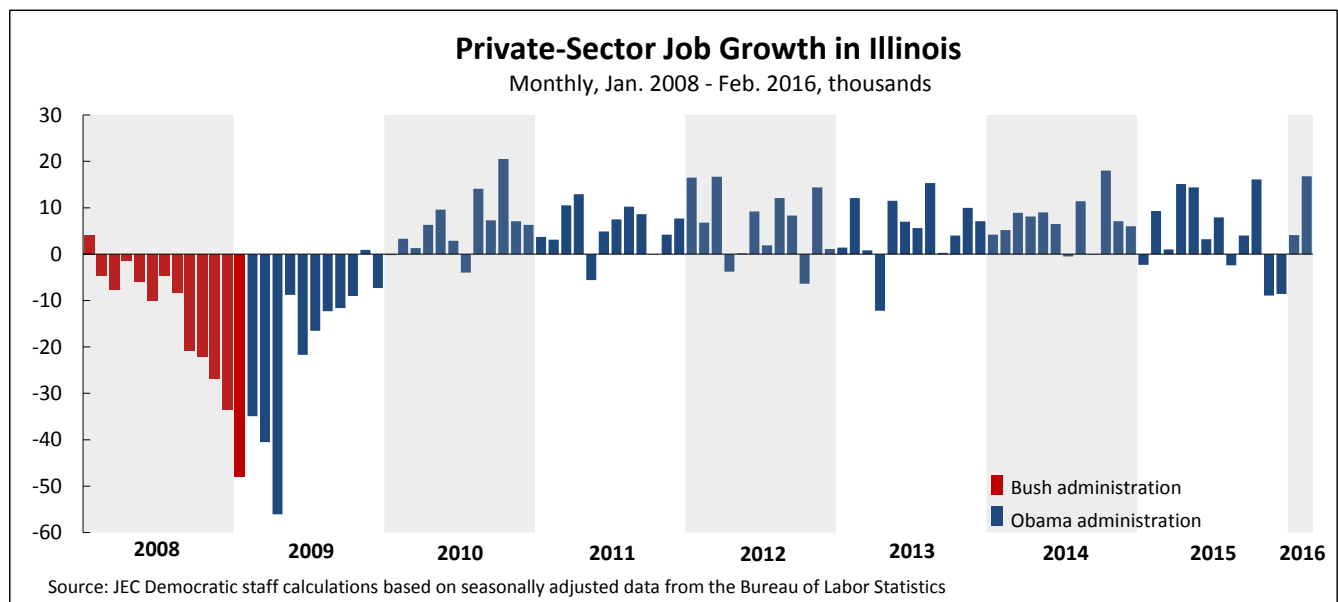


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: ILLINOIS

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through February 2016**
Last updated on March 25th; March data will be released on April 15th*

JOBS

- In February, private-sector employment in Illinois grew by 16,800 jobs. Over the past year, Illinois businesses have added 62,700 jobs. This compares with an increase of 81,400 jobs over the 12 months through February 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Illinois businesses have added 432,400 jobs (an increase of 9.1 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 18.1 percent (141,200 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 14.8 percent (75,800 jobs) and education and health services at 10.3 percent (85,100 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Illinois was 6.4 percent in February 2016, up 0.1 percentage point from January. The rate was 1.5 percentage points above the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is up 0.4 percentage point from one year earlier but remains 4.8 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.2 percent in January 2010.
- There were 420,300 Illinois residents unemployed in February 2016.

EARNINGS

- In February 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Illinois were \$26.35. The average workweek was 33.8 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$890.63.
- 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 0.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Illinois | United States |
|--|----------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| Private-Sector Jobs Added | Past 12 Months | 62,700 | 2.6 million |
| | Since Feb. 2010 | 432,400 | 14.3 million |
| Unemployment Rate | February 2016 | 6.4% | 4.9% |
| | February 2015 | 6.0% | 5.5% |
| | Recession-Era Peak | 11.2% | 10.0% |
| Median Household Income (2014 \$) | 2014 | \$54,900 | \$53,700 |
| | 2007 (Pre-Recession) | \$60,000 | \$57,400 |
| Poverty Rate | 2014 | 13.7% | 14.8% |
| | 2007 (Pre-Recession) | 10.0% | 12.5% |
| All Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2015 | 5.0% | 4.6% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2015 | 5.8% | 5.8% |
| Percentage Without Health Insurance | 2014 | 9.7% | 11.7% |
| | 2013 | 12.7% | 14.5% |

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Illinois grew by 1.8 percent over the four quarters through the third quarter of 2015, below the national average growth rate of 2.0 percent.*
- Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Illinois GDP growth has averaged 1.0 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

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

EXPORTS

- In Illinois, goods exports totaled \$4.7 billion in January and \$60.5 billion over the past year, down 1.1 percent from the 12 months ending in January 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 44.1 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

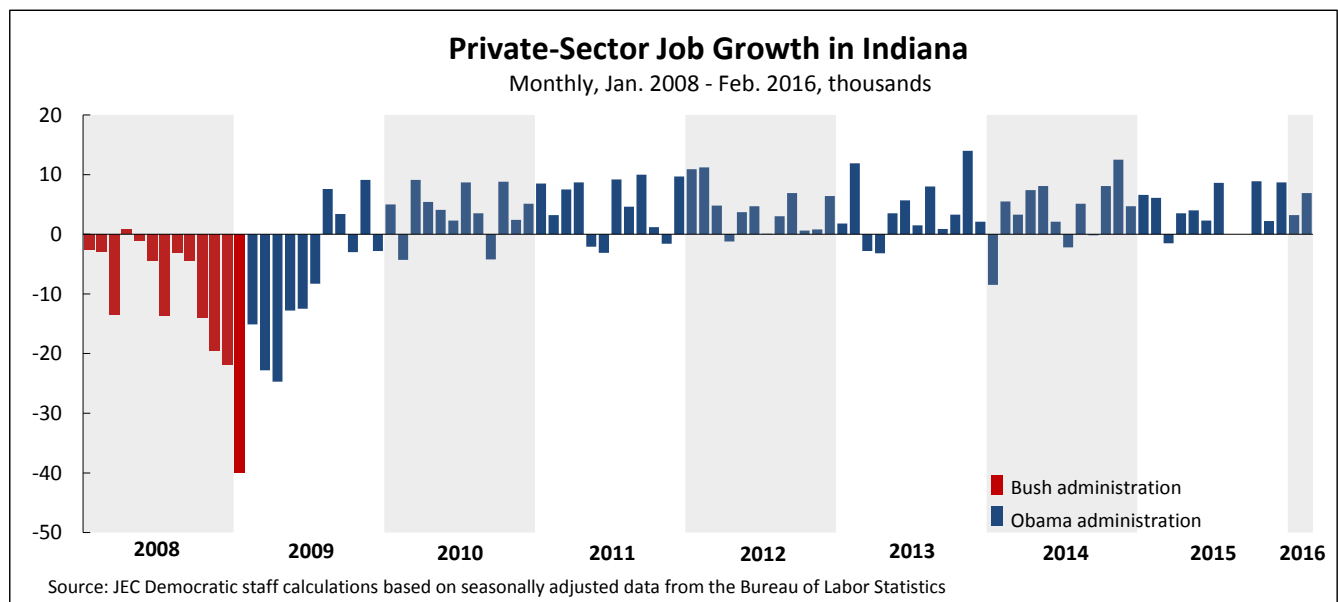


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: INDIANA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through February 2016**
Last updated on March 25th; March data will be released on April 15th*

JOBS

- In February, private-sector employment in Indiana grew by 6,900 jobs. Over the past year, Indiana businesses have added 46,800 jobs. This compares with an increase of 61,600 jobs over the 12 months through February 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Indiana businesses have added 305,000 jobs (an increase of 13.0 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 20.9 percent (55,900 jobs), manufacturing at 17.9 percent (78,700 jobs) and construction at 17.1 percent (19,400 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Indiana was 4.7 percent in February 2016, up 0.1 percentage point from January. 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 6.2 percentage points below its recent peak of 10.9 percent in February 2010.
- There were 157,400 Indiana residents unemployed in February 2016.

EARNINGS

- In February 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Indiana were \$23.09. The average workweek was 34.3 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$791.99.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have held roughly constant over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Indiana | United States |
|--|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| Private-Sector Jobs Added | Past 12 Months | 46,800 | 2.6 million |
| | Since Feb. 2010 | 305,000 | 14.3 million |
| Unemployment Rate | February 2016 | 4.7% | 4.9% |
| | February 2015 | 5.2% | 5.5% |
| | Recession-Era Peak | 10.9% | 10.0% |
| Median Household Income (2014 \$) | 2014 | \$48,100 | \$53,700 |
| | 2007 (Pre-Recession) | \$54,200 | \$57,400 |
| Poverty Rate | 2014 | 14.6% | 14.8% |
| | 2007 (Pre-Recession) | 11.8% | 12.5% |
| All Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2015 | 2.4% | 4.6% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2015 | 1.4% | 5.8% |
| Percentage Without Health Insurance | 2014 | 11.9% | 11.7% |
| | 2013 | 14.0% | 14.5% |

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

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

HOUSING

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

EXPORTS

- In Indiana, goods exports totaled \$2.7 billion in January and \$32.2 billion over the past year, down 0.5 percent from the 12 months ending in January 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 39.1 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

** A list of sources used to compile the 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/>

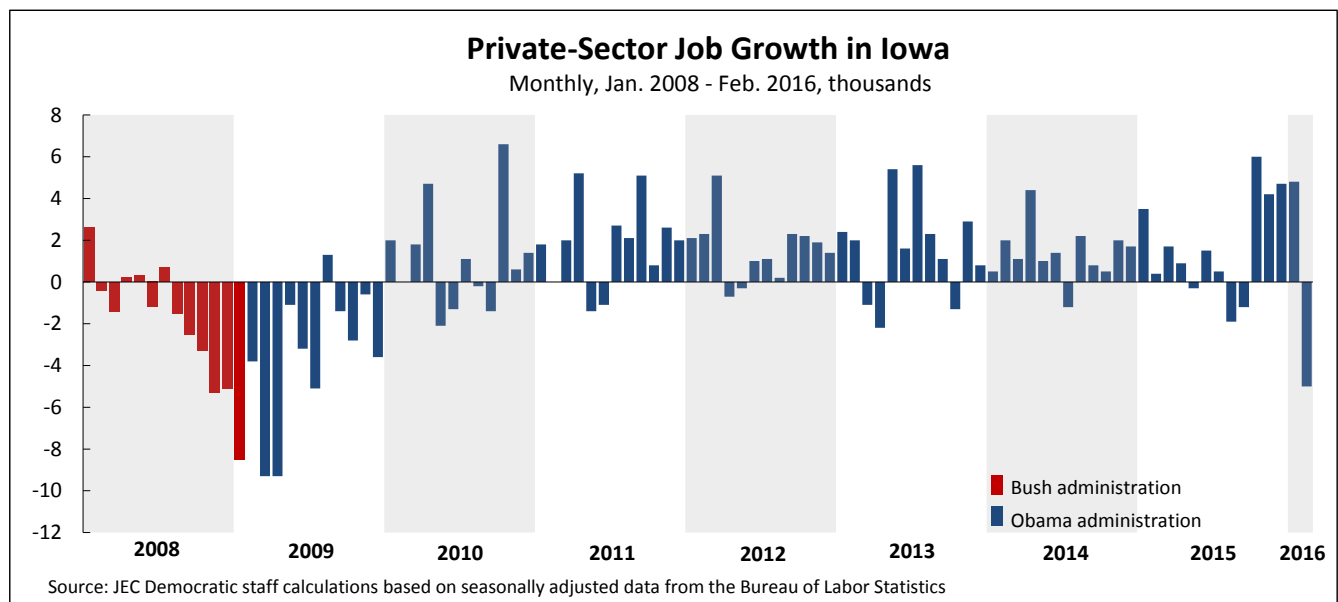


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: IOWA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through February 2016**
Last updated on March 25th; March data will be released on April 15th*

JOBS

- In February, private-sector employment in Iowa fell by 5,000 jobs. Over the past year, Iowa businesses have added 15,900 jobs. This compares with an increase of 17,800 jobs over the 12 months through February 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Iowa businesses have added 107,300 jobs (an increase of 8.9 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 33.9 percent (20,900 jobs), professional and business services at 14.2 percent (16,900 jobs) and other services at 10.7 percent (6,100 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Iowa was 3.7 percent in February 2016, up 0.2 percentage point from January. The rate was 1.2 percentage points below the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment held constant from one year earlier and is 2.9 percentage points below its recent peak of 6.6 percent in August 2009.
- There were 63,000 Iowa residents unemployed in February 2016.

EARNINGS

- In February 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Iowa were \$22.81. The average workweek was 33.9 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$773.26.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 1.3 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Iowa | United States |
|--|----------------------|-------------|----------------------|
| Private-Sector Jobs Added | Past 12 Months | 15,900 | 2.6 million |
| | Since Feb. 2010 | 107,300 | 14.3 million |
| Unemployment Rate | February 2016 | 3.7% | 4.9% |
| | February 2015 | 3.7% | 5.5% |
| | Recession-Era Peak | 6.6% | 10.0% |
| Median Household Income (2014 \$) | 2014 | \$57,800 | \$53,700 |
| | 2007 (Pre-Recession) | \$55,800 | \$57,400 |
| Poverty Rate | 2014 | 10.3% | 14.8% |
| | 2007 (Pre-Recession) | 8.9% | 12.5% |
| All Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2015 | 1.9% | 4.6% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2015 | 1.1% | 5.8% |
| Percentage Without Health Insurance | 2014 | 6.2% | 11.7% |
| | 2013 | 8.1% | 14.5% |

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

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

HOUSING

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

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Iowa, goods exports totaled \$888 million in January and \$12.5 billion over the past year, down 7.3 percent from the 12 months ending in January 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 36.2 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

** A list of sources used to compile the 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/>

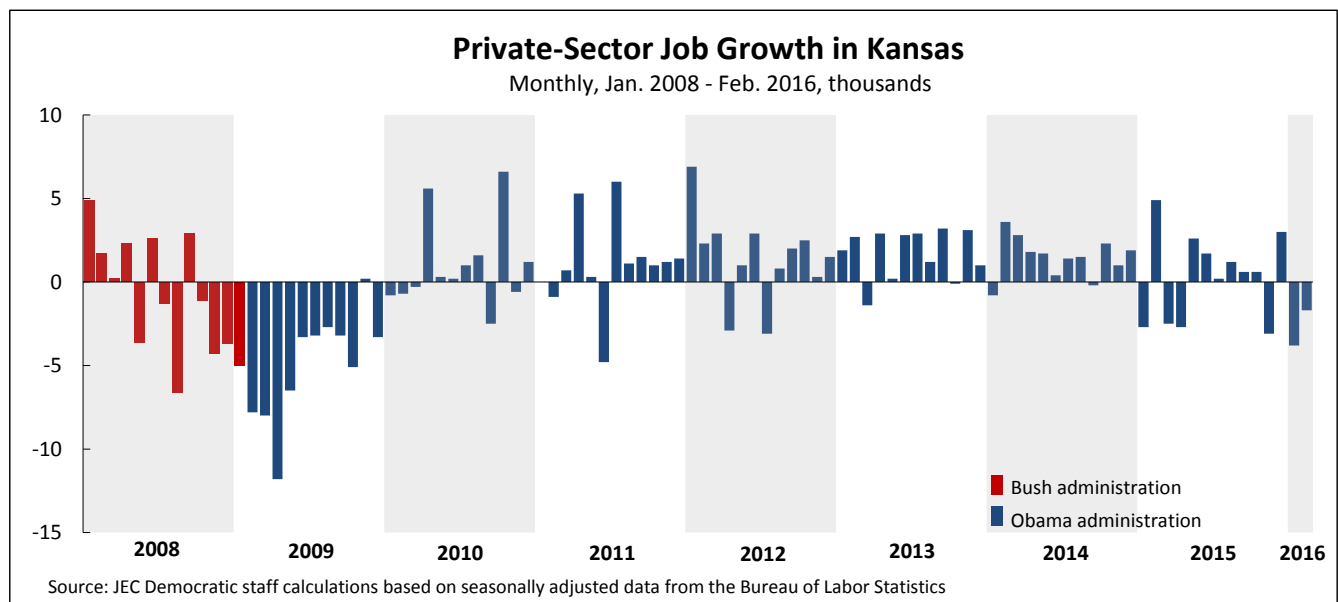


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: KANSAS

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through February 2016**
Last updated on March 25th; March data will be released on April 15th*

JOBS

- In February, private-sector employment in Kansas fell by 1,700 jobs. Over the past year, businesses have shed 3,900 jobs. This compares with an increase of 16,800 jobs over the 12 months through February 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Kansas businesses have added 79,100 jobs (an increase of 7.5 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 19.1 percent (28,400 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 13.9 percent (15,700 jobs) and financial activities at 12.1 percent (8,700 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Kansas was 4.0 percent in February 2016, holding constant from January. 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 3.3 percentage points below its recent peak of 7.3 percent in September 2009.
- There were 60,700 Kansas residents unemployed in February 2016.

EARNINGS

- In February 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Kansas were \$22.97. The average workweek was 33.5 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$769.50.
- 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 0.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Kansas | United States |
|--|----------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| Private-Sector Jobs Added | Past 12 Months | -3,900 | 2.6 million |
| | Since Feb. 2010 | 79,100 | 14.3 million |
| Unemployment Rate | February 2016 | 4.0% | 4.9% |
| | February 2015 | 4.3% | 5.5% |
| | Recession-Era Peak | 7.3% | 10.0% |
| Median Household Income (2014 \$) | 2014 | \$53,400 | \$53,700 |
| | 2007 (Pre-Recession) | \$55,400 | \$57,400 |
| Poverty Rate | 2014 | 12.1% | 14.8% |
| | 2007 (Pre-Recession) | 11.7% | 12.5% |
| All Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2015 | 6.1% | 4.6% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2015 | 14.0% | 5.8% |
| Percentage Without Health Insurance | 2014 | 10.2% | 11.7% |
| | 2013 | 12.3% | 14.5% |

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Kansas grew by 1.4 percent over the four quarters through the third quarter of 2015, below the national average growth rate of 2.0 percent.*
- Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Kansas GDP growth has averaged 1.6 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

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

EXPORTS

- In Kansas, goods exports totaled \$639 million in January and \$10.1 billion over the past year, down 4.1 percent from the 12 months ending in January 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 12.4 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

** 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>

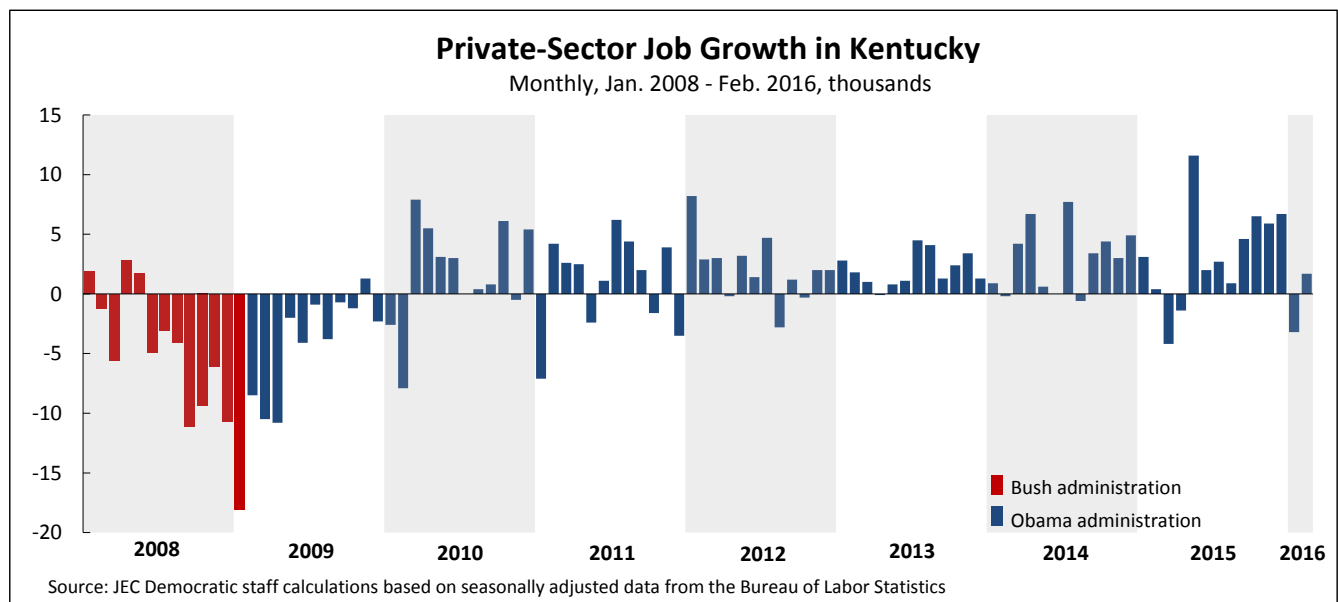


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: KENTUCKY

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through February 2016**
Last updated on March 25th; March data will be released on April 15th*

JOBS

- In February, private-sector employment in Kentucky grew by 1,700 jobs. Over the past year, Kentucky businesses have added 33,800 jobs. This compares with an increase of 37,800 jobs over the 12 months through February 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Kentucky businesses have added 166,000 jobs (an increase of 11.7 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 24.1 percent (42,000 jobs), manufacturing at 19.4 percent (39,400 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 14.8 percent (24,400 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Kentucky was 5.8 percent in February 2016, holding constant from January. The rate was 0.9 percentage point above the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is up 0.5 percentage point from one year earlier but remains 5.1 percentage points below its recent peak of 10.9 percent in June 2009.
- There were 114,400 Kentucky residents unemployed in February 2016.

EARNINGS

- In February 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Kentucky were \$21.21. The average workweek was 34.7 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$735.99.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have fallen by 1.2 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Kentucky | United States |
|--|----------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| Private-Sector Jobs Added | Past 12 Months | 33,800 | 2.6 million |
| | Since Feb. 2010 | 166,000 | 14.3 million |
| Unemployment Rate | February 2016 | 5.8% | 4.9% |
| | February 2015 | 5.3% | 5.5% |
| | Recession-Era Peak | 10.9% | 10.0% |
| Median Household Income (2014 \$) | 2014 | \$42,800 | \$53,700 |
| | 2007 (Pre-Recession) | \$45,000 | \$57,400 |
| Poverty Rate | 2014 | 20.0% | 14.8% |
| | 2007 (Pre-Recession) | 15.5% | 12.5% |
| All Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2015 | 5.6% | 4.6% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2015 | 5.9% | 5.8% |
| Percentage Without Health Insurance | 2014 | 8.5% | 11.7% |
| | 2013 | 14.3% | 14.5% |

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

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

HOUSING

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

EXPORTS

- In Kentucky, goods exports totaled \$2.1 billion in January and \$27.0 billion over the past year, up 8.2 percent from the 12 months ending in January 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 51.7 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

** A list of sources used to compile the 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/>

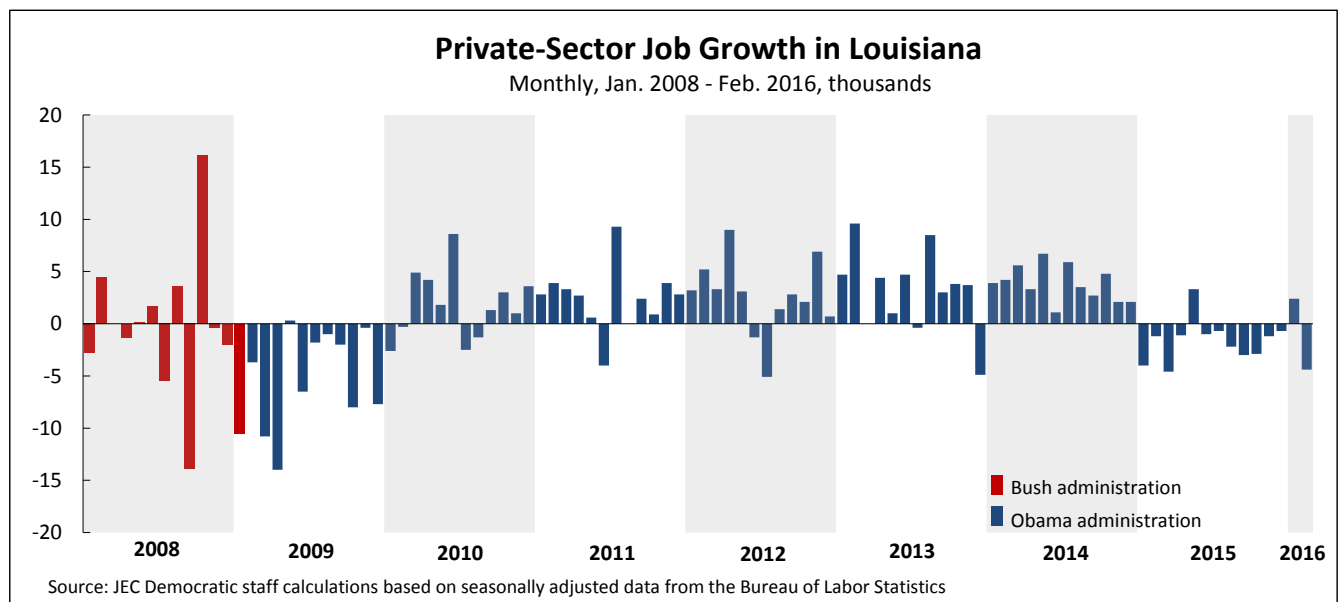


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: LOUISIANA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through February 2016**
Last updated on March 25th; March data will be released on April 15th*

JOBS

- In February, private-sector employment in Louisiana fell by 4,400 jobs. Over the past year, businesses have shed 16,100 jobs. This compares with an increase of 32,600 jobs over the 12 months through February 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Louisiana businesses have added 147,200 jobs (an increase of 9.8 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 18.5 percent (22,400 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 17.5 percent (33,700 jobs) and education and health services at 15.0 percent (40,400 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Louisiana was 5.9 percent in February 2016, holding constant from January. The rate was 1.0 percentage point above the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.8 percentage point from one year earlier and is 2.4 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.3 percent in December 2010.
- There were 127,600 Louisiana residents unemployed in February 2016.

EARNINGS

- In February 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Louisiana were \$22.37. The average workweek was 35.2 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$787.42.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have held roughly constant over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Louisiana | United States |
|--|----------------------|-----------|---------------|
| Private-Sector Jobs Added | Past 12 Months | -16,100 | 2.6 million |
| | Since Feb. 2010 | 147,200 | 14.3 million |
| Unemployment Rate | February 2016 | 5.9% | 4.9% |
| | February 2015 | 6.7% | 5.5% |
| | Recession-Era Peak | 8.3% | 10.0% |
| Median Household Income (2014 \$) | 2014 | \$42,400 | \$53,700 |
| | 2007 (Pre-Recession) | \$47,200 | \$57,400 |
| Poverty Rate | 2014 | 23.1% | 14.8% |
| | 2007 (Pre-Recession) | 16.1% | 12.5% |
| All Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2015 | 4.6% | 4.6% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2015 | 4.7% | 5.8% |
| Percentage Without Health Insurance | 2014 | 14.8% | 11.7% |
| | 2013 | 16.6% | 14.5% |

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Louisiana grew by 0.9 percent over the four quarters through the third quarter of 2015, below the national average growth rate of 2.0 percent.*
- Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Louisiana GDP growth has averaged 0.8 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

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

EXPORTS

- In Louisiana, goods exports totaled \$3.6 billion in January and \$46.1 billion over the past year, down 19.8 percent from the 12 months ending in January 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 39.5 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

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

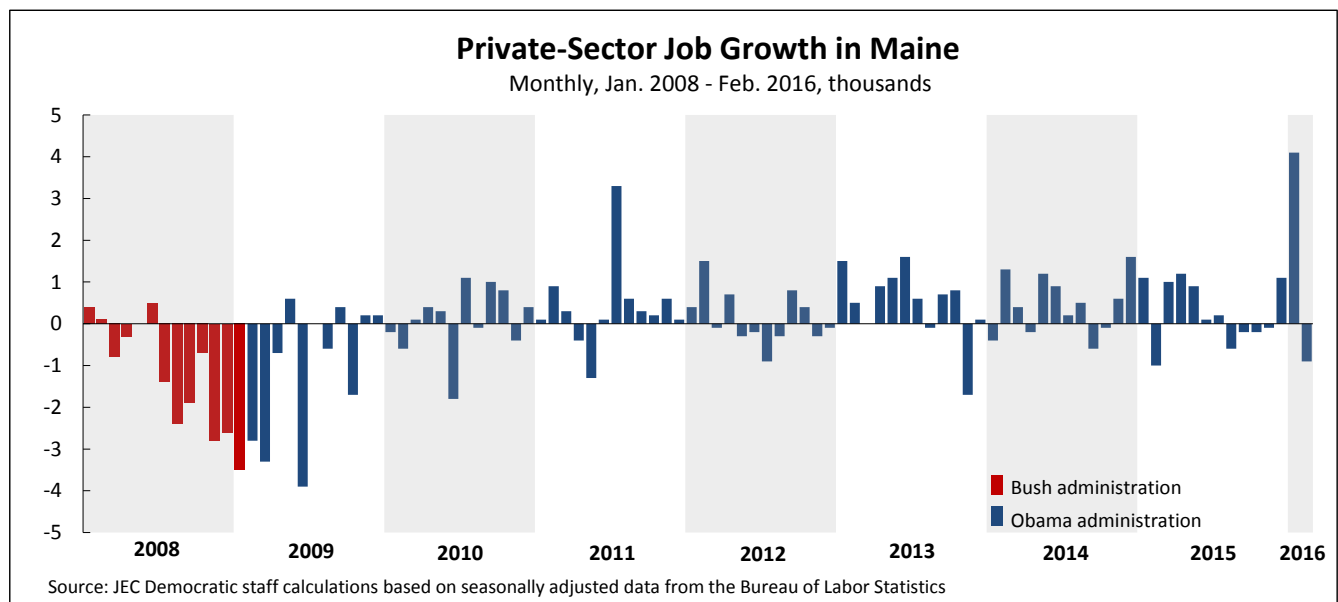


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: MAINE

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through February 2016**
Last updated on March 25th; March data will be released on April 15th*

JOBS

- In February, private-sector employment in Maine fell by 900 jobs. Over the past year, Maine businesses have added 6,600 jobs. This compares with an increase of 4,600 jobs over the 12 months through February 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Maine businesses have added 26,300 jobs (an increase of 5.4 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 13.8 percent (7,800 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 10.8 percent (6,400 jobs) and construction at 10.7 percent (2,600 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Maine was 3.6 percent in February 2016, down 0.2 percentage point from January. The rate was 1.3 percentage points below the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.1 percentage points from one year earlier and is 4.7 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.3 percent in July 2009.
- There were 24,000 Maine residents unemployed in February 2016.

EARNINGS

- In February 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Maine were \$22.26. The average workweek was 33.6 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$747.94.
- 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 0.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Maine | United States |
|--|----------------------|--------------|----------------------|
| Private-Sector Jobs Added | Past 12 Months | 6,600 | 2.6 million |
| | Since Feb. 2010 | 26,300 | 14.3 million |
| Unemployment Rate | February 2016 | 3.6% | 4.9% |
| | February 2015 | 4.7% | 5.5% |
| | Recession-Era Peak | 8.3% | 10.0% |
| Median Household Income (2014 \$) | 2014 | \$51,700 | \$53,700 |
| | 2007 (Pre-Recession) | \$54,700 | \$57,400 |
| Poverty Rate | 2014 | 14.6% | 14.8% |
| | 2007 (Pre-Recession) | 10.9% | 12.5% |
| All Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2015 | 4.5% | 4.6% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2015 | 3.0% | 5.8% |
| Percentage Without Health Insurance | 2014 | 10.1% | 11.7% |
| | 2013 | 11.2% | 14.5% |

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

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

HOUSING

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

EXPORTS

- In Maine, goods exports totaled \$193 million in January and \$2.6 billion over the past year, up 5.0 percent from the 12 months ending in January 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 13.7 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

*** 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 February 2016**
Last updated on March 25th; March data will be released on April 15th*

JOBS

- In February, private-sector employment in Maryland grew by 400 jobs. Over the past year, Maryland businesses have added 40,000 jobs. This compares with an increase of 39,700 jobs over the 12 months through February 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Maryland businesses have added 207,900 jobs (an increase of 10.5 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: leisure and hospitality at 22.6 percent (50,400 jobs), logging, mining and construction at 15.5 percent (21,500 jobs) and professional and business services at 13.8 percent (52,200 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Maryland was 4.7 percent in February 2016, down 0.1 percentage point from January. The rate was 0.2 percentage point below the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.7 percentage point from one year earlier and is 3.1 percentage points below its recent peak of 7.8 percent in February 2010.
- There were 149,500 Maryland residents unemployed in February 2016.

EARNINGS

- In February 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Maryland were \$27.28. The average workweek was 33.7 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$919.34.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have fallen by 2.5 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Maryland | United States |
|--|----------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| Private-Sector Jobs Added | Past 12 Months | 40,000 | 2.6 million |
| | Since Feb. 2010 | 207,900 | 14.3 million |
| Unemployment Rate | February 2016 | 4.7% | 4.9% |
| | February 2015 | 5.4% | 5.5% |
| | Recession-Era Peak | 7.8% | 10.0% |
| Median Household Income (2014 \$) | 2014 | \$76,200 | \$53,700 |
| | 2007 (Pre-Recession) | \$74,900 | \$57,400 |
| Poverty Rate | 2014 | 9.9% | 14.8% |
| | 2007 (Pre-Recession) | 8.8% | 12.5% |
| All Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2015 | 7.2% | 4.6% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2015 | 9.7% | 5.8% |
| Percentage Without Health Insurance | 2014 | 7.9% | 11.7% |
| | 2013 | 10.2% | 14.5% |

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

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

HOUSING

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

EXPORTS

- In Maryland, goods exports totaled \$679 million in January and \$9.6 billion over the past year, down 13.2 percent from the 12 months ending in January 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 2.3 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

** A list of sources used to compile the 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/>

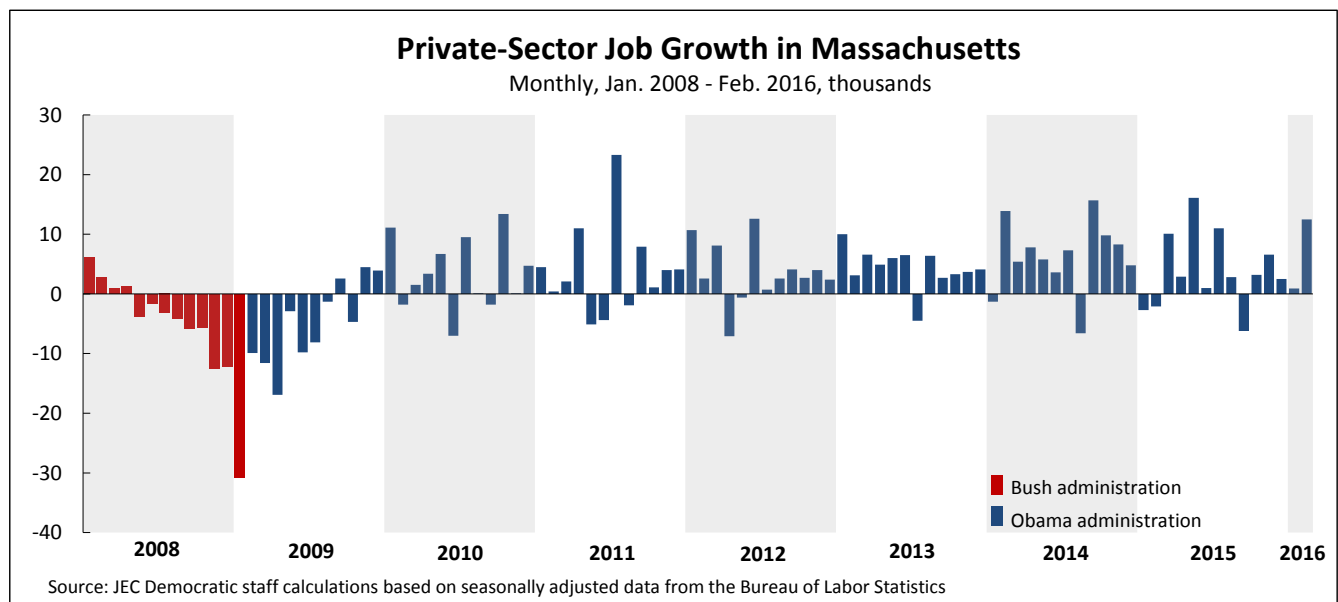


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: MASSACHUSETTS

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through February 2016**
Last updated on March 25th; March data will be released on April 15th*

JOBS

- In February, private-sector employment in Massachusetts grew by 12,500 jobs. Over the past year, Massachusetts businesses have added 63,400 jobs. This compares with an increase of 57,100 jobs over the 12 months through February 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Massachusetts businesses have added 306,300 jobs (an increase of 11.1 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 38.7 percent (41,200 jobs), professional and business services at 17.7 percent (81,400 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 14.9 percent (45,200 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Massachusetts was 4.5 percent in February 2016, down 0.2 percentage point from January. 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 4.3 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.8 percent in January 2010.
- There were 159,000 Massachusetts residents unemployed in February 2016.

EARNINGS

- In February 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Massachusetts were \$31.50. The average workweek was 33.0 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$1,039.50.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 1.9 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Massachusetts | United States |
|--|----------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Private-Sector Jobs Added | Past 12 Months | 63,400 | 2.6 million |
| | Since Feb. 2010 | 306,300 | 14.3 million |
| Unemployment Rate | February 2016 | 4.5% | 4.9% |
| | February 2015 | 5.1% | 5.5% |
| | Recession-Era Peak | 8.8% | 10.0% |
| Median Household Income (2014 \$) | 2014 | \$63,200 | \$53,700 |
| | 2007 (Pre-Recession) | \$66,800 | \$57,400 |
| Poverty Rate | 2014 | 13.6% | 14.8% |
| | 2007 (Pre-Recession) | 11.2% | 12.5% |
| All Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2015 | 5.3% | 4.6% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2015 | 14.3% | 5.8% |
| Percentage Without Health Insurance | 2014 | 3.3% | 11.7% |
| | 2013 | 3.7% | 14.5% |

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

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

HOUSING

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

EXPORTS

- In Massachusetts, goods exports totaled \$2.1 billion in January and \$24.4 billion over the past year, down 0.3 percent from the 12 months ending in January 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 2.4 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

** A list of sources used to compile the 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/>

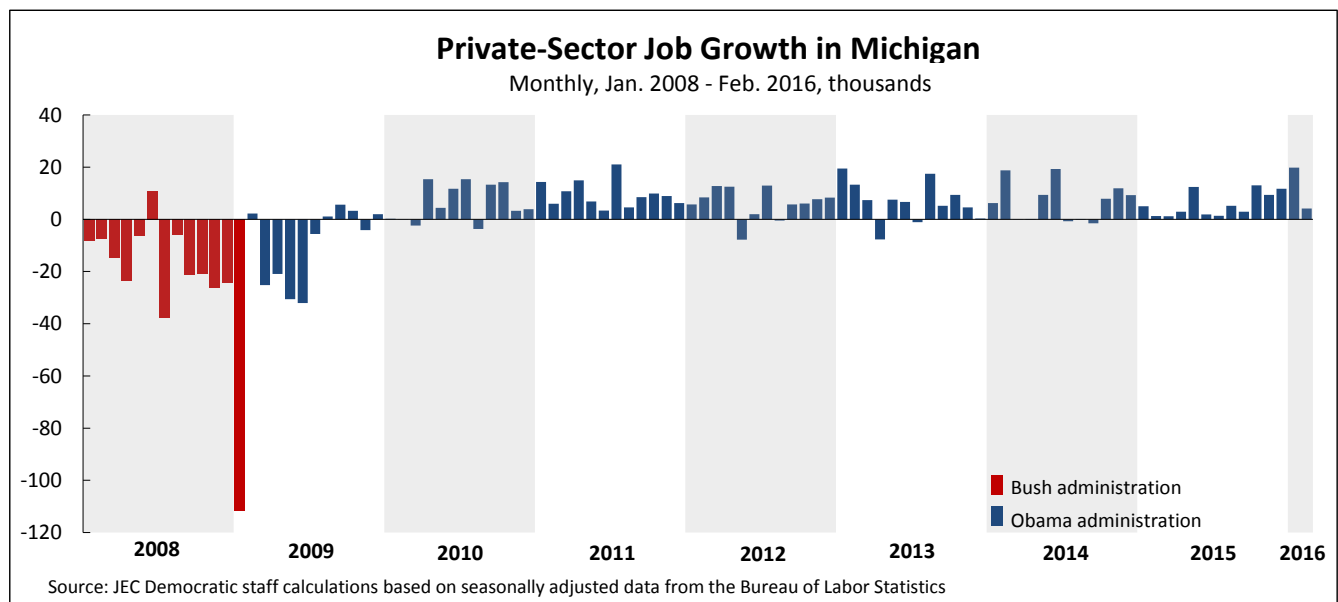


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: MICHIGAN

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through February 2016**
Last updated on March 25th; March data will be released on April 15th*

JOBS

- In February, private-sector employment in Michigan grew by 4,100 jobs. Over the past year, Michigan businesses have added 85,900 jobs. This compares with an increase of 62,000 jobs over the 12 months through February 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Michigan businesses have added 520,100 jobs (an increase of 16.3 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: manufacturing at 31.1 percent (141,600 jobs), construction at 30.7 percent (36,600 jobs) and professional and business services at 26.6 percent (136,300 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Michigan was 4.8 percent in February 2016, down 0.1 percentage point from January. The rate was 0.1 percentage point below the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.1 percentage points from one year earlier and is 10.1 percentage points below its recent peak of 14.9 percent in June 2009.
- There were 233,000 Michigan residents unemployed in February 2016.

EARNINGS

- In February 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Michigan were \$24.28. The average workweek was 33.8 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$820.66.
- 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 0.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Michigan | United States |
|--|----------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| Private-Sector Jobs Added | Past 12 Months | 85,900 | 2.6 million |
| | Since Feb. 2010 | 520,100 | 14.3 million |
| Unemployment Rate | February 2016 | 4.8% | 4.9% |
| | February 2015 | 5.9% | 5.5% |
| | Recession-Era Peak | 14.9% | 10.0% |
| Median Household Income (2014 \$) | 2014 | \$52,000 | \$53,700 |
| | 2007 (Pre-Recession) | \$56,400 | \$57,400 |
| Poverty Rate | 2014 | 14.8% | 14.8% |
| | 2007 (Pre-Recession) | 10.8% | 12.5% |
| All Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2015 | 5.3% | 4.6% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2015 | 2.2% | 5.8% |
| Percentage Without Health Insurance | 2014 | 8.5% | 11.7% |
| | 2013 | 11.0% | 14.5% |

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

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

HOUSING

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

EXPORTS

- In Michigan, goods exports totaled \$4.0 billion in January and \$51.0 billion over the past year, up 1.4 percent from the 12 months ending in January 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 55.0 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

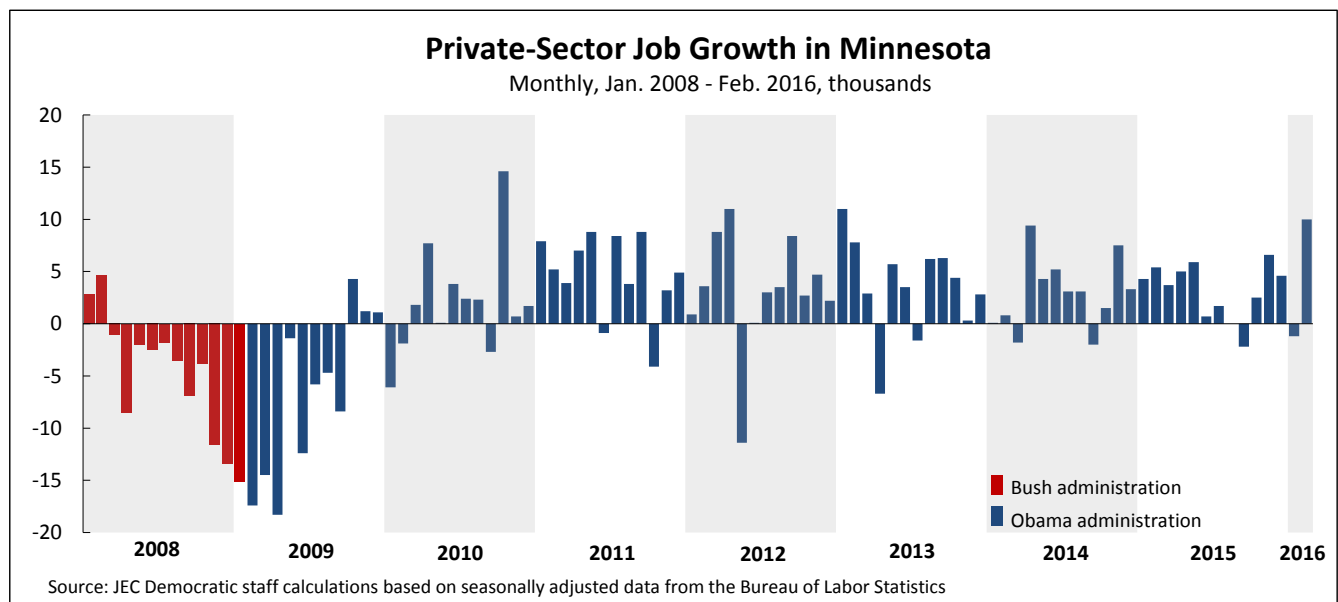


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: MINNESOTA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through February 2016**
Last updated on March 25th; March data will be released on April 15th*

JOBS

- In February, private-sector employment in Minnesota grew by 10,000 jobs. Over the past year, Minnesota businesses have added 37,300 jobs. This compares with an increase of 43,300 jobs over the 12 months through February 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Minnesota businesses have added 250,900 jobs (an increase of 11.4 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 38.5 percent (33,600 jobs), education and health services at 15.0 percent (68,500 jobs) and professional and business services at 14.1 percent (43,800 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Minnesota was 3.7 percent in February 2016, holding constant from January. The rate was 1.2 percentage points below the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment held constant from one year earlier and is 4.4 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.1 percent in June 2009.
- There were 112,500 Minnesota residents unemployed in February 2016.

EARNINGS

- In February 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Minnesota were \$26.52. The average workweek was 33.0 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$875.16.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 0.7 percent over the past year, as have real average hourly earnings nationally (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Minnesota | United States |
|--|----------------------|-----------|---------------|
| Private-Sector Jobs Added | Past 12 Months | 37,300 | 2.6 million |
| | Since Feb. 2010 | 250,900 | 14.3 million |
| Unemployment Rate | February 2016 | 3.7% | 4.9% |
| | February 2015 | 3.7% | 5.5% |
| | Recession-Era Peak | 8.1% | 10.0% |
| Median Household Income (2014 \$) | 2014 | \$67,200 | \$53,700 |
| | 2007 (Pre-Recession) | \$66,300 | \$57,400 |
| Poverty Rate | 2014 | 8.3% | 14.8% |
| | 2007 (Pre-Recession) | 9.3% | 12.5% |
| All Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2015 | 5.5% | 4.6% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2015 | 10.5% | 5.8% |
| Percentage Without Health Insurance | 2014 | 5.9% | 11.7% |
| | 2013 | 8.2% | 14.5% |

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Minnesota grew by 2.5 percent over the four quarters through the third quarter of 2015, above the national average growth rate of 2.0 percent.*
- Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Minnesota GDP growth has averaged 2.4 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

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

EXPORTS

- In Minnesota, goods exports totaled \$1.5 billion in January and \$19.2 billion over the past year, down 0.1 percent from the 12 months ending in January 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 22.3 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

** A list of sources used to compile the 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 February 2016**
Last updated on March 25th; March data will be released on April 15th*

JOBS

- In February, private-sector employment in Mississippi grew by 4,300 jobs. Over the past year, Mississippi businesses have added 14,100 jobs. This compares with an increase of 13,100 jobs over the 12 months through February 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Mississippi businesses have added 64,100 jobs (an increase of 7.7 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 16.9 percent (14,800 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 11.6 percent (13,700 jobs) and information services at 10.7 percent (1,300 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Mississippi was 6.5 percent in February 2016, down 0.2 percentage point from January. The rate was 1.6 percentage points above the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.1 percentage point from one year earlier and is 4.3 percentage points below its recent peak of 10.8 percent in March 2010.
- There were 85,500 Mississippi residents unemployed in February 2016.

EARNINGS

- In February 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Mississippi were \$19.69. The average workweek was 34.6 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$681.27.
- 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 0.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Mississippi | United States |
|--|----------------------|-------------|---------------|
| Private-Sector Jobs Added | Past 12 Months | 14,100 | 2.6 million |
| | Since Feb. 2010 | 64,100 | 14.3 million |
| Unemployment Rate | February 2016 | 6.5% | 4.9% |
| | February 2015 | 6.6% | 5.5% |
| | Recession-Era Peak | 10.8% | 10.0% |
| Median Household Income (2014 \$) | 2014 | \$35,500 | \$53,700 |
| | 2007 (Pre-Recession) | \$42,600 | \$57,400 |
| Poverty Rate | 2014 | 22.1% | 14.8% |
| | 2007 (Pre-Recession) | 22.6% | 12.5% |
| All Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2015 | 6.2% | 4.6% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2015 | 4.7% | 5.8% |
| Percentage Without Health Insurance | 2014 | 14.5% | 11.7% |
| | 2013 | 17.1% | 14.5% |

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Mississippi grew by 1.2 percent over the four quarters through the third quarter of 2015, below the national average growth rate of 2.0 percent.*
- Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Mississippi GDP growth has averaged 0.6 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

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

EXPORTS

- In Mississippi, goods exports totaled \$844 million in January and \$10.3 billion over the past year, up 0.5 percent from the 12 months ending in January 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 61.7 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

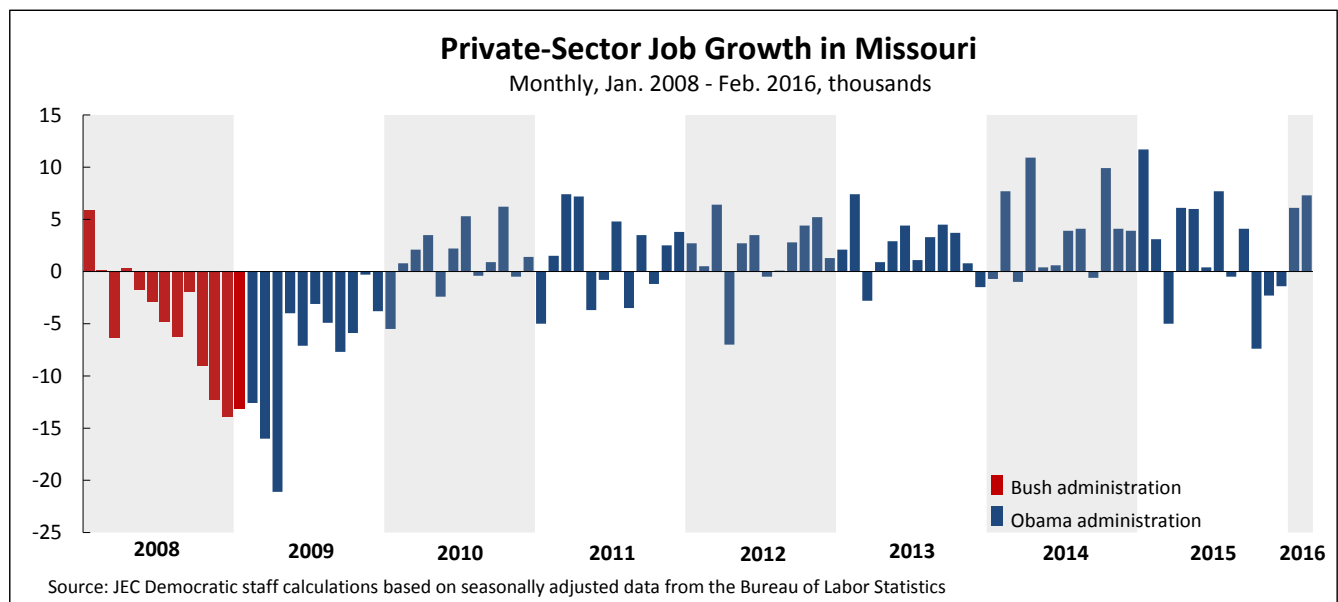


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: MISSOURI

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through February 2016**
Last updated on March 25th; March data will be released on April 15th*

JOBS

- In February, private-sector employment in Missouri grew by 7,300 jobs. Over the past year, Missouri businesses have added 21,100 jobs. This compares with an increase of 51,000 jobs over the 12 months through February 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Missouri businesses have added 162,800 jobs (an increase of 7.4 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 18.0 percent (56,700 jobs), construction at 12.5 percent (13,300 jobs) and education and health services at 10.2 percent (42,000 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Missouri was 4.2 percent in February 2016, holding constant from January. The rate was 0.7 percentage point below the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.1 percentage points from one year earlier and is 5.6 percentage points below its recent peak of 9.8 percent in February 2010.
- There were 132,000 Missouri residents unemployed in February 2016.

EARNINGS

- In February 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Missouri were \$22.10. The average workweek was 33.3 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$735.93.
- 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 0.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Missouri | United States |
|--|----------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| Private-Sector Jobs Added | Past 12 Months | 21,100 | 2.6 million |
| | Since Feb. 2010 | 162,800 | 14.3 million |
| Unemployment Rate | February 2016 | 4.2% | 4.9% |
| | February 2015 | 5.3% | 5.5% |
| | Recession-Era Peak | 9.8% | 10.0% |
| Median Household Income (2014 \$) | 2014 | \$56,600 | \$53,700 |
| | 2007 (Pre-Recession) | \$52,500 | \$57,400 |
| Poverty Rate | 2014 | 10.4% | 14.8% |
| | 2007 (Pre-Recession) | 12.8% | 12.5% |
| All Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2015 | 4.8% | 4.6% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2015 | 7.3% | 5.8% |
| Percentage Without Health Insurance | 2014 | 11.7% | 11.7% |
| | 2013 | 13.0% | 14.5% |

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

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

HOUSING

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

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Missouri, goods exports totaled \$856 million in January and \$12.9 billion over the past year, up 0.6 percent from the 12 months ending in January 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 34.5 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

** A list of sources used to compile the 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/>

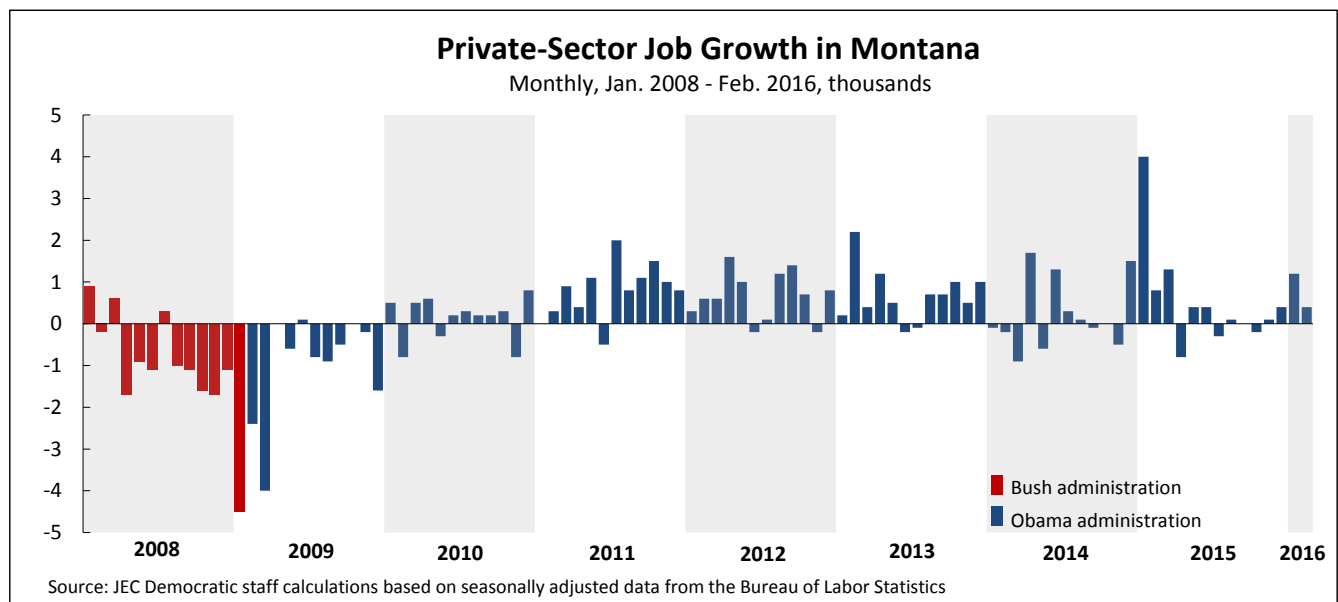


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: MONTANA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through February 2016**
Last updated on March 25th; March data will be released on April 15th*

JOBS

- In February, private-sector employment in Montana grew by 400 jobs. Over the past year, Montana businesses have added 3,000 jobs. This compares with an increase of 7,600 jobs over the 12 months through February 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Montana businesses have added 37,700 jobs (an increase of 11.3 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 20.9 percent (4,700 jobs), manufacturing at 18.0 percent (3,000 jobs) and education and health services at 17.4 percent (11,000 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Montana was 4.2 percent in February 2016, up 0.1 percentage point from January. The rate was 0.7 percentage point below the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is up 0.1 percentage point from one year earlier but remains 3.2 percentage points below its recent peak of 7.4 percent in April 2010.
- There were 22,000 Montana residents unemployed in February 2016.

EARNINGS

- In February 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Montana were \$22.43. The average workweek was 32.2 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$722.25.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 0.5 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Montana | United States |
|--|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| Private-Sector Jobs Added | Past 12 Months | 3,000 | 2.6 million |
| | Since Feb. 2010 | 37,700 | 14.3 million |
| Unemployment Rate | February 2016 | 4.2% | 4.9% |
| | February 2015 | 4.1% | 5.5% |
| | Recession-Era Peak | 7.4% | 10.0% |
| Median Household Income (2014 \$) | 2014 | \$51,100 | \$53,700 |
| | 2007 (Pre-Recession) | \$49,800 | \$57,400 |
| Poverty Rate | 2014 | 12.0% | 14.8% |
| | 2007 (Pre-Recession) | 13.0% | 12.5% |
| All Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2015 | 5.2% | 4.6% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2015 | 3.8% | 5.8% |
| Percentage Without Health Insurance | 2014 | 14.2% | 11.7% |
| | 2013 | 16.5% | 14.5% |

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Montana grew by 4.4 percent over the four quarters through the third quarter of 2015, above the national average growth rate of 2.0 percent.*
- Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Montana GDP growth has averaged 2.7 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

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

EXPORTS

- In Montana, goods exports totaled \$102 million in January and \$1.3 billion over the past year, down 3.0 percent from the 12 months ending in January 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 28.0 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

** A list of sources used to compile the 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/>

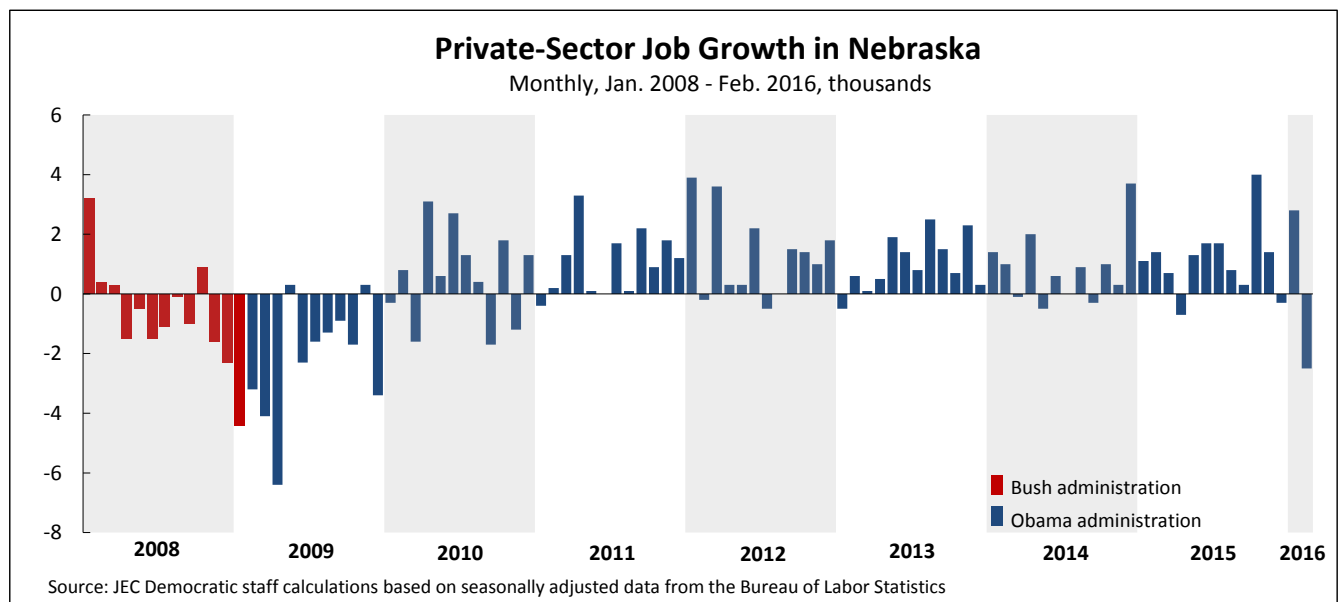


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: NEBRASKA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through February 2016**
Last updated on March 25th; March data will be released on April 15th*

JOBS

- In February, private-sector employment in Nebraska fell by 2,500 jobs. Over the past year, Nebraska businesses have added 11,200 jobs. This compares with an increase of 10,100 jobs over the 12 months through February 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Nebraska businesses have added 70,200 jobs (an increase of 9.1 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 19.2 percent (19,100 jobs), logging, mining and construction at 14.7 percent (6,400 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 13.2 percent (10,600 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Nebraska was 3.0 percent in February 2016, holding constant from January. The rate was 1.9 percentage points below the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is up 0.2 percentage point from one year earlier but remains 1.8 percentage points below its recent peak of 4.8 percent in March 2010.
- There were 30,500 Nebraska residents unemployed in February 2016.

EARNINGS

- In February 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Nebraska were \$22.84. The average workweek was 33.3 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$760.57.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 2.6 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Nebraska | United States |
|--|----------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| Private-Sector Jobs Added | Past 12 Months | 11,200 | 2.6 million |
| | Since Feb. 2010 | 70,200 | 14.3 million |
| Unemployment Rate | February 2016 | 3.0% | 4.9% |
| | February 2015 | 2.8% | 5.5% |
| | Recession-Era Peak | 4.8% | 10.0% |
| Median Household Income (2014 \$) | 2014 | \$56,900 | \$53,700 |
| | 2007 (Pre-Recession) | \$56,100 | \$57,400 |
| Poverty Rate | 2014 | 11.8% | 14.8% |
| | 2007 (Pre-Recession) | 9.9% | 12.5% |
| All Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2015 | 3.4% | 4.6% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2015 | 3.8% | 5.8% |
| Percentage Without Health Insurance | 2014 | 9.7% | 11.7% |
| | 2013 | 11.3% | 14.5% |

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Nebraska grew by 1.1 percent over the four quarters through the third quarter of 2015, below the national average growth rate of 2.0 percent.*
- Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Nebraska GDP growth has averaged 2.5 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

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

EXPORTS

- In Nebraska, goods exports totaled \$450 million in January and \$6.2 billion over the past year, down 11.9 percent from the 12 months ending in January 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 26.3 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

** A list of sources used to compile the 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/>

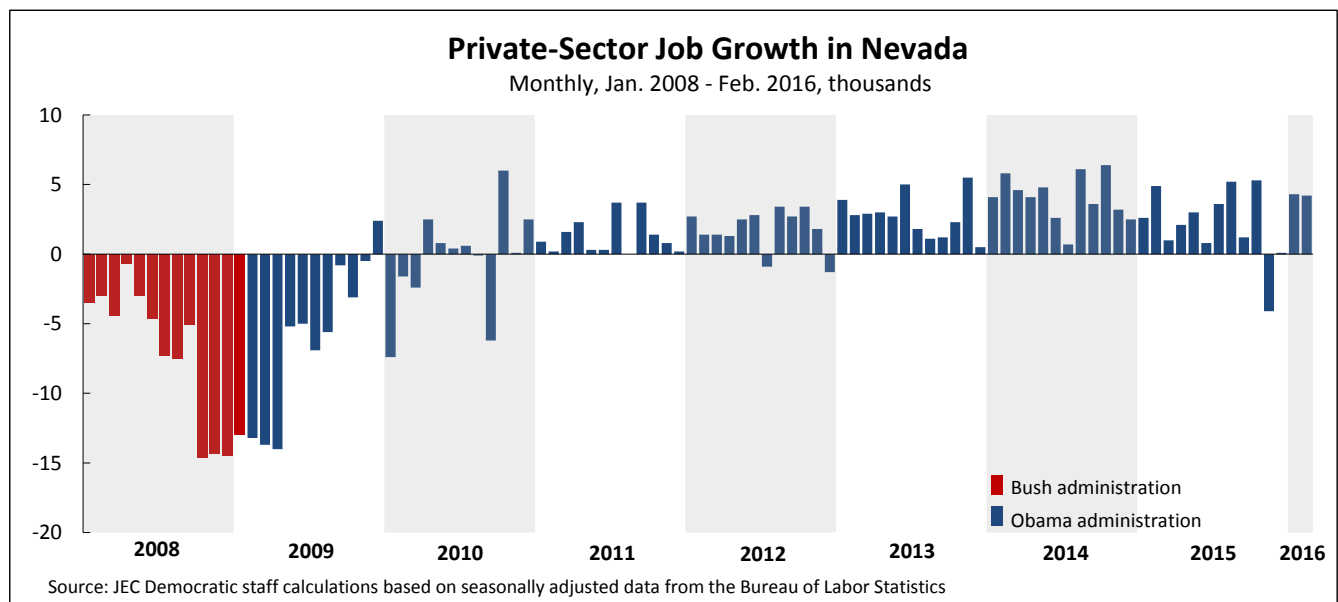


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: NEVADA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through February 2016**
Last updated on March 25th; March data will be released on April 15th*

JOBS

- In February, private-sector employment in Nevada grew by 4,200 jobs. Over the past year, Nevada businesses have added 26,700 jobs. This compares with an increase of 46,100 jobs over the 12 months through February 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Nevada businesses have added 156,200 jobs (an increase of 16.2 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 26.1 percent (34,900 jobs), education and health services at 24.8 percent (24,800 jobs) and construction at 18.8 percent (11,600 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Nevada was 5.9 percent in February 2016, down 0.3 percentage point from January. The rate was 1.0 percentage point above the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.1 percentage points from one year earlier and is 7.8 percentage points below its recent peak of 13.7 percent in November 2010.
- There were 85,000 Nevada residents unemployed in February 2016.

EARNINGS

- In February 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Nevada were \$22.31. The average workweek was 33.2 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$740.69.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 0.9 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Nevada | United States |
|--|----------------------|----------|---------------|
| Private-Sector Jobs Added | Past 12 Months | 26,700 | 2.6 million |
| | Since Feb. 2010 | 156,200 | 14.3 million |
| Unemployment Rate | February 2016 | 5.9% | 4.9% |
| | February 2015 | 7.0% | 5.5% |
| | Recession-Era Peak | 13.7% | 10.0% |
| Median Household Income (2014 \$) | 2014 | \$49,900 | \$53,700 |
| | 2007 (Pre-Recession) | \$61,700 | \$57,400 |
| Poverty Rate | 2014 | 17.0% | 14.8% |
| | 2007 (Pre-Recession) | 9.7% | 12.5% |
| All Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2015 | 5.8% | 4.6% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2015 | 7.7% | 5.8% |
| Percentage Without Health Insurance | 2014 | 15.2% | 11.7% |
| | 2013 | 20.7% | 14.5% |

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Nevada grew by 2.9 percent over the four quarters through the third quarter of 2015, above the national average growth rate of 2.0 percent.*
- Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Nevada GDP growth has averaged 1.1 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

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

EXPORTS

- In Nevada, goods exports totaled \$618 million in January and \$8.3 billion over the past year, up 20.4 percent from the 12 months ending in January 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 44.4 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

** A list of sources used to compile the 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/>

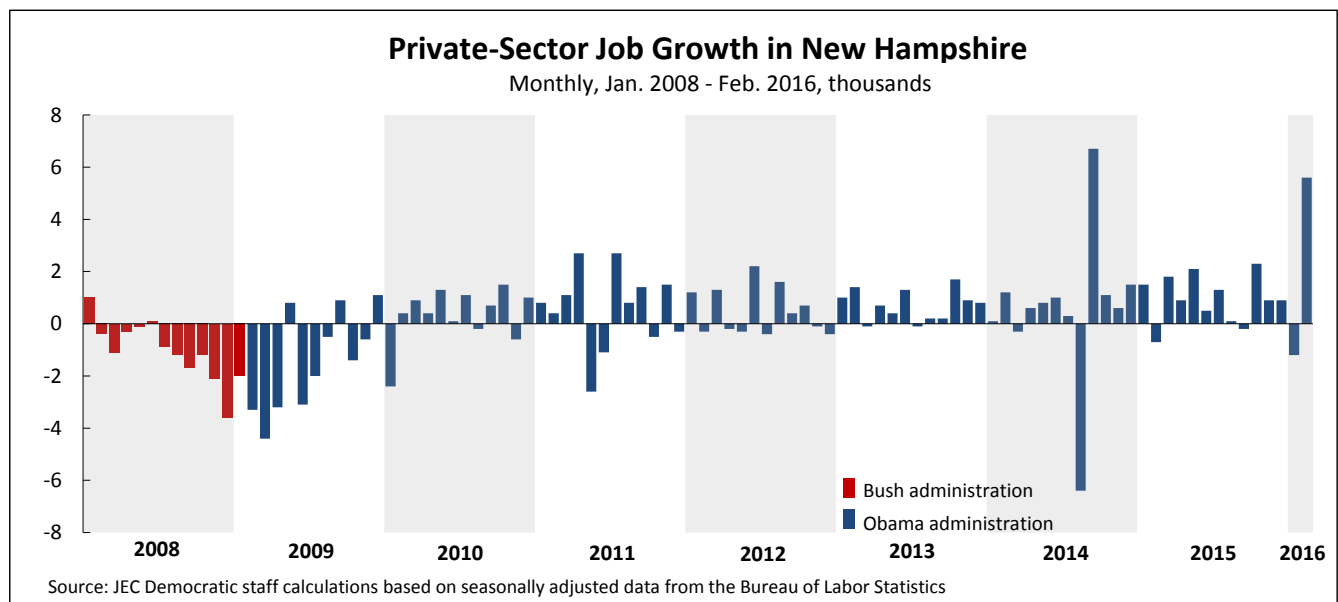


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: NEW HAMPSHIRE

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through February 2016**
Last updated on March 25th; March data will be released on April 15th*

JOBS

- In February, private-sector employment in New Hampshire grew by 5,600 jobs. Over the past year, New Hampshire businesses have added 15,000 jobs. This compares with an increase of 6,700 jobs over the 12 months through February 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, New Hampshire businesses have added 50,200 jobs (an increase of 9.5 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 22.6 percent (4,800 jobs), professional and business services at 22.2 percent (14,000 jobs) and other services at 18.1 percent (4,000 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in New Hampshire was 2.7 percent in February 2016, down 0.2 percentage point from January. The rate was 2.2 percentage points below the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.0 percentage point from one year earlier and is 3.9 percentage points below its recent peak of 6.6 percent in July 2009.
- There were 20,200 New Hampshire residents unemployed in February 2016.

EARNINGS

- In February 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in New Hampshire were \$25.78. The average workweek was 33.2 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$855.90.
- 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 0.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | New Hampshire United States | |
|--|----------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|
| Private-Sector Jobs Added | Past 12 Months | 15,000 | 2.6 million |
| | Since Feb. 2010 | 50,200 | 14.3 million |
| Unemployment Rate | February 2016 | 2.7% | 4.9% |
| | February 2015 | 3.7% | 5.5% |
| | Recession-Era Peak | 6.6% | 10.0% |
| Median Household Income (2014 \$) | 2014 | \$73,400 | \$53,700 |
| | 2007 (Pre-Recession) | \$77,200 | \$57,400 |
| Poverty Rate | 2014 | 7.2% | 14.8% |
| | 2007 (Pre-Recession) | 5.8% | 12.5% |
| All Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2015 | 3.7% | 4.6% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2015 | 4.1% | 5.8% |
| Percentage Without Health Insurance | 2014 | 9.2% | 11.7% |
| | 2013 | 10.7% | 14.5% |

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ❑ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in New Hampshire fell by 0.1 percent over the four quarters through the third quarter of 2015, below the national average growth rate of 2.0 percent.*
- ❑ Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, New Hampshire GDP growth has averaged 1.6 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

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

EXPORTS

- ❑ In New Hampshire, goods exports totaled \$411 million in January and \$4.0 billion over the past year, up 3.4 percent from the 12 months ending in January 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 28.5 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

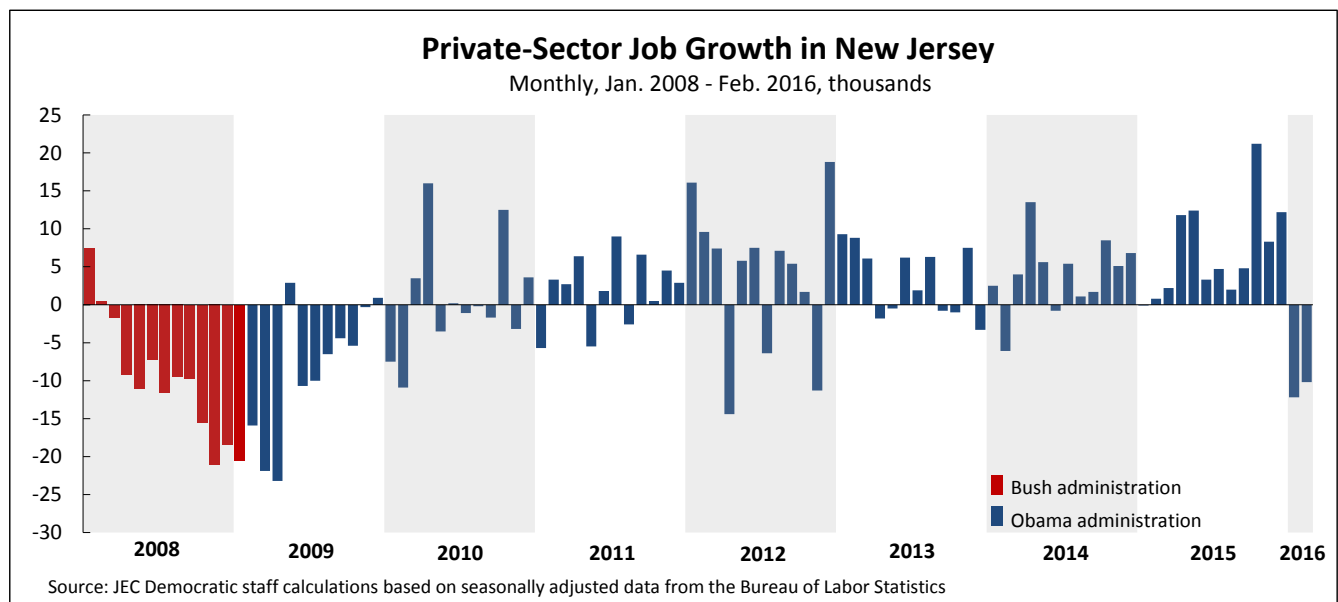


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: NEW JERSEY

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through February 2016**
Last updated on March 25th; March data will be released on April 15th*

JOBS

- In February, private-sector employment in New Jersey fell by 10,200 jobs. Over the past year, New Jersey businesses have added 60,500 jobs. This compares with an increase of 51,600 jobs over the 12 months through February 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, New Jersey businesses have added 244,500 jobs (an increase of 7.7 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 14.6 percent (19,100 jobs), professional and business services at 11.8 percent (69,200 jobs) and education and health services at 11.5 percent (68,400 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in New Jersey was 4.3 percent in February 2016, down 0.2 percentage point from January. The rate was 0.6 percentage point below the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is down 2.0 percentage points from one year earlier and is 5.5 percentage points below its recent peak of 9.8 percent in January 2010.
- There were 198,200 New Jersey residents unemployed in February 2016.

EARNINGS

- In February 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in New Jersey were \$27.96. The average workweek was 33.6 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$939.46.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have fallen by 1.6 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | New Jersey | United States |
|--|----------------------|------------|---------------|
| Private-Sector Jobs Added | Past 12 Months | 60,500 | 2.6 million |
| | Since Feb. 2010 | 244,500 | 14.3 million |
| Unemployment Rate | February 2016 | 4.3% | 4.9% |
| | February 2015 | 6.3% | 5.5% |
| | Recession-Era Peak | 9.8% | 10.0% |
| Median Household Income (2014 \$) | 2014 | \$65,200 | \$53,700 |
| | 2007 (Pre-Recession) | \$69,100 | \$57,400 |
| Poverty Rate | 2014 | 11.3% | 14.8% |
| | 2007 (Pre-Recession) | 8.7% | 12.5% |
| All Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2015 | 5.4% | 4.6% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2015 | 1.4% | 5.8% |
| Percentage Without Health Insurance | 2014 | 10.9% | 11.7% |
| | 2013 | 13.2% | 14.5% |

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in New Jersey grew by 1.8 percent over the four quarters through the third quarter of 2015, below the national average growth rate of 2.0 percent.*
- Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, New Jersey GDP growth has averaged 1.1 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

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

EXPORTS

- In New Jersey, goods exports totaled \$2.3 billion in January and \$30.6 billion over the past year, down 7.9 percent from the 12 months ending in January 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 10.9 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

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

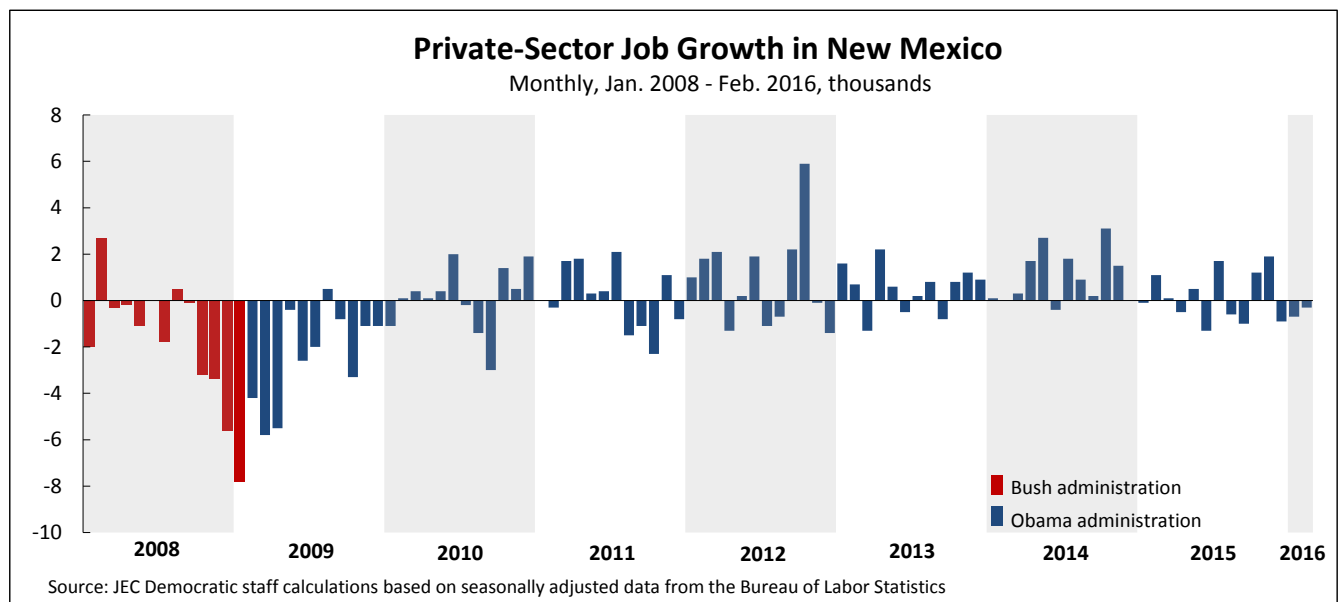


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: NEW MEXICO

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through February 2016**
Last updated on March 25th; March data will be released on April 15th*

JOBS

- In February, private-sector employment in New Mexico fell by 300 jobs. Over the past year, New Mexico businesses have added 100 jobs. This compares with an increase of 12,800 jobs over the 12 months through February 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, New Mexico businesses have added 33,400 jobs (an increase of 5.5 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: mining and logging at 15.7 percent (2,800 jobs), education and health services at 15.7 percent (18,700 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 14.6 percent (12,200 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in New Mexico was 6.4 percent in February 2016, down 0.1 percentage point from January. The rate was 1.5 percentage points above the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.1 percentage point from one year earlier and is 1.9 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.3 percent in July 2010.
- There were 58,400 New Mexico residents unemployed in February 2016.

EARNINGS

- In February 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in New Mexico were \$20.66. The average workweek was 33.5 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$692.11.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have fallen by 1.0 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | New Mexico | United States |
|--|----------------------|------------|---------------|
| Private-Sector Jobs Added | Past 12 Months | 100 | 2.6 million |
| | Since Feb. 2010 | 33,400 | 14.3 million |
| Unemployment Rate | February 2016 | 6.4% | 4.9% |
| | February 2015 | 6.5% | 5.5% |
| | Recession-Era Peak | 8.3% | 10.0% |
| Median Household Income (2014 \$) | 2014 | \$46,700 | \$53,700 |
| | 2007 (Pre-Recession) | \$50,600 | \$57,400 |
| Poverty Rate | 2014 | 20.0% | 14.8% |
| | 2007 (Pre-Recession) | 14.0% | 12.5% |
| All Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2015 | 5.5% | 4.6% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2015 | 6.7% | 5.8% |
| Percentage Without Health Insurance | 2014 | 14.5% | 11.7% |
| | 2013 | 18.6% | 14.5% |

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ❑ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in New Mexico fell by 0.2 percent over the four quarters through the third quarter of 2015, below the national average growth rate of 2.0 percent.*
- ❑ Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, New Mexico GDP growth has averaged 0.6 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

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

EXPORTS

- ❑ In New Mexico, goods exports totaled \$260 million in January and \$3.6 billion over the past year, up 4.1 percent from the 12 months ending in January 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 178.2 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

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



ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: NEW YORK

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through February 2016**
Last updated on March 25th; March data will be released on April 15th*

JOBS

- In February, private-sector employment in New York grew by 18,700 jobs. Over the past year, New York businesses have added 124,500 jobs. This compares with an increase of 174,800 jobs over the 12 months through February 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, New York businesses have added 914,900 jobs (an increase of 13.1 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: leisure and hospitality at 24.9 percent (180,200 jobs), construction at 20.8 percent (63,500 jobs) and professional and business services at 17.2 percent (187,600 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in New York was 4.8 percent in February 2016, down 0.1 percentage point from January. The rate was 0.1 percentage point below the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.9 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 472,600 New York residents unemployed in February 2016.

EARNINGS

- In February 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in New York were \$29.59. The average workweek was 33.2 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$982.39.
- 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 0.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | New York | United States |
|--|----------------------|----------|---------------|
| Private-Sector Jobs Added | Past 12 Months | 124,500 | 2.6 million |
| | Since Feb. 2010 | 914,900 | 14.3 million |
| Unemployment Rate | February 2016 | 4.8% | 4.9% |
| | February 2015 | 5.7% | 5.5% |
| | Recession-Era Peak | 8.9% | 10.0% |
| Median Household Income (2014 \$) | 2014 | \$54,300 | \$53,700 |
| | 2007 (Pre-Recession) | \$55,900 | \$57,400 |
| Poverty Rate | 2014 | 14.0% | 14.8% |
| | 2007 (Pre-Recession) | 14.5% | 12.5% |
| All Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2015 | 3.7% | 4.6% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2015 | 5.2% | 5.8% |
| Percentage Without Health Insurance | 2014 | 8.7% | 11.7% |
| | 2013 | 10.7% | 14.5% |

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

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

HOUSING

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

EXPORTS

- In New York, goods exports totaled \$5.2 billion in January and \$76.0 billion over the past year, down 0.9 percent from the 12 months ending in January 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 31.1 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

** A list of sources used to compile the New 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>

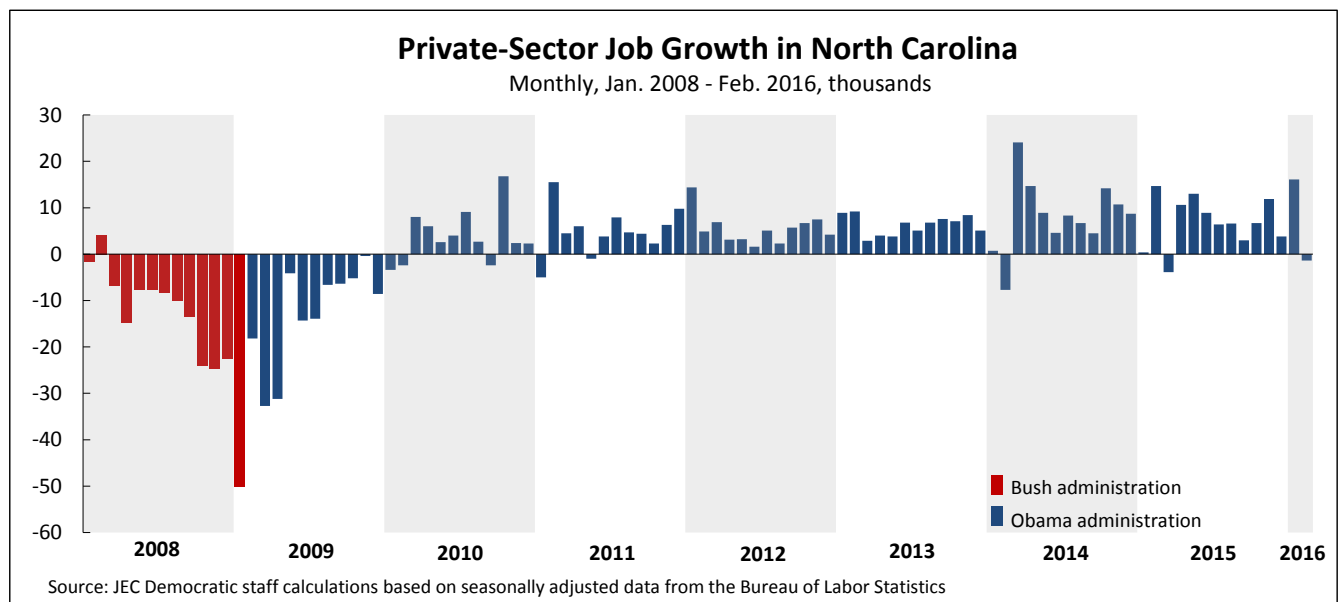


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: NORTH CAROLINA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through February 2016**
Last updated on March 25th; March data will be released on April 15th*

JOBS

- In February, private-sector employment in North Carolina fell by 1,400 jobs. Over the past year, North Carolina businesses have added 81,700 jobs. This compares with an increase of 120,500 jobs over the 12 months through February 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, North Carolina businesses have added 447,200 jobs (an increase of 14.3 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 28.3 percent (133,400 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 21.2 percent (82,100 jobs) and trade, transportation and utilities at 14.0 percent (99,200 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in North Carolina was 5.5 percent in February 2016, down 0.1 percentage point from January. The rate was 0.6 percentage point above the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.2 percentage point from one year earlier and is 5.8 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.3 percent in March 2010.
- There were 266,200 North Carolina residents unemployed in February 2016.

EARNINGS

- In February 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in North Carolina were \$23.16. The average workweek was 33.8 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$782.81.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 2.6 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | North Carolina | United States |
|--|----------------------|----------------|---------------|
| Private-Sector Jobs Added | Past 12 Months | 81,700 | 2.6 million |
| | Since Feb. 2010 | 447,200 | 14.3 million |
| Unemployment Rate | February 2016 | 5.5% | 4.9% |
| | February 2015 | 5.7% | 5.5% |
| | Recession-Era Peak | 11.3% | 10.0% |
| Median Household Income (2014 \$) | 2014 | \$46,800 | \$53,700 |
| | 2007 (Pre-Recession) | \$49,700 | \$57,400 |
| Poverty Rate | 2014 | 17.1% | 14.8% |
| | 2007 (Pre-Recession) | 15.5% | 12.5% |
| All Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2015 | 3.2% | 4.6% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2015 | 8.0% | 5.8% |
| Percentage Without Health Insurance | 2014 | 13.1% | 11.7% |
| | 2013 | 15.6% | 14.5% |

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in North Carolina grew by 2.8 percent over the four quarters through the third quarter of 2015, above the national average growth rate of 2.0 percent.*
- Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, North Carolina GDP growth has averaged 1.6 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

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

EXPORTS

- In North Carolina, goods exports totaled \$2.2 billion in January and \$28.7 billion over the past year, up 1.0 percent from the 12 months ending in January 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 30.0 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

** A list of sources used to compile the 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>

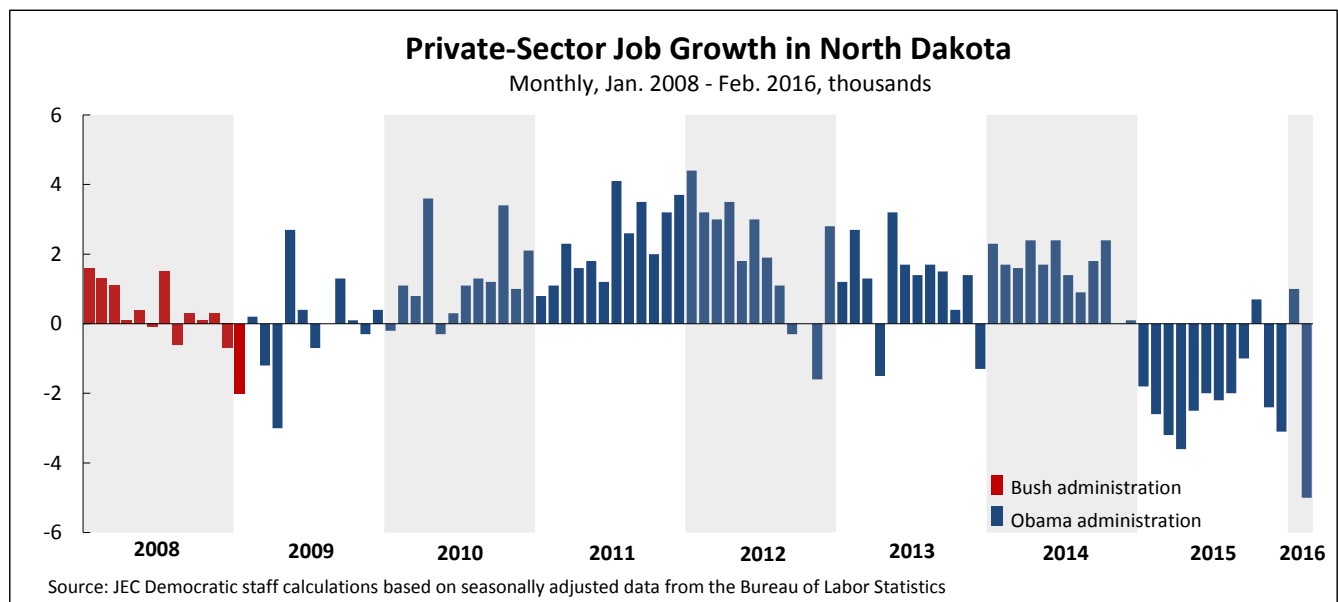


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: NORTH DAKOTA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through February 2016**
Last updated on March 25th; March data will be released on April 15th*

JOBS

- In February, private-sector employment in North Dakota fell by 5,000 jobs. Over the past year, businesses have shed 25,300 jobs. This compares with an increase of 10,300 jobs over the 12 months through February 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, North Dakota businesses have added 67,900 jobs (an increase of 23.4 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: mining and logging at 110.6 percent (9,400 jobs), construction at 46.5 percent (9,900 jobs) and professional and business services at 27.7 percent (7,900 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in North Dakota was 2.9 percent in February 2016, up 0.1 percentage point from January. The rate was 2.0 percentage points below the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is up 0.2 percentage point from one year earlier but remains 1.4 percentage points below its recent peak of 4.3 percent in May 2009.
- There were 12,100 North Dakota residents unemployed in February 2016.

EARNINGS

- In February 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in North Dakota were \$25.65. The average workweek was 34.0 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$872.10.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 1.8 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | North Dakota | United States |
|--|----------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Private-Sector Jobs Added | Past 12 Months | -25,300 | 2.6 million |
| | Since Feb. 2010 | 67,900 | 14.3 million |
| Unemployment Rate | February 2016 | 2.9% | 4.9% |
| | February 2015 | 2.7% | 5.5% |
| | Recession-Era Peak | 4.3% | 10.0% |
| Median Household Income (2014 \$) | 2014 | \$60,700 | \$53,700 |
| | 2007 (Pre-Recession) | \$53,900 | \$57,400 |
| Poverty Rate | 2014 | 9.7% | 14.8% |
| | 2007 (Pre-Recession) | 9.3% | 12.5% |
| All Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2015 | 2.8% | 4.6% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2015 | 4.7% | 5.8% |
| Percentage Without Health Insurance | 2014 | 7.9% | 11.7% |
| | 2013 | 10.4% | 14.5% |

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ❑ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in North Dakota fell by 2.0 percent over the four quarters through the third quarter of 2015, below the national average growth rate of 2.0 percent.*
- ❑ Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, North Dakota GDP growth has averaged 7.3 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

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

EXPORTS

- ❑ In North Dakota, goods exports totaled \$323 million in January and \$3.7 billion over the past year, down 23.7 percent from the 12 months ending in January 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 67.2 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

** A list of sources used to compile the North 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 February 2016**
Last updated on March 25th; March data will be released on April 15th*

JOBS

- In February, private-sector employment in Ohio grew by 9,000 jobs. Over the past year, Ohio businesses have added 77,100 jobs. This compares with an increase of 86,600 jobs over the 12 months through February 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Ohio businesses have added 489,300 jobs (an increase of 11.6 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 24.4 percent (41,100 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 17.0 percent (80,000 jobs) and professional and business services at 16.2 percent (99,200 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Ohio was 4.9 percent in February 2016, holding constant from January. The rate was the same as the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.2 percentage point from one year earlier and is 6.1 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.0 percent in January 2010.
- There were 284,600 Ohio residents unemployed in February 2016.

EARNINGS

- In February 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Ohio were \$23.02. The average workweek was 33.9 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$780.38.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 0.7 percent over the past year, as have real average hourly earnings nationally (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Ohio | United States |
|--|----------------------|-------------|----------------------|
| Private-Sector Jobs Added | Past 12 Months | 77,100 | 2.6 million |
| | Since Feb. 2010 | 489,300 | 14.3 million |
| Unemployment Rate | February 2016 | 4.9% | 4.9% |
| | February 2015 | 5.1% | 5.5% |
| | Recession-Era Peak | 11.0% | 10.0% |
| Median Household Income (2014 \$) | 2014 | \$49,600 | \$53,700 |
| | 2007 (Pre-Recession) | \$56,100 | \$57,400 |
| Poverty Rate | 2014 | 15.6% | 14.8% |
| | 2007 (Pre-Recession) | 12.8% | 12.5% |
| All Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2015 | 3.3% | 4.6% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2015 | 4.0% | 5.8% |
| Percentage Without Health Insurance | 2014 | 8.4% | 11.7% |
| | 2013 | 11.0% | 14.5% |

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

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

HOUSING

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

EXPORTS

- In Ohio, goods exports totaled \$3.7 billion in January and \$48.7 billion over the past year, up 3.5 percent from the 12 months ending in January 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 41.2 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

** A list of sources used to compile the 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>

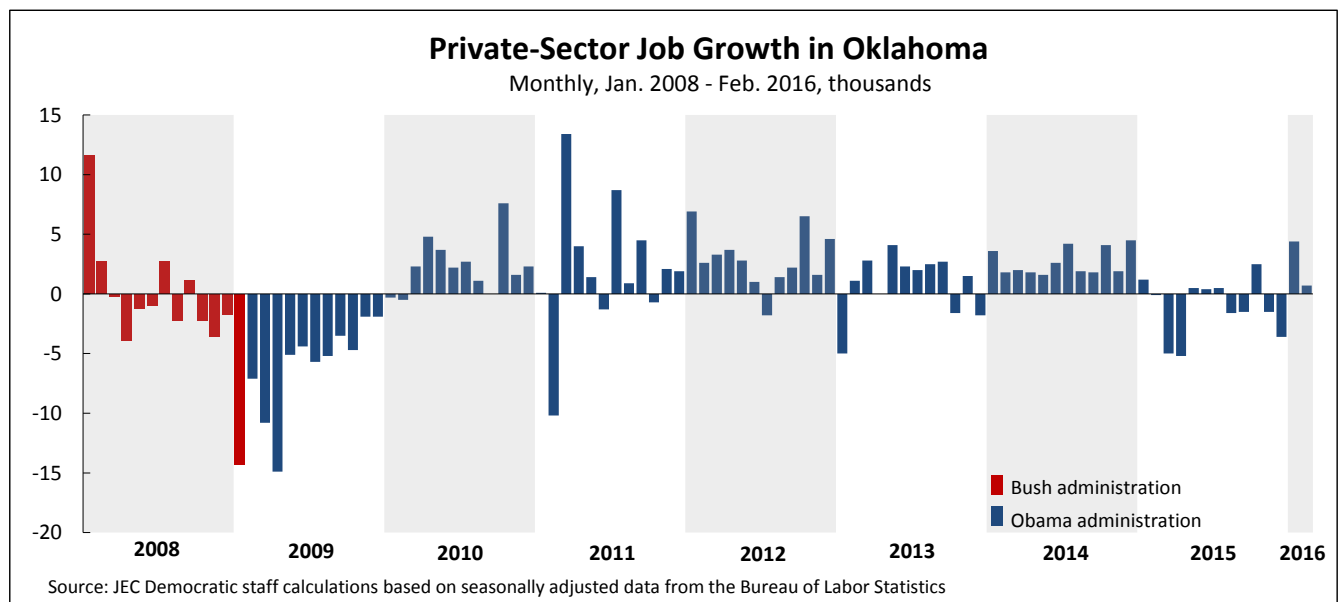


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: OKLAHOMA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through February 2016**
Last updated on March 25th; March data will be released on April 15th*

JOBS

- In February, private-sector employment in Oklahoma grew by 700 jobs. Over the past year, businesses have shed 9,400 jobs. This compares with an increase of 27,500 jobs over the 12 months through February 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Oklahoma businesses have added 122,000 jobs (an increase of 10.2 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 25.0 percent (16,200 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 22.0 percent (30,300 jobs) and mining and logging at 16.6 percent (6,800 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Oklahoma was 4.2 percent in February 2016, up 0.1 percentage point from January. The rate was 0.7 percentage point below the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is up 0.1 percentage point from one year earlier but remains 2.9 percentage points below its recent peak of 7.1 percent in March 2010.
- There were 77,700 Oklahoma residents unemployed in February 2016.

EARNINGS

- In February 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Oklahoma were \$21.76. The average workweek was 34.7 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$755.07.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have fallen by 1.8 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Oklahoma | United States |
|--|----------------------|----------|---------------|
| Private-Sector Jobs Added | Past 12 Months | -9,400 | 2.6 million |
| | Since Feb. 2010 | 122,000 | 14.3 million |
| Unemployment Rate | February 2016 | 4.2% | 4.9% |
| | February 2015 | 4.1% | 5.5% |
| | Recession-Era Peak | 7.1% | 10.0% |
| Median Household Income (2014 \$) | 2014 | \$47,200 | \$53,700 |
| | 2007 (Pre-Recession) | \$49,300 | \$57,400 |
| Poverty Rate | 2014 | 17.3% | 14.8% |
| | 2007 (Pre-Recession) | 13.4% | 12.5% |
| All Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2015 | 3.2% | 4.6% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2015 | 3.0% | 5.8% |
| Percentage Without Health Insurance | 2014 | 15.4% | 11.7% |
| | 2013 | 17.7% | 14.5% |

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Oklahoma grew by 0.7 percent over the four quarters through the third quarter of 2015, below the national average growth rate of 2.0 percent.*
- Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Oklahoma GDP growth has averaged 2.4 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

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

EXPORTS

- In Oklahoma, goods exports totaled \$368 million in January and \$5.0 billion over the past year, down 11.4 percent from the 12 months ending in January 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 12.1 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

** A list of sources used to compile the 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 February 2016**
Last updated on March 25th; March data will be released on April 15th*

JOBS

- In February, private-sector employment in Oregon grew by 3,900 jobs. Over the past year, Oregon businesses have added 48,700 jobs. This compares with an increase of 53,300 jobs over the 12 months through February 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Oregon businesses have added 219,400 jobs (an increase of 17.0 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 28.0 percent (19,100 jobs), professional and business services at 27.8 percent (51,500 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 21.1 percent (34,000 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Oregon was 4.8 percent in February 2016, down 0.3 percentage point from January. The rate was 0.1 percentage point below the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.0 percentage point from one year earlier and is 7.1 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.9 percent in May 2009.
- There were 96,600 Oregon residents unemployed in February 2016.

EARNINGS

- In February 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Oregon were \$24.40. The average workweek was 33.7 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$822.28.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 3.5 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Oregon | United States |
|--|----------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| Private-Sector Jobs Added | Past 12 Months | 48,700 | 2.6 million |
| | Since Feb. 2010 | 219,400 | 14.3 million |
| Unemployment Rate | February 2016 | 4.8% | 4.9% |
| | February 2015 | 5.8% | 5.5% |
| | Recession-Era Peak | 11.9% | 10.0% |
| Median Household Income (2014 \$) | 2014 | \$58,900 | \$53,700 |
| | 2007 (Pre-Recession) | \$57,400 | \$57,400 |
| Poverty Rate | 2014 | 14.4% | 14.8% |
| | 2007 (Pre-Recession) | 12.8% | 12.5% |
| All Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2015 | 5.6% | 4.6% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2015 | 6.8% | 5.8% |
| Percentage Without Health Insurance | 2014 | 9.7% | 11.7% |
| | 2013 | 14.7% | 14.5% |

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Oregon grew by 3.3 percent over the four quarters through the third quarter of 2015, above the national average growth rate of 2.0 percent.*
- Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Oregon GDP growth has averaged 2.6 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

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

EXPORTS

- In Oregon, goods exports totaled \$1.5 billion in January and \$19.2 billion over the past year, up 0.9 percent from the 12 months ending in January 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 27.2 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

** A list of sources used to compile the 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>

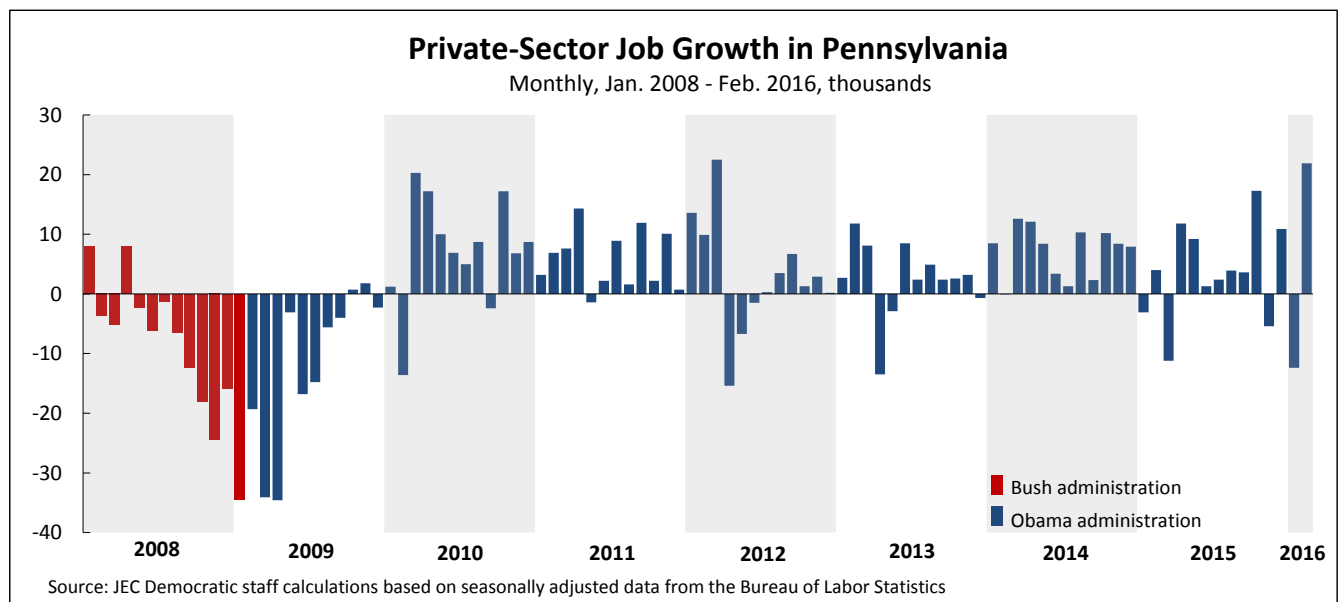


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: PENNSYLVANIA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through February 2016**
Last updated on March 25th; March data will be released on April 15th*

JOBS

- In February, private-sector employment in Pennsylvania grew by 21,900 jobs. Over the past year, Pennsylvania businesses have added 53,300 jobs. This compares with an increase of 77,800 jobs over the 12 months through February 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Pennsylvania businesses have added 372,900 jobs (an increase of 7.8 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: mining and logging at 20.9 percent (4,900 jobs), professional and business services at 15.8 percent (107,300 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 13.8 percent (67,500 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Pennsylvania was 4.6 percent in February 2016, holding constant from January. The rate was 0.3 percentage point below the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.7 percentage point from one year earlier and is 4.1 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.7 percent in April 2010.
- There were 300,100 Pennsylvania residents unemployed in February 2016.

EARNINGS

- In February 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Pennsylvania were \$24.53. The average workweek was 33.6 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$824.21.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 0.8 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Pennsylvania | United States |
|--|----------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Private-Sector Jobs Added | Past 12 Months | 53,300 | 2.6 million |
| | Since Feb. 2010 | 372,900 | 14.3 million |
| Unemployment Rate | February 2016 | 4.6% | 4.9% |
| | February 2015 | 5.3% | 5.5% |
| | Recession-Era Peak | 8.7% | 10.0% |
| Median Household Income (2014 \$) | 2014 | \$55,200 | \$53,700 |
| | 2007 (Pre-Recession) | \$55,300 | \$57,400 |
| Poverty Rate | 2014 | 12.5% | 14.8% |
| | 2007 (Pre-Recession) | 10.4% | 12.5% |
| All Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2015 | 4.7% | 4.6% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2015 | 2.9% | 5.8% |
| Percentage Without Health Insurance | 2014 | 8.5% | 11.7% |
| | 2013 | 9.7% | 14.5% |

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

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

HOUSING

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

EXPORTS

- In Pennsylvania, goods exports totaled \$2.9 billion in January and \$37.8 billion over the past year, up 4.0 percent from the 12 months ending in January 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 32.3 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

** A list of sources used to compile the 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>

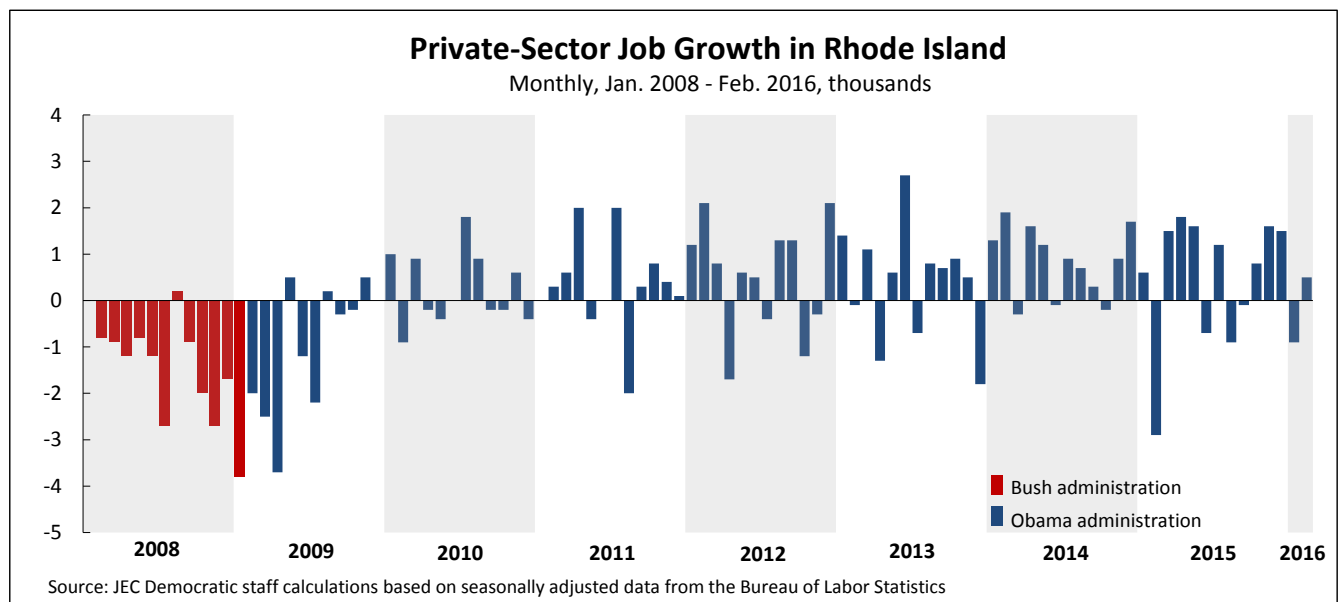


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: RHODE ISLAND

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through February 2016**
Last updated on March 25th; March data will be released on April 15th*

JOBS

- In February, private-sector employment in Rhode Island grew by 500 jobs. Over the past year, Rhode Island businesses have added 7,900 jobs. This compares with an increase of 4,400 jobs over the 12 months through February 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Rhode Island businesses have added 33,500 jobs (an increase of 8.5 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 25.0 percent (13,100 jobs), construction at 17.5 percent (2,800 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 15.9 percent (7,800 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Rhode Island was 5.4 percent in February 2016, holding constant from January. The rate was 0.5 percentage point above the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.0 percentage point from one year earlier and is 5.9 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.3 percent in August 2009.
- There were 29,700 Rhode Island residents unemployed in February 2016.

EARNINGS

- In February 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Rhode Island were \$26.03. The average workweek was 32.5 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$845.98.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 0.7 percent over the past year, as have real average hourly earnings nationally (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Rhode Island | United States |
|--|----------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Private-Sector Jobs Added | Past 12 Months | 7,900 | 2.6 million |
| | Since Feb. 2010 | 33,500 | 14.3 million |
| Unemployment Rate | February 2016 | 5.4% | 4.9% |
| | February 2015 | 6.4% | 5.5% |
| | Recession-Era Peak | 11.3% | 10.0% |
| Median Household Income (2014 \$) | 2014 | \$58,600 | \$53,700 |
| | 2007 (Pre-Recession) | \$61,900 | \$57,400 |
| Poverty Rate | 2014 | 11.3% | 14.8% |
| | 2007 (Pre-Recession) | 9.5% | 12.5% |
| All Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2015 | 5.8% | 4.6% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2015 | 9.5% | 5.8% |
| Percentage Without Health Insurance | 2014 | 7.4% | 11.7% |
| | 2013 | 11.6% | 14.5% |

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ❑ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Rhode Island grew by 1.6 percent over the four quarters through the third quarter of 2015, below the national average growth rate of 2.0 percent.*
- ❑ Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Rhode Island GDP growth has averaged 1.1 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

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

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Rhode Island, goods exports totaled \$161 million in January and \$2.0 billion over the past year, down 5.7 percent from the 12 months ending in January 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 34.9 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

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

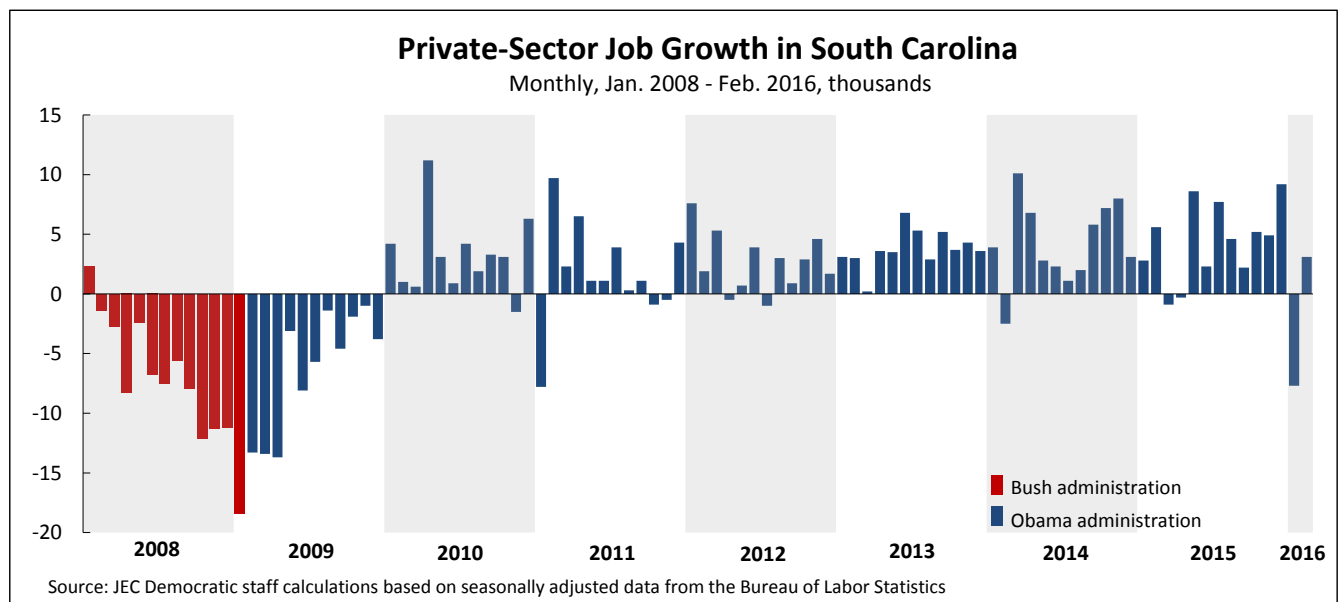


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: SOUTH CAROLINA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through February 2016**
Last updated on March 25th; March data will be released on April 15th*

JOBS

- In February, private-sector employment in South Carolina grew by 3,100 jobs. Over the past year, South Carolina businesses have added 38,900 jobs. This compares with an increase of 57,600 jobs over the 12 months through February 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, South Carolina businesses have added 228,300 jobs (an increase of 15.9 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 28.6 percent (59,100 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 17.3 percent (35,600 jobs) and manufacturing at 16.2 percent (33,200 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in South Carolina was 5.5 percent in February 2016, holding constant from January. The rate was 0.6 percentage point above the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.0 percentage point from one year earlier and is 6.2 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.7 percent in January 2010.
- There were 125,500 South Carolina residents unemployed in February 2016.

EARNINGS

- In February 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in South Carolina were \$21.79. The average workweek was 34.4 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$749.58.
- 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 0.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | South Carolina | United States |
|--|----------------------|----------------|---------------|
| Private-Sector Jobs Added | Past 12 Months | 38,900 | 2.6 million |
| | Since Feb. 2010 | 228,300 | 14.3 million |
| Unemployment Rate | February 2016 | 5.5% | 4.9% |
| | February 2015 | 6.5% | 5.5% |
| | Recession-Era Peak | 11.7% | 10.0% |
| Median Household Income (2014 \$) | 2014 | \$44,900 | \$53,700 |
| | 2007 (Pre-Recession) | \$50,500 | \$57,400 |
| Poverty Rate | 2014 | 16.5% | 14.8% |
| | 2007 (Pre-Recession) | 14.1% | 12.5% |
| All Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2015 | 4.4% | 4.6% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2015 | 8.7% | 5.8% |
| Percentage Without Health Insurance | 2014 | 13.6% | 11.7% |
| | 2013 | 15.8% | 14.5% |

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in South Carolina grew by 2.1 percent over the four quarters through the third quarter of 2015, above the national average growth rate of 2.0 percent.*
- Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, South Carolina GDP growth has averaged 1.7 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

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

EXPORTS

- In South Carolina, goods exports totaled \$1.7 billion in January and \$29.2 billion over the past year, up 8.5 percent from the 12 months ending in January 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 74.8 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

** A list of sources used to compile the 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>

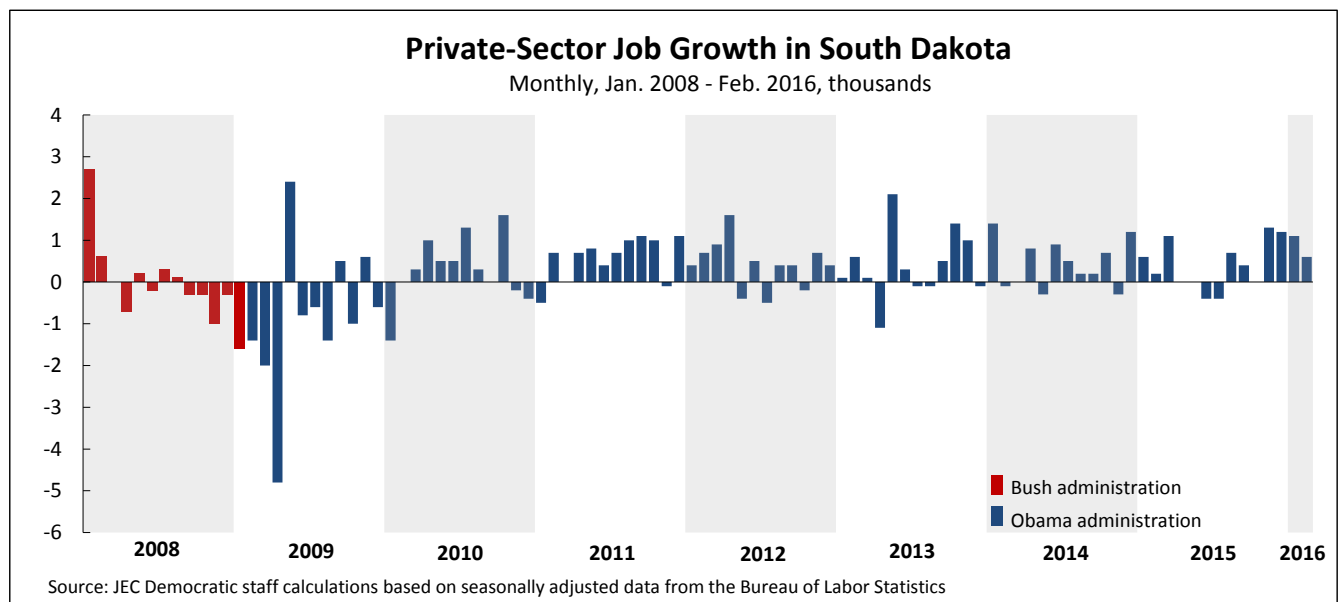


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: SOUTH DAKOTA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through February 2016**
Last updated on March 25th; March data will be released on April 15th*

JOBS

- In February, private-sector employment in South Dakota grew by 600 jobs. Over the past year, South Dakota businesses have added 5,600 jobs. This compares with an increase of 4,700 jobs over the 12 months through February 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, South Dakota businesses have added 33,000 jobs (an increase of 10.3 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 17.1 percent (4,600 jobs), logging, mining and construction at 15.6 percent (3,200 jobs) and manufacturing at 14.3 percent (5,200 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in South Dakota was 2.7 percent in February 2016, down 0.1 percentage point from January. The rate was 2.2 percentage points below the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.6 percentage point from one year earlier and is 2.5 percentage points below its recent peak of 5.2 percent in January 2010.
- There were 12,300 South Dakota residents unemployed in February 2016.

EARNINGS

- In February 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in South Dakota were \$21.12. The average workweek was 33.4 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$705.41.
- 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 0.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | South Dakota | United States |
|--|----------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Private-Sector Jobs Added | Past 12 Months | 5,600 | 2.6 million |
| | Since Feb. 2010 | 33,000 | 14.3 million |
| Unemployment Rate | February 2016 | 2.7% | 4.9% |
| | February 2015 | 3.3% | 5.5% |
| | Recession-Era Peak | 5.2% | 10.0% |
| Median Household Income (2014 \$) | 2014 | \$53,100 | \$53,700 |
| | 2007 (Pre-Recession) | \$53,000 | \$57,400 |
| Poverty Rate | 2014 | 12.8% | 14.8% |
| | 2007 (Pre-Recession) | 9.4% | 12.5% |
| All Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2015 | 2.5% | 4.6% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2015 | 1.4% | 5.8% |
| Percentage Without Health Insurance | 2014 | 9.8% | 11.7% |
| | 2013 | 11.3% | 14.5% |

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

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

HOUSING

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

EXPORTS

- ❑ In South Dakota, goods exports totaled \$102 million in January and \$1.3 billion over the past year, down 7.1 percent from the 12 months ending in January 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 30.6 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

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

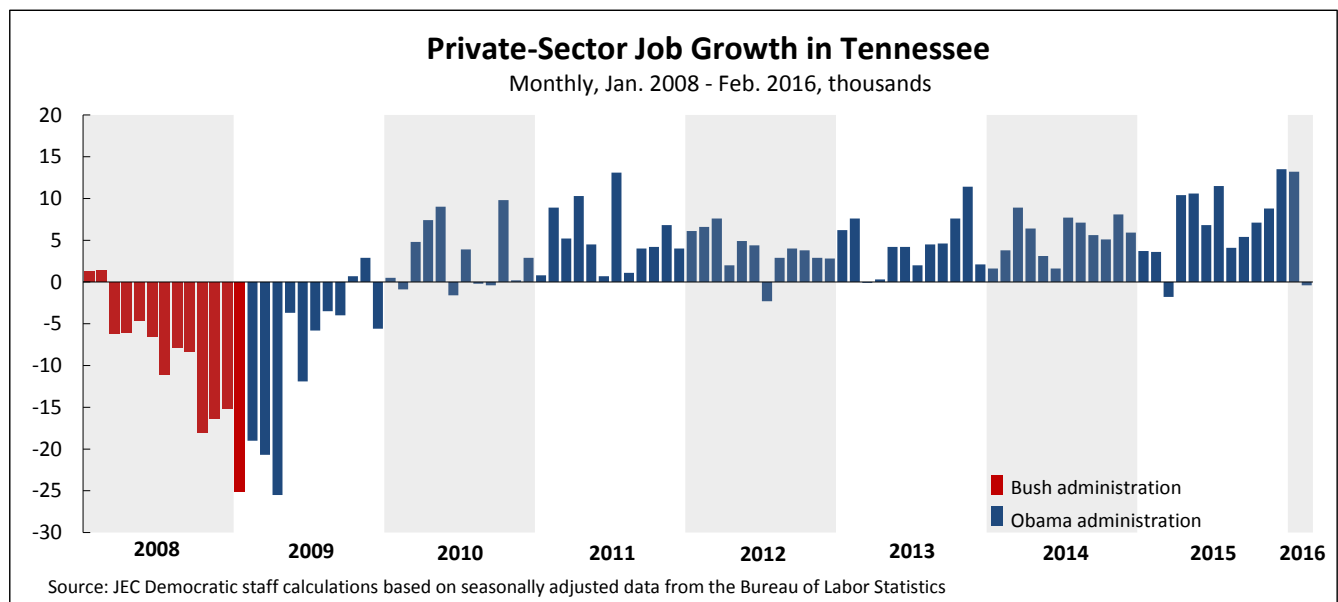


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: TENNESSEE

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through February 2016**
Last updated on March 25th; March data will be released on April 15th*

JOBS

- In February, private-sector employment in Tennessee fell by 400 jobs. Over the past year, Tennessee businesses have added 89,200 jobs. This compares with an increase of 66,800 jobs over the 12 months through February 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Tennessee businesses have added 361,100 jobs (an increase of 16.7 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 35.0 percent (104,200 jobs), logging, mining and construction at 23.4 percent (23,900 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 19.9 percent (51,900 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Tennessee was 4.9 percent in February 2016, down 0.5 percentage point from January. The rate was the same as the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.1 percentage points from one year earlier and is 6.2 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.1 percent in June 2009.
- There were 153,800 Tennessee residents unemployed in February 2016.

EARNINGS

- In February 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Tennessee were \$21.35. The average workweek was 35.0 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$747.25.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 0.8 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Tennessee | United States |
|--|----------------------|-----------|---------------|
| Private-Sector Jobs Added | Past 12 Months | 89,200 | 2.6 million |
| | Since Feb. 2010 | 361,100 | 14.3 million |
| Unemployment Rate | February 2016 | 4.9% | 4.9% |
| | February 2015 | 6.0% | 5.5% |
| | Recession-Era Peak | 11.1% | 10.0% |
| Median Household Income (2014 \$) | 2014 | \$43,700 | \$53,700 |
| | 2007 (Pre-Recession) | \$47,000 | \$57,400 |
| Poverty Rate | 2014 | 17.3% | 14.8% |
| | 2007 (Pre-Recession) | 14.8% | 12.5% |
| All Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2015 | 4.2% | 4.6% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2015 | 3.8% | 5.8% |
| Percentage Without Health Insurance | 2014 | 12.0% | 11.7% |
| | 2013 | 13.9% | 14.5% |

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

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

HOUSING

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

EXPORTS

- In Tennessee, goods exports totaled \$2.4 billion in January and \$31.1 billion over the past year, up 4.8 percent from the 12 months ending in January 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 50.5 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

** A list of sources used to compile the 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/>

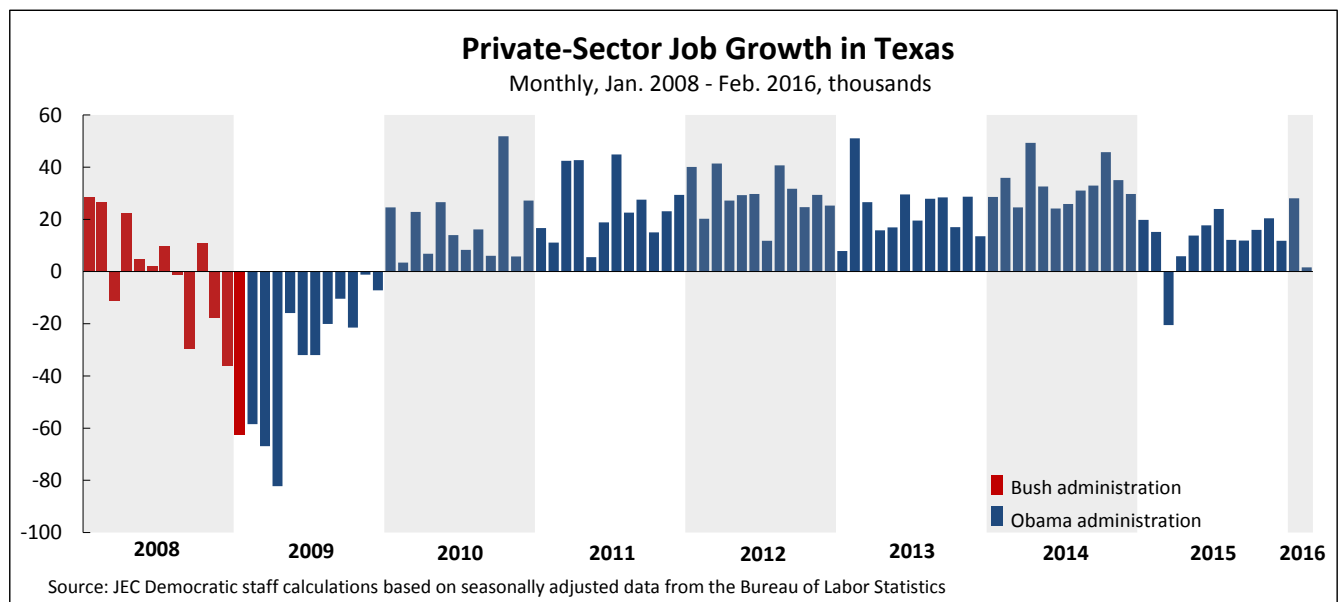


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: TEXAS

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through February 2016**
Last updated on March 25th; March data will be released on April 15th*

JOBS

- In February, private-sector employment in Texas grew by 1,600 jobs. Over the past year, Texas businesses have added 142,800 jobs. This compares with an increase of 365,800 jobs over the 12 months through February 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Texas businesses have added 1,692,400 jobs (an increase of 20.1 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: leisure and hospitality at 29.3 percent (291,900 jobs), professional and business services at 28.2 percent (354,600 jobs) and mining and logging at 27.2 percent (52,600 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Texas was 4.4 percent in February 2016, down 0.1 percentage point from January. The rate was 0.5 percentage point below the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment held constant from one year earlier and is 4.0 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.4 percent in October 2009.
- There were 575,000 Texas residents unemployed in February 2016.

EARNINGS

- In February 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Texas were \$24.40. The average workweek was 35.7 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$871.08.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have fallen by 2.1 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Texas | United States |
|--|----------------------|-----------|---------------|
| Private-Sector Jobs Added | Past 12 Months | 142,800 | 2.6 million |
| | Since Feb. 2010 | 1,692,400 | 14.3 million |
| Unemployment Rate | February 2016 | 4.4% | 4.9% |
| | February 2015 | 4.4% | 5.5% |
| | Recession-Era Peak | 8.4% | 10.0% |
| Median Household Income (2014 \$) | 2014 | \$53,900 | \$53,700 |
| | 2007 (Pre-Recession) | \$52,600 | \$57,400 |
| Poverty Rate | 2014 | 16.4% | 14.8% |
| | 2007 (Pre-Recession) | 16.5% | 12.5% |
| All Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2015 | 4.3% | 4.6% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2015 | 5.0% | 5.8% |
| Percentage Without Health Insurance | 2014 | 19.1% | 11.7% |
| | 2013 | 22.1% | 14.5% |

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

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

HOUSING

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

EXPORTS

- In Texas, goods exports totaled \$18.6 billion in January and \$239.5 billion over the past year, down 6.8 percent from the 12 months ending in January 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 45.3 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

** A list of sources used to compile the 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>

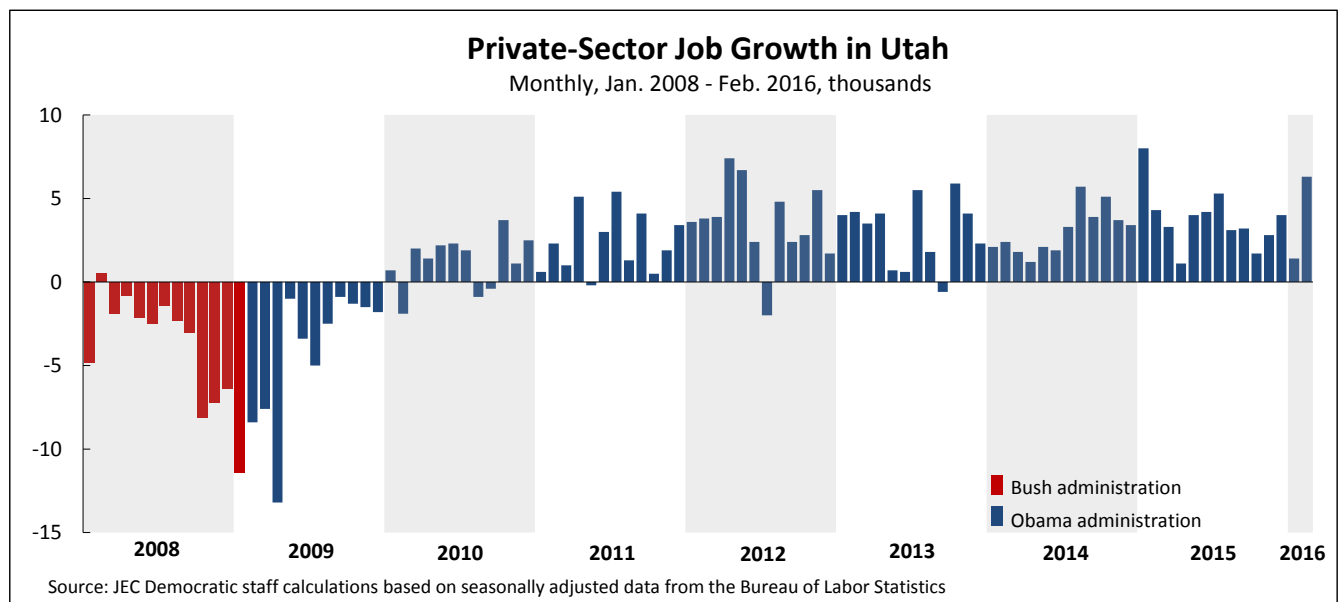


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: UTAH

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through February 2016**
Last updated on March 25th; March data will be released on April 15th*

JOBS

- In February, private-sector employment in Utah grew by 6,300 jobs. Over the past year, Utah businesses have added 40,400 jobs. This compares with an increase of 44,400 jobs over the 12 months through February 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Utah businesses have added 212,600 jobs (an increase of 22.2 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 35.3 percent (22,900 jobs), professional and business services at 30.4 percent (45,300 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 27.0 percent (29,600 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Utah was 3.4 percent in February 2016, holding constant from January. 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 4.6 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.0 percent in May 2010.
- There were 50,100 Utah residents unemployed in February 2016.

EARNINGS

- In February 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Utah were \$24.86. The average workweek was 34.3 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$852.70.
- 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 0.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Utah | United States |
|--|----------------------|-------------|----------------------|
| Private-Sector Jobs Added | Past 12 Months | 40,400 | 2.6 million |
| | Since Feb. 2010 | 212,600 | 14.3 million |
| Unemployment Rate | February 2016 | 3.4% | 4.9% |
| | February 2015 | 3.5% | 5.5% |
| | Recession-Era Peak | 8.0% | 10.0% |
| Median Household Income (2014 \$) | 2014 | \$63,400 | \$53,700 |
| | 2007 (Pre-Recession) | \$61,100 | \$57,400 |
| Poverty Rate | 2014 | 10.2% | 14.8% |
| | 2007 (Pre-Recession) | 9.6% | 12.5% |
| All Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2015 | 2.6% | 4.6% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2015 | 2.2% | 5.8% |
| Percentage Without Health Insurance | 2014 | 12.5% | 11.7% |
| | 2013 | 14.0% | 14.5% |

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Utah grew by 4.1 percent over the four quarters through the third quarter of 2015, above the national average growth rate of 2.0 percent.*
- Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Utah GDP growth has averaged 2.5 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

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

EXPORTS

- In Utah, goods exports totaled \$649 million in January and \$12.3 billion over the past year, up 10.3 percent from the 12 months ending in January 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 17.3 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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



ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: VERMONT

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through February 2016**
Last updated on March 25th; March data will be released on April 15th*

JOBS

- In February, private-sector employment in Vermont grew by 200 jobs. Over the past year, Vermont businesses have added 4,400 jobs. This compares with an increase of 2,800 jobs over the 12 months through February 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Vermont businesses have added 18,800 jobs (an increase of 7.8 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 25.2 percent (3,300 jobs), professional and business services at 21.9 percent (5,000 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 13.0 percent (4,200 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Vermont was 3.4 percent in February 2016, holding constant from January. The rate was 1.5 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 7.0 percent in May 2009.
- There were 11,600 Vermont residents unemployed in February 2016.

EARNINGS

- In February 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Vermont were \$24.28. The average workweek was 32.8 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$796.38.
- 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 0.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Vermont | United States |
|--|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| Private-Sector Jobs Added | Past 12 Months | 4,400 | 2.6 million |
| | Since Feb. 2010 | 18,800 | 14.3 million |
| Unemployment Rate | February 2016 | 3.4% | 4.9% |
| | February 2015 | 3.7% | 5.5% |
| | Recession-Era Peak | 7.0% | 10.0% |
| Median Household Income (2014 \$) | 2014 | \$60,700 | \$53,700 |
| | 2007 (Pre-Recession) | \$54,100 | \$57,400 |
| Poverty Rate | 2014 | 9.3% | 14.8% |
| | 2007 (Pre-Recession) | 9.9% | 12.5% |
| All Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2015 | 3.9% | 4.6% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2015 | 8.8% | 5.8% |
| Percentage Without Health Insurance | 2014 | 5.0% | 11.7% |
| | 2013 | 7.2% | 14.5% |

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ❑ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Vermont fell by 0.3 percent over the four quarters through the third quarter of 2015, below the national average growth rate of 2.0 percent.*
- ❑ Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Vermont GDP growth has averaged 1.3 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

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

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Vermont, goods exports totaled \$238 million in January and \$3.0 billion over the past year, down 8.7 percent from the 12 months ending in January 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are down 5.9 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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



ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: VIRGINIA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through February 2016**
Last updated on March 25th; March data will be released on April 15th*

JOBS

- In February, private-sector employment in Virginia grew by 12,200 jobs. Over the past year, Virginia businesses have added 96,600 jobs. This compares with an increase of 53,500 jobs over the 12 months through February 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Virginia businesses have added 307,000 jobs (an increase of 10.6 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: leisure and hospitality at 18.0 percent (60,100 jobs), education and health services at 15.2 percent (68,900 jobs) and professional and business services at 13.2 percent (84,200 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Virginia was 4.1 percent in February 2016, holding constant from January. The rate was 0.8 percentage point below the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.7 percentage point from one year earlier and is 3.3 percentage points below its recent peak of 7.4 percent in February 2010.
- There were 172,500 Virginia residents unemployed in February 2016.

EARNINGS

- In February 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Virginia were \$26.54. The average workweek was 34.4 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$912.98.
- 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 0.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Virginia | United States |
|--|----------------------|----------|---------------|
| Private-Sector Jobs Added | Past 12 Months | 96,600 | 2.6 million |
| | Since Feb. 2010 | 307,000 | 14.3 million |
| Unemployment Rate | February 2016 | 4.1% | 4.9% |
| | February 2015 | 4.8% | 5.5% |
| | Recession-Era Peak | 7.4% | 10.0% |
| Median Household Income (2014 \$) | 2014 | \$66,200 | \$53,700 |
| | 2007 (Pre-Recession) | \$67,600 | \$57,400 |
| Poverty Rate | 2014 | 10.2% | 14.8% |
| | 2007 (Pre-Recession) | 8.6% | 12.5% |
| All Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2015 | 3.8% | 4.6% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2015 | 4.5% | 5.8% |
| Percentage Without Health Insurance | 2014 | 10.9% | 11.7% |
| | 2013 | 12.3% | 14.5% |

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Virginia grew by 1.3 percent over the four quarters through the third quarter of 2015, below the national average growth rate of 2.0 percent.*
- Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Virginia GDP growth has averaged 1.0 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

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

EXPORTS

- In Virginia, goods exports totaled \$1.3 billion in January and \$17.3 billion over the past year, down 0.1 percent from the 12 months ending in January 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 13.4 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

** A list of sources used to compile the 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>

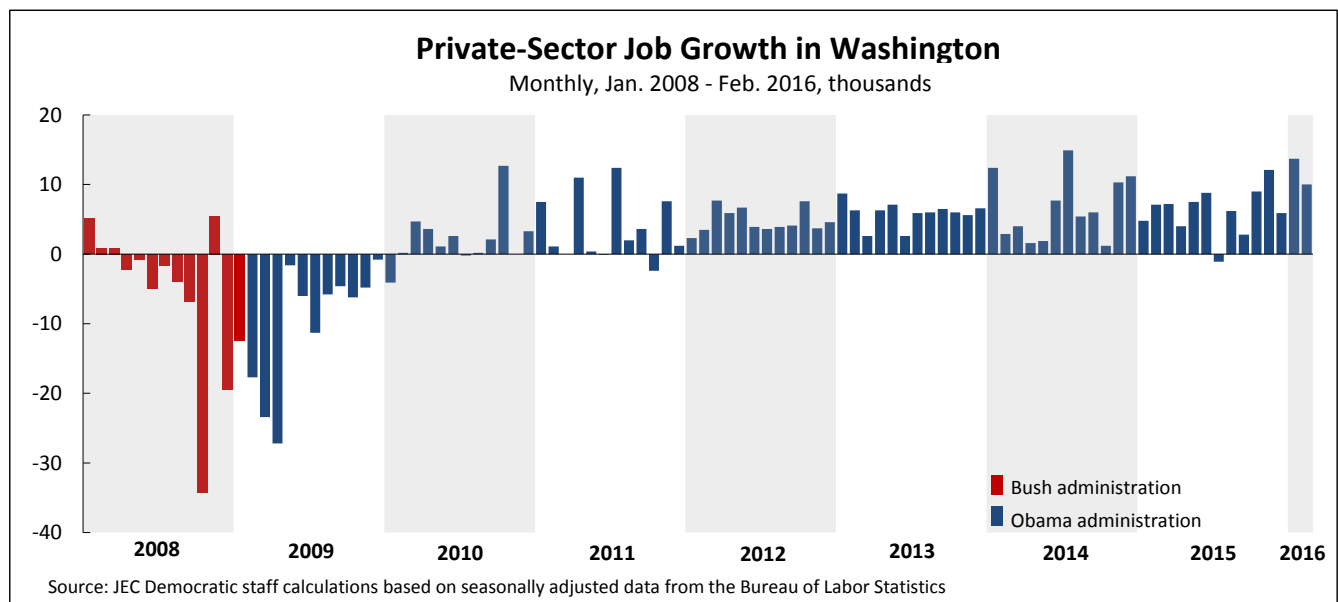


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: WASHINGTON

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through February 2016**
Last updated on March 25th; March data will be released on April 15th*

JOBS

- In February, private-sector employment in Washington grew by 10,000 jobs. Over the past year, Washington businesses have added 86,100 jobs. This compares with an increase of 76,100 jobs over the 12 months through February 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Washington businesses have added 379,600 jobs (an increase of 16.7 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 27.1 percent (39,000 jobs), professional and business services at 24.1 percent (77,500 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 21.0 percent (55,600 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Washington was 5.8 percent in February 2016, holding constant from January. The rate was 0.9 percentage point above the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is up 0.1 percentage point from one year earlier but remains 4.6 percentage points below its recent peak of 10.4 percent in January 2010.
- There were 209,000 Washington residents unemployed in February 2016.

EARNINGS

- In February 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Washington were \$30.25. The average workweek was 34.1 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$1,031.53.
- 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 0.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Washington | United States |
|--|----------------------|------------|---------------|
| Private-Sector Jobs Added | Past 12 Months | 86,100 | 2.6 million |
| | Since Feb. 2010 | 379,600 | 14.3 million |
| Unemployment Rate | February 2016 | 5.8% | 4.9% |
| | February 2015 | 5.7% | 5.5% |
| | Recession-Era Peak | 10.4% | 10.0% |
| Median Household Income (2014 \$) | 2014 | \$59,100 | \$53,700 |
| | 2007 (Pre-Recession) | \$66,300 | \$57,400 |
| Poverty Rate | 2014 | 12.0% | 14.8% |
| | 2007 (Pre-Recession) | 10.2% | 12.5% |
| All Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2015 | 3.8% | 4.6% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2015 | 4.1% | 5.8% |
| Percentage Without Health Insurance | 2014 | 9.2% | 11.7% |
| | 2013 | 14.0% | 14.5% |

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Washington grew by 3.8 percent over the four quarters through the third quarter of 2015, above the national average growth rate of 2.0 percent.*
- Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Washington GDP growth has averaged 2.2 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

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

EXPORTS

- In Washington, goods exports totaled \$5.5 billion in January and \$82.1 billion over the past year, up 0.5 percent from the 12 months ending in January 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 56.9 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

** A list of sources used to compile the 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/>

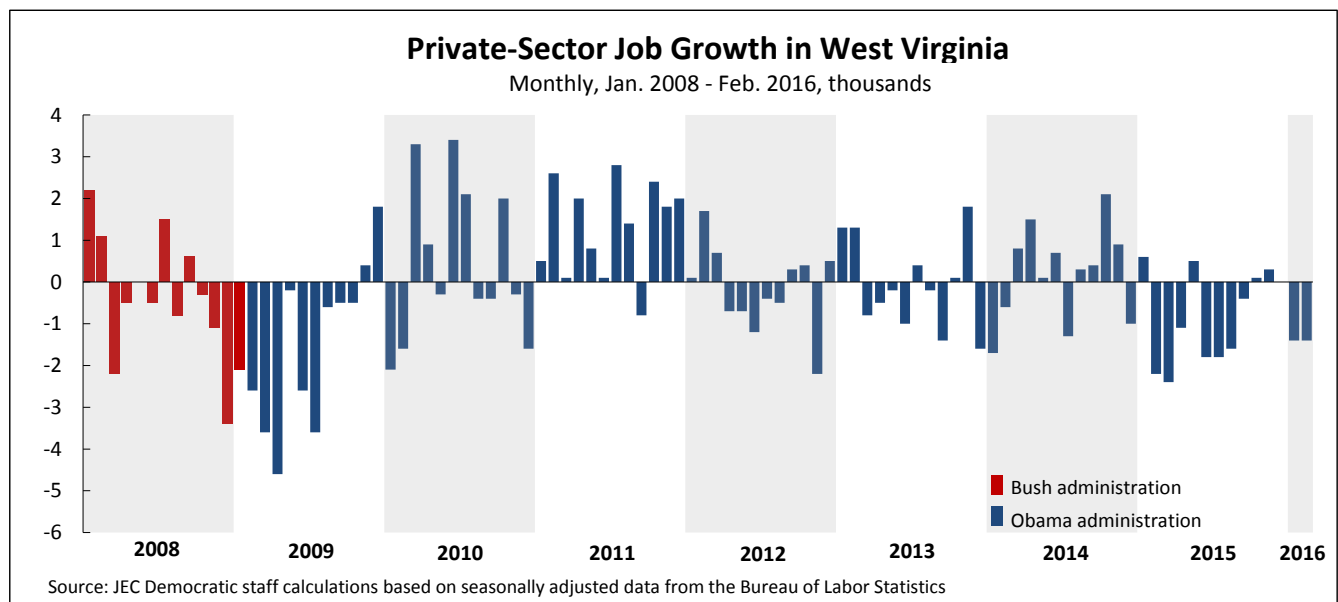


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: WEST VIRGINIA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through February 2016**
Last updated on March 25th; March data will be released on April 15th*

JOBS

- In February, private-sector employment in West Virginia fell by 1,400 jobs. Over the past year, businesses have shed 11,000 jobs. This compares with an increase of 2,900 jobs over the 12 months through February 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, West Virginia businesses have added 11,200 jobs (an increase of 1.9 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 9.9 percent (6,000 jobs), education and health services at 6.8 percent (8,200 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 3.9 percent (2,800 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in West Virginia was 6.5 percent in February 2016, up 0.2 percentage point from January. The rate was 1.6 percentage points above the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.2 percentage point from one year earlier and is 2.3 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.8 percent in November 2010.
- There were 50,800 West Virginia residents unemployed in February 2016.

EARNINGS

- In February 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in West Virginia were \$21.20. The average workweek was 34.3 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$727.16.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 0.8 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | West Virginia | United States |
|--|----------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Private-Sector Jobs Added | Past 12 Months | -11,000 | 2.6 million |
| | Since Feb. 2010 | 11,200 | 14.3 million |
| Unemployment Rate | February 2016 | 6.5% | 4.9% |
| | February 2015 | 6.7% | 5.5% |
| | Recession-Era Peak | 8.8% | 10.0% |
| Median Household Income (2014 \$) | 2014 | \$39,600 | \$53,700 |
| | 2007 (Pre-Recession) | \$48,100 | \$57,400 |
| Poverty Rate | 2014 | 20.6% | 14.8% |
| | 2007 (Pre-Recession) | 14.8% | 12.5% |
| All Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2015 | 5.1% | 4.6% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2015 | 5.7% | 5.8% |
| Percentage Without Health Insurance | 2014 | 8.6% | 11.7% |
| | 2013 | 14.0% | 14.5% |

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ❑ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in West Virginia fell by 2.1 percent over the four quarters through the third quarter of 2015, below the national average growth rate of 2.0 percent.*
- ❑ Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, West Virginia GDP growth has averaged 0.9 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

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

EXPORTS

- ❑ In West Virginia, goods exports totaled \$397 million in January and \$5.3 billion over the past year, down 20.8 percent from the 12 months ending in January 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 8.9 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

** A list of sources used to compile the 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 February 2016**
Last updated on March 25th; March data will be released on April 15th*

JOBS

- In February, private-sector employment in Wisconsin grew by 8,000 jobs. Over the past year, Wisconsin businesses have added 35,300 jobs. This compares with an increase of 44,100 jobs over the 12 months through February 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Wisconsin businesses have added 212,300 jobs (an increase of 9.3 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: mining and logging at 37.9 percent (1,100 jobs), construction at 18.5 percent (17,700 jobs) and professional and business services at 16.4 percent (43,900 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Wisconsin was 4.6 percent in February 2016, holding constant from January. The rate was 0.3 percentage point below the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.1 percentage point from one year earlier and is 4.6 percentage points below its recent peak of 9.2 percent in January 2010.
- There were 144,800 Wisconsin residents unemployed in February 2016.

EARNINGS

- In February 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Wisconsin were \$23.90. The average workweek was 33.2 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$793.48.
- 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 0.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Wisconsin | United States |
|--|----------------------|-----------|---------------|
| Private-Sector Jobs Added | Past 12 Months | 35,300 | 2.6 million |
| | Since Feb. 2010 | 212,300 | 14.3 million |
| Unemployment Rate | February 2016 | 4.6% | 4.9% |
| | February 2015 | 4.7% | 5.5% |
| | Recession-Era Peak | 9.2% | 10.0% |
| Median Household Income (2014 \$) | 2014 | \$58,100 | \$53,700 |
| | 2007 (Pre-Recession) | \$58,500 | \$57,400 |
| Poverty Rate | 2014 | 10.9% | 14.8% |
| | 2007 (Pre-Recession) | 11.0% | 12.5% |
| All Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2015 | 3.6% | 4.6% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2015 | 5.6% | 5.8% |
| Percentage Without Health Insurance | 2014 | 7.3% | 11.7% |
| | 2013 | 9.1% | 14.5% |

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ❑ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Wisconsin grew by 1.0 percent over the four quarters through the third quarter of 2015, below the national average growth rate of 2.0 percent.*
- ❑ Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Wisconsin GDP growth has averaged 1.7 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

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

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Wisconsin, goods exports totaled \$1.6 billion in January and \$21.5 billion over the past year, up 1.9 percent from the 12 months ending in January 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 26.8 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

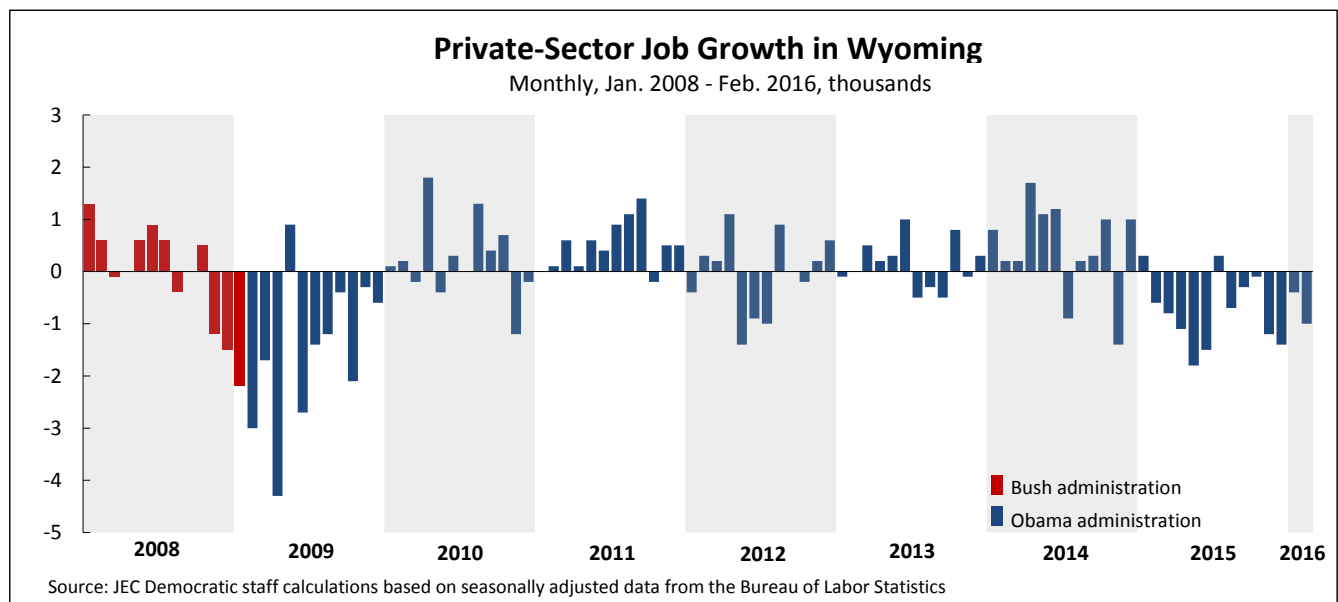


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: WYOMING

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through February 2016**
Last updated on March 25th; March data will be released on April 15th*

JOBS

- In February, private-sector employment in Wyoming fell by 1,000 jobs. Over the past year, businesses have shed 10,000 jobs. This compares with an increase of 4,100 jobs over the 12 months through February 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Wyoming businesses have added 4,600 jobs (an increase of 2.2 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: manufacturing at 12.8 percent (1,100 jobs), professional and business services at 10.7 percent (1,800 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 8.4 percent (2,700 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Wyoming was 5.0 percent in February 2016, up 0.3 percentage point from January. The rate was 0.1 percentage point above the national rate of 4.9 percent.
- Unemployment is up 1.2 percentage points from one year earlier but remains 2.2 percentage points below its recent peak of 7.2 percent in January 2010.
- There were 15,000 Wyoming residents unemployed in February 2016.

EARNINGS

- In February 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Wyoming were \$23.30. The average workweek was 33.5 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$780.55.
- 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 0.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Wyoming | United States |
|--|----------------------|----------|---------------|
| Private-Sector Jobs Added | Past 12 Months | -10,000 | 2.6 million |
| | Since Feb. 2010 | 4,600 | 14.3 million |
| Unemployment Rate | February 2016 | 5.0% | 4.9% |
| | February 2015 | 3.8% | 5.5% |
| | Recession-Era Peak | 7.2% | 10.0% |
| Median Household Income (2014 \$) | 2014 | \$55,700 | \$53,700 |
| | 2007 (Pre-Recession) | \$55,700 | \$57,400 |
| Poverty Rate | 2014 | 9.7% | 14.8% |
| | 2007 (Pre-Recession) | 10.9% | 12.5% |
| All Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2015 | 3.3% | 4.6% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2015 | 4.8% | 5.8% |
| Percentage Without Health Insurance | 2014 | 12.0% | 11.7% |
| | 2013 | 13.4% | 14.5% |

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

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

HOUSING

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

EXPORTS

- In Wyoming, goods exports totaled \$75 million in January and \$1.1 billion over the past year, down 31.0 percent from the 12 months ending in January 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 17.3 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

Veterans' Unemployment Rates by State 2015 Annual Averages

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

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

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

Income, Poverty and Health Insurance Coverage by State

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

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

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

Sources: State Economic Snapshots

Includes data available as of March 25, 2016

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

Jobs

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

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

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

State Quick Facts

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

State Gross Domestic Product

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

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|----------------|---|
| 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

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