



February 2, 2016

State Economic Snapshots: 2015 Year in Review

Throughout the year, the Joint Economic Committee issues monthly state-by-state economic snapshots that highlight jobs and unemployment data covering the previous month. This current report provides a snapshot of the status of the economic recovery in each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia at the end of 2015. The report includes state-level data on jobs, unemployment and earnings through December 2015. [Individual state reports can be accessed here.](#)

In addition to this executive summary and the individual state reports, the year-end report includes several tables, charts and maps that help to illustrate the recovery in each state and facilitate comparisons of economic performance across the states. These materials rank states by the progress they have made since the Great Recession in adding private-sector jobs and reducing their unemployment rates.

Following the executive summary are:

- 1) Unemployment rate tables ranking states by:
 - a. Current unemployment rate
 - b. Decline in unemployment rate over 2015
 - c. Decline in unemployment rate from Great Recession-era peak
- 2) Illustrative charts and a discussion of private-sector job changes over the recession and recovery. The charts for the United States overall and five example states are designed to visually present the information that is contained for each of the states in the table that follows.
- 3) Table on private-sector job changes over the recession and recovery by state, showing:
 - a. Jobs lost during the downturn
 - b. Jobs added over the recovery
 - c. Net jobs added over the entire recession and recovery period
 - d. Jobs added over 2015
- 4) Maps showing:
 - a. Each state's percentage change in private-sector jobs over 2015
 - b. The current unemployment rate for each state

Highlights for 2015

- Private-sector employment increased in 44 states and the District of Columbia during 2015.
- Thirteen states saw gains in private-sector jobs of 2.5 percent or more over the year.
- About three-quarters of states have now recovered all of the private-sector jobs lost during the economic downturn.
- The unemployment rate fell in 42 states and the District of Columbia in 2015.
- Fourteen states and the District of Columbia had drops in their unemployment rates of at least 1.0 percentage point over the year.
- Average hourly earnings, adjusted for inflation, increased in 44 states in 2015.

Private-Sector Job Gains

During 2015, 44 states and the District of Columbia gained private-sector jobs, with California (423,900), Florida (238,900), New York (163,000), Texas (141,300) and Michigan (87,100) recording the largest increases. Nationally, in the past year, 2.6 million private-sector jobs were added, a 2.1 percent increase.

The largest percentage gains in private-sector employment during 2015 were in Idaho (5.2 percent), South Carolina (3.8 percent), Utah, Florida (3.5 percent each) and California (3.2 percent).

Two of these states (California and Utah) not only had strong job gains in 2015, but also rank in the top ten states in terms of net job growth over the entire recession and recovery period. Overall, the states with the strongest percentage job gains since the pre-downturn employment peaks in their respective states are North Dakota, Texas, the District of Columbia, Utah, Alaska and New York (for further information, see the table, charts and discussion on pages 6-12).

Some states (North Dakota and Texas) that saw job growth decelerate or even decline in 2015 have experienced among the fastest net job growth since their pre-downturn employment peaks. For example, North Dakota lost private-sector jobs in 2015 as the natural gas boom waned, but overall it has achieved the strongest net job growth (26.8 percent) since its peak before the downturn.

Other states experienced faster job growth in 2015 but continue to lag behind in terms of net job growth over the entire recession and recovery period. For example, Nevada, which had job growth in the top half of states in 2015, was among the states hardest hit by the housing crash and continues to dig out of a deep hole. Nevada lost a higher percentage (16.1 percent) of private-sector jobs than any other state and still has not recovered to its pre-downturn employment peak. Private-sector employment in Nevada remains 3.8 percent below its prior peak. Only Wyoming (6.0 percent below its prior peak) has more ground to make up. Other states remaining below their pre-downturn peak employment levels are Alabama, Arizona, Illinois, Maine, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, New Mexico, Rhode Island and West Virginia.

On the other hand, California and Florida, which were also hit hard by the housing crash and experienced severe job losses during the recession, have recovered sharply from their recession-era employment lows and have eclipsed their pre-downturn peaks. California experienced the eighth worst employment drop in the country and Florida had the fourth steepest decline during the downturn. Since bottoming out, both states have added jobs at a rapid pace, with both ranking in the top five in percentage job growth since their recession-era lows. In 2015, California had the fifth fastest private-sector job growth and Florida ranked fourth. On net over the entire period, California and Florida rank ninth and 23rd in job growth, respectively.

Looking only at December 2015, private-sector employment increased in 35 states and the District of Columbia. The largest private-sector gains were seen in California (56,700), Texas (21,200), Florida (21,000), Tennessee (17,400) and Ohio (15,900). On a percentage basis, the largest gains were in Alaska, Arkansas, South Carolina, Tennessee and Delaware.

Unemployment

The national unemployment rate was 5.0 percent in December, down from 5.6 percent in December 2014 and half its recession-era peak of 10.0 percent.

North Dakota finished the year with the lowest unemployment rate (2.7 percent in December), followed by Nebraska, South Dakota (2.9 percent each), New Hampshire (3.1 percent) and Hawaii (3.2 percent). New

Mexico (6.7 percent) had the highest unemployment rate, followed by the District of Columbia (6.6 percent), Alaska (6.5 percent), Mississippi, Nevada (6.4 percent each) and West Virginia (6.3 percent).

During 2015, 42 states and the District of Columbia reported declines in their unemployment rate. The largest declines were in Rhode Island (-1.7 percentage points), Indiana, Maine (-1.5 percentage points each), California, Michigan and Oregon (-1.3 percentage points each).

Nearly all of the states with the largest declines in unemployment in 2015 had experienced some of the highest unemployment rates during and in the aftermath of the recession. For example, Michigan's unemployment rate peaked at 14.9 percent, the highest in the nation. California's rate reached 12.2 percent, Oregon's hit 11.9 percent, Rhode Island's went up to 11.3 percent and Indiana's peaked at 10.9 percent. All of these peaks exceeded the peak national rate of 10.0 percent. Maine's unemployment rate, on the other hand, peaked at 8.3 percent, lower than the national peak.

Since reaching 14.9 percent, Michigan's unemployment rate has declined 9.8 percentage points, the largest decline from a recession-era peak among the states. Its current unemployment rate of 5.1 percent—just 0.1 percentage point above the national rate—ranks it 29th in the nation.

The other states with the largest declines in unemployment from their recession-era peaks are: Nevada (down 7.3 percentage points), Indiana, Oregon (down 6.5 percentage points each), California (down 6.4 percentage points), Ohio (down 6.3 percentage points), Rhode Island, Florida and South Carolina (down 6.2 percentage points each). Despite its 7.3 percentage-point decline from its peak, Nevada still has one of the highest unemployment rates in the country, ranked 47th with Mississippi, each at 6.4 percent.

Earnings

Average hourly earnings, adjusted for inflation, increased in 44 states over 2015. The largest real earnings gains were posted in Delaware (7.3 percent), Vermont (4.6 percent), Iowa, South Dakota (4.0 percent each) and Oregon (3.9 percent). Real earnings declined in six states and the District of Columbia. Nationally, real average hourly earnings increased by 1.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted) over 2015.

The District of Columbia (\$36.73) had the highest average hourly earnings in December 2015, followed by Massachusetts (\$30.90), Washington (\$30.23), Connecticut (\$29.64) and New York (\$28.78).

Key Employment Sectors

Manufacturing

During all of 2015, 28 states added manufacturing jobs. On a percentage basis, the biggest gains were in Idaho (8.2 percent), Utah (4.0 percent), Colorado (3.5 percent), Kentucky (3.3 percent) and Michigan (3.2 percent). Across the country, 30,000 manufacturing positions were added in 2015, a 0.2 percent increase.

In the month of December, manufacturing employment expanded in 27 states. The largest increases were in Ohio (3,200), Tennessee (2,500), Pennsylvania (2,000), Colorado (1,700), California and Minnesota (1,600 each). On a percentage basis, the largest gains were in Alaska, New Mexico, Colorado, Idaho and Montana.

Construction

During all of 2015, 44 states and the District of Columbia added construction jobs. The greatest percentage gains over the past year were in Hawaii (15.5 percent), Iowa (12.9 percent), Arkansas, Idaho (11.0 percent each) and Delaware (10.0 percent). Nationally, over this period, construction employment increased by 263,000 positions, a 4.2 percent increase.

In the month of December, construction employment increased in 39 states and the District of Columbia. The largest gains were reported in California (11,200), Illinois (6,700), Texas (3,800), North Carolina (3,200) and Florida (2,900). The largest percentage gains during the month were in West Virginia, Rhode Island, Delaware, Vermont, Illinois and Montana.

Professional and business services

During all of 2015, 39 states and the District of Columbia added jobs in professional and business services. The largest percentage gains were in South Dakota (8.4 percent), South Carolina (7.6 percent), Rhode Island (6.9 percent), Idaho (5.1 percent), and California (5.0 percent). The U.S. economy overall added 605,000 professional and business services jobs during this time, a 3.1 percent increase.

In the month of December, professional and business services employment increased in 30 states. The largest increases were posted in California (15,800), Texas (12,500), Florida (8,400), Virginia (6,800) and New Jersey (6,700). The largest percentage gains were in Kentucky, South Carolina, Mississippi, Maine, Arizona and Tennessee.

| Current Unemployment Rate (December 2015) | | |
|--|----------------------|-------|
| | UNITED STATES | 5.0% |
| 1 | North Dakota | 2.7% |
| 2 | Nebraska | 2.9% |
| 2 | South Dakota | 2.9% |
| 4 | New Hampshire | 3.1% |
| 5 | Hawaii | 3.2% |
| 6 | Iowa | 3.4% |
| 7 | Utah | 3.5% |
| 7 | Minnesota | 3.5% |
| 7 | Colorado | 3.5% |
| 10 | Vermont | 3.6% |
| 11 | Idaho | 3.9% |
| 11 | Kansas | 3.9% |
| 13 | Montana | 4.0% |
| 13 | Maine | 4.0% |
| 15 | Oklahoma | 4.1% |
| 16 | Virginia | 4.2% |
| 17 | Wyoming | 4.3% |
| 17 | Wisconsin | 4.3% |
| 19 | Indiana | 4.4% |
| 19 | Missouri | 4.4% |
| 21 | Ohio | 4.7% |
| 21 | Texas | 4.7% |
| 21 | Massachusetts | 4.7% |
| 24 | New York | 4.8% |
| 24 | Arkansas | 4.8% |
| 24 | Pennsylvania | 4.8% |
| 27 | Florida | 5.0% |
| 27 | Delaware | 5.0% |
| 29 | Michigan | 5.1% |
| 29 | Maryland | 5.1% |
| 29 | Rhode Island | 5.1% |
| 29 | New Jersey | 5.1% |
| 33 | Connecticut | 5.2% |
| 34 | Kentucky | 5.3% |
| 35 | Oregon | 5.4% |
| 36 | Washington | 5.5% |
| 36 | South Carolina | 5.5% |
| 36 | Georgia | 5.5% |
| 39 | Tennessee | 5.6% |
| 39 | North Carolina | 5.6% |
| 41 | California | 5.8% |
| 41 | Arizona | 5.8% |
| 43 | Illinois | 5.9% |
| 44 | Louisiana | 6.1% |
| 45 | Alabama | 6.2% |
| 46 | West Virginia | 6.3% |
| 47 | Mississippi | 6.4% |
| 47 | Nevada | 6.4% |
| 49 | Alaska | 6.5% |
| 50 | District of Columbia | 6.6% |
| 51 | New Mexico | 6.7% |
| | <i>Puerto Rico</i> | 12.2% |

| Decline in Unemployment Rate over 2015 (percentage points) | | |
|--|----------------------|-------|
| | UNITED STATES | -0.6% |
| 1 | Rhode Island | -1.7% |
| 2 | Indiana | -1.5% |
| 2 | Maine | -1.5% |
| 4 | Michigan | -1.3% |
| 5 | California | -1.3% |
| 5 | Oregon | -1.3% |
| 7 | New Jersey | -1.2% |
| 8 | District of Columbia | -1.1% |
| 8 | Louisiana | -1.1% |
| 10 | Connecticut | -1.1% |
| 10 | Georgia | -1.1% |
| 10 | South Carolina | -1.1% |
| 13 | New York | -1.0% |
| 13 | Tennessee | -1.0% |
| 13 | Missouri | -1.0% |
| 16 | Wisconsin | -0.9% |
| 16 | Arkansas | -0.9% |
| 18 | Iowa | -0.9% |
| 18 | New Hampshire | -0.9% |
| 20 | Mississippi | -0.8% |
| 20 | Washington | -0.8% |
| 20 | Hawaii | -0.8% |
| 20 | Arizona | -0.8% |
| 24 | Florida | -0.7% |
| 24 | Colorado | -0.7% |
| 26 | Massachusetts | -0.6% |
| 26 | Virginia | -0.6% |
| 26 | Nevada | -0.6% |
| 29 | Idaho | -0.5% |
| 30 | Montana | -0.5% |
| 31 | Vermont | -0.5% |
| 32 | Maryland | -0.4% |
| 33 | South Dakota | -0.4% |
| 34 | Ohio | -0.4% |
| 35 | Kansas | -0.3% |
| 36 | Illinois | -0.3% |
| 37 | Kentucky | -0.2% |
| 37 | Nebraska | -0.2% |
| 37 | Minnesota | -0.2% |
| 37 | Delaware | -0.2% |
| 37 | Pennsylvania | -0.2% |
| 42 | Utah | -0.1% |
| 43 | North Dakota | -0.1% |
| 44 | Wyoming | 0.1% |
| 44 | Alaska | 0.1% |
| 46 | Alabama | 0.1% |
| 46 | Texas | 0.1% |
| 48 | North Carolina | 0.2% |
| 49 | Oklahoma | 0.2% |
| 50 | West Virginia | 0.4% |
| 51 | New Mexico | 0.7% |
| | <i>Puerto Rico</i> | -1.5% |

| Decline in Unemployment Rate from Recession-Era Peak (percentage points) | | |
|--|----------------------|-------|
| | UNITED STATES | -5.0% |
| 1 | Michigan | -9.8% |
| 2 | Nevada | -7.3% |
| 3 | Indiana | -6.5% |
| 3 | Oregon | -6.5% |
| 5 | California | -6.4% |
| 6 | Ohio | -6.3% |
| 7 | Rhode Island | -6.2% |
| 8 | Florida | -6.2% |
| 8 | South Carolina | -6.2% |
| 10 | Idaho | -5.8% |
| 11 | North Carolina | -5.7% |
| 12 | Alabama | -5.7% |
| 13 | Kentucky | -5.6% |
| 14 | Tennessee | -5.5% |
| 15 | Colorado | -5.4% |
| 15 | Missouri | -5.4% |
| 17 | Arizona | -5.4% |
| 18 | Illinois | -5.3% |
| 19 | Georgia | -5.0% |
| 20 | Washington | -4.9% |
| 21 | Wisconsin | -4.9% |
| 22 | New Jersey | -4.7% |
| 23 | Minnesota | -4.6% |
| 24 | Utah | -4.5% |
| 25 | Mississippi | -4.4% |
| 26 | Maine | -4.3% |
| 27 | Massachusetts | -4.1% |
| 27 | New York | -4.1% |
| 29 | Hawaii | -4.1% |
| 30 | Connecticut | -4.0% |
| 31 | District of Columbia | -3.9% |
| 32 | Pennsylvania | -3.9% |
| 33 | Texas | -3.7% |
| 34 | Delaware | -3.7% |
| 35 | Arkansas | -3.6% |
| 36 | New Hampshire | -3.5% |
| 37 | Montana | -3.4% |
| 38 | Vermont | -3.4% |
| 38 | Kansas | -3.4% |
| 40 | Virginia | -3.2% |
| 41 | Iowa | -3.2% |
| 42 | Oklahoma | -3.0% |
| 43 | Wyoming | -2.9% |
| 44 | Maryland | -2.7% |
| 45 | West Virginia | -2.5% |
| 46 | South Dakota | -2.3% |
| 47 | Louisiana | -2.2% |
| 48 | Nebraska | -1.9% |
| 49 | New Mexico | -1.6% |
| 50 | North Dakota | -1.6% |
| 51 | Alaska | -1.5% |
| | <i>Puerto Rico</i> | -4.7% |

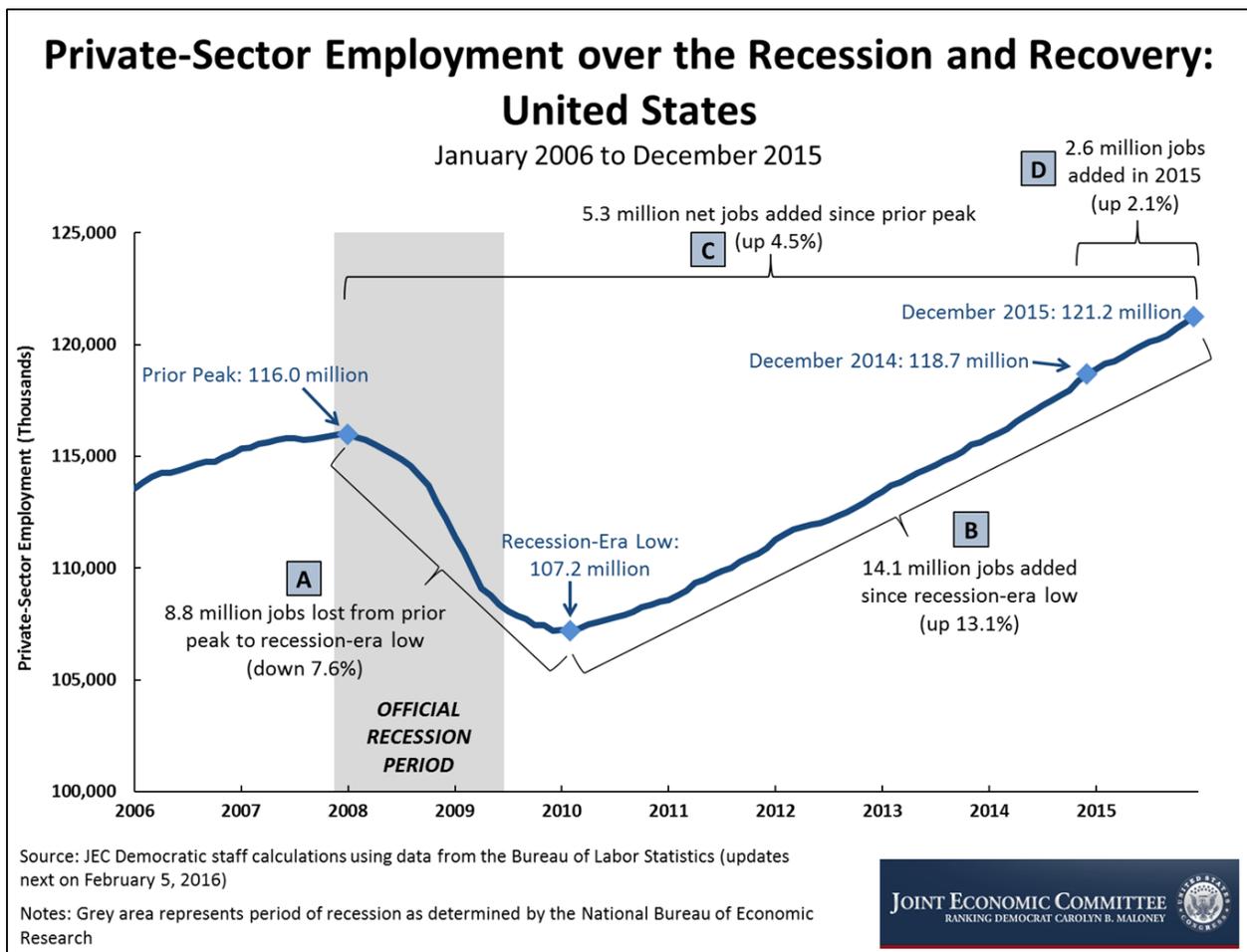
How to Interpret JEC Table on Private-Sector Employment Changes by State

The JEC year-end report contains detailed information on each state. It also includes summary information on jobs and unemployment that makes possible comparisons across states. The summary information on private-sector job gains and losses over the course of the recession and recovery appears in the table on pages 11-12 of this document. The table provides several data points by which states can be compared to each other and the country overall. These include the share of jobs that were lost during the downturn, the pace of job growth since the recession-era low point for employment in each state, the level of employment now relative to its prior (pre-downturn) peak and job gains in 2015.

The chart below is an instructive example for evaluating job gains and losses in the states using the data in the table on pages 11-12. The chart shows the trajectory of job losses due to the recession, and the subsequent job recovery, for the United States overall. The trajectories differ across the states, with some states experiencing steeper job losses and sharper recoveries, and others seeing shallower downturns and more gradual recoveries. Several categories of trajectories are discussed in this section.

Jobs Lost During the Downturn: Prior Peak to Recession-Era Low (A)

The chart first shows how bad it got during the downturn. The U.S. economy overall lost about 8.8 million private-sector jobs, falling from a pre-downturn peak of 116.0 million jobs in January 2008 to a recession-era low point for jobs of 107.2 million in February 2010. This represented a loss of 7.6 percent of all private-sector jobs in the economy.



The first set of columns in the table on pages 11-12 provides these data for each state, showing the change in jobs from the state's private-sector employment peak in the years (2006 to 2008) around the onset of the recession to its recession-era low point for employment.

Jobs Added over the Recovery: Recession-Era Low to December 2015 (B)

The chart on the prior page also shows how many jobs have been added since the recession-era low point for employment through December 2015. Nationally, businesses have added nearly 14.1 million jobs since the low point in February 2010, an increase of 13.1 percent. Total private-sector employment now stands at 121.2 million. These data for each state are included in the second set of columns in the table.

Net Jobs Added over the Entire Period: Prior Peak to December 2015 (C)

The most comprehensive piece of information presented in the chart shows private-sector employment now relative to its peak before the downturn. This combines the data points discussed in parts A and B above—the number of jobs added since the recession-era low point minus the number of jobs lost during the downturn. If this figure is positive, it means that job levels are now above their prior peak. If it is negative, it means that not all of the jobs lost during the downturn have been recovered.

As the chart shows, nationally, private payrolls are about 5.3 million above their prior peak, an increase of 4.5 percent. The third set of columns in the table shows these data for each state. Most states have surpassed their prior peaks, while some states still have not recovered all the jobs lost during the downturn.

Jobs Added over the Past Year: December 2014 to December 2015 (D)

Finally, the chart shows job gains in 2015, the change in private-sector employment from December 2014 to December 2015. Nationally, businesses added nearly 2.6 million jobs in 2015, an increase of about 2.1 percent. Job changes in 2015 by state are included in the final set of columns in the table.

Categories of Job Loss and Recovery Trajectories

Some states saw private-sector employment peak earlier than the national peak in January 2008, while other states peaked after the national peak. Likewise, employment in some states bottomed out before the national trough in February 2010, while in others the low point did not come until after that. States also differed with regard to the severity of losses during the downturn and the pace of recovery.

The following are five examples of trajectories of recession-era job losses and subsequent recoveries, using specific states as examples.

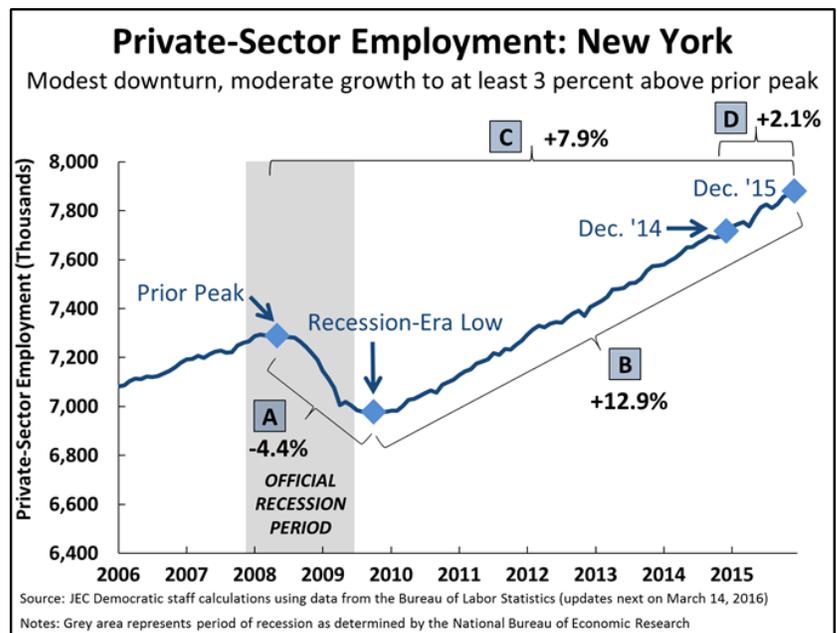
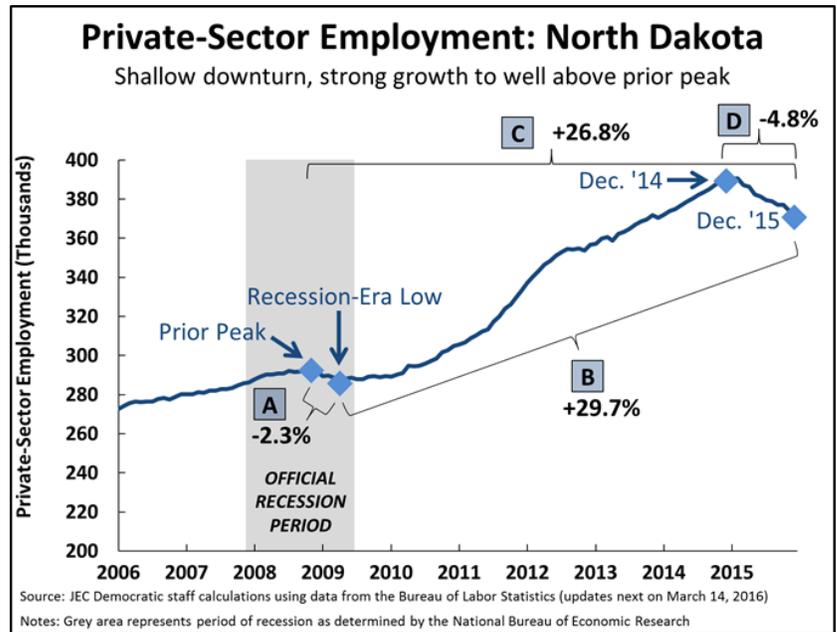
- 1) *Shallow downturn, strong growth to well above prior peak: North Dakota.* Fueled by the shale oil boom, the North Dakota economy generally fared well over the recession and recovery period. The state had the shallowest downturn in the country, losing just 2.3 percent of private payroll jobs (column A) from a peak of 292,000 in November 2008 to a low point of 286,000 in April 2009. It has since had the strongest job gains in percentage terms over the recovery period, up 29.7 percent since April 2009 (column B). This equates to a current employment level that is 26.8 percent above the state's pre-downturn private-sector employment peak, also the best in the nation (column C). However, low oil prices recently have created a drag on the North Dakota economy. Job losses in North Dakota in 2015 (down 4.8 percent) were the worst among states on a percentage basis (column D).

While North Dakota has fared uniquely well on the whole over the entire period, others with similar trajectories are Texas and the District of Columbia, which both lost less than 6 percent of jobs and have since recovered to more than 10 percent above their pre-downturn peak employment levels.

2) *Modest downturn, moderate growth to at least 3 percent above prior peak: New York.* The New York economy held up fairly well over the recession period, with private-sector employment both peaking later and hitting its low point earlier than the country overall. New York businesses shed 4.4 percent of total payroll jobs over the period from April 2008 to November 2009—the fifth least severe percentage drop among states (column A). New York is in the top 20 states in terms of job gains since its recession-era low for private-sector employment, up 12.9 percent (column B), and in 2015, up 2.1 percent (column D). As of December, private-sector employment in New York was 7.9 percent above its pre-downturn peak, ranking sixth among states on that measure (column C).

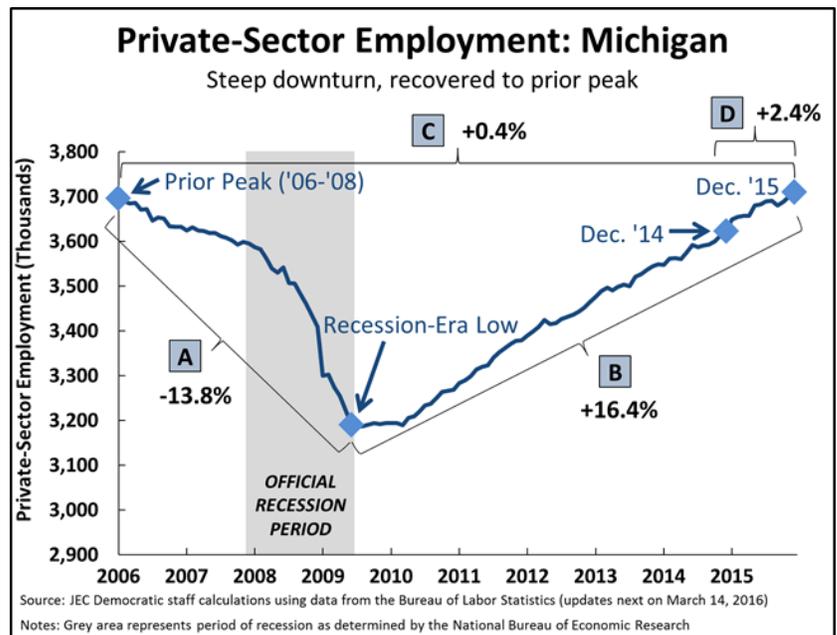
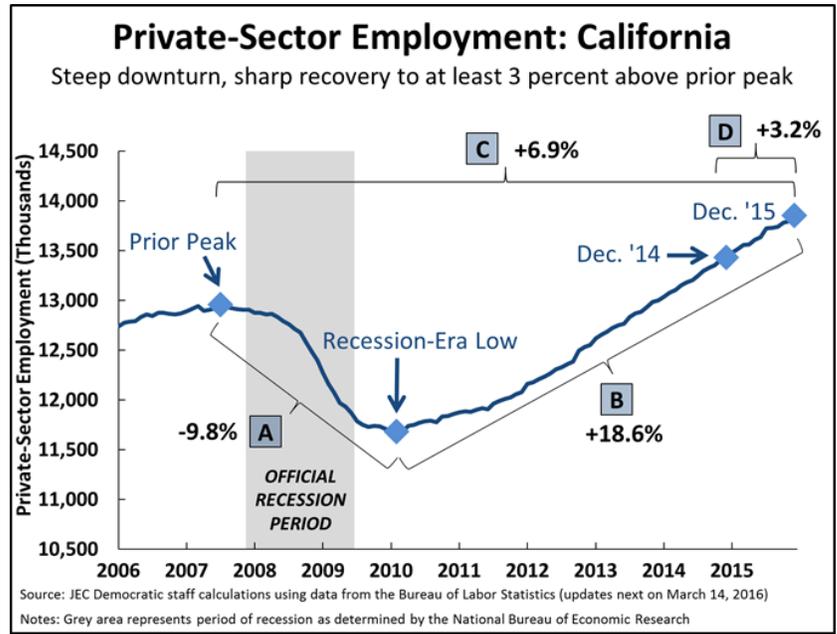
Other states that saw job losses less severe than most and that have since had growth sufficient to raise their employment levels to at least 3 percent above their pre-downturn employment peaks are Alaska, Iowa, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nebraska and South Dakota.

3) *Steep downturn, sharp recovery to at least 3 percent above prior peak: California:* California was among the states hit hardest by the housing crash. Private-sector employment in California fell 9.8 percent from a peak of 13.0 million in July 2007 to 11.7 million in February 2010, the eighth worst drop in the country (column A). However, the recovery has been stronger in California than in many other states hit hard by the housing crash. California payrolls have increased by 18.6 percent since February 2010, the fourth sharpest increase in the country (column B), including by 3.2 percent in 2015, the fifth fastest pace among states (column D). Private-sector employment in California is now 6.9 percent above its pre-downturn peak—ninth among the states (column C).



Other states that suffered job losses in the bottom half of states but that have since recovered to job levels at least 3 percent above their pre-downturn employment peaks are Colorado, Georgia, Idaho, North Carolina, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Utah and Washington.

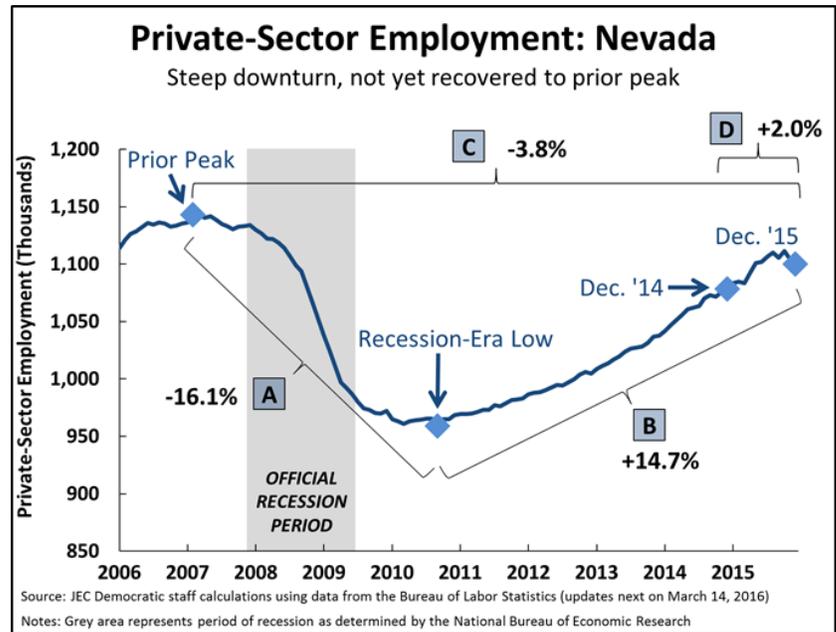
- 4) *Steep downturn, recovered to prior peak: Michigan.* Driven by steady declines in the manufacturing sector, private-sector employment in Michigan never recovered after the 2001 recession. The state experienced sustained job losses from its all-time employment peak of more than 4 million jobs in April 2000 throughout the 2000s, with those losses accelerating around the time of the Great Recession and the crisis in the auto industry. However, for the purposes of this analysis, it would be too high a bar to require Michigan to recover all of the jobs it lost over the 2000s in order to say that it has recovered from job losses during the Great Recession era. As a result, by the definition the report uses, the prior peak for Michigan (the highest level of payroll jobs between 2006 and 2008) is 3.7 million payroll jobs in January 2006.



Michigan employers shed 13.8 percent of total payroll jobs from January 2006 through July 2009, when employment hit its recession-era low of 3.2 million. This was the second worst percentage decline among the states (column A). Since then, Michigan employment has increased by 16.4 percent, the tenth greatest increase in the country (column B), including by 2.4 percent in 2015, fifteenth among the states (column D). While, overall, Michigan employment is now 0.4 percent above its level in January 2006, this still places Michigan in the bottom third of states in terms of the extent of recovery to pre-downturn job levels (column C).

Other states that suffered job losses in the bottom half of states but that have since recovered to at least their pre-downturn peaks (up to 3 percent above their prior peaks) are Delaware, Florida, Hawaii, Indiana, Kentucky, and Ohio.

5) *Steep downturn, not yet recovered to prior peak: Nevada.* Standing at the center of the housing crash, Nevada saw private-sector employment fall the most of all states, and for much longer than payrolls declined nationally, down 16.1 percent from a prior peak of 1.1 million jobs in February 2007 to a recession-era low of 959,000 more than three and a half years later in September 2010 (column A). Owing in large part to how steep the decline was, Nevada ranks sixteenth among states in percentage job gains since its recession-era low, up 14.7 percent since September 2010 (column B). In 2015, job growth was also in the top half of states at 2.0 percent (column D). Nonetheless, payrolls in Nevada remain 3.8 percent below their pre-downturn peak, second worst of all states (column C).



Other states that suffered job losses in the bottom half of states and that remain below their pre-downturn peak employment levels are Alabama, Arizona, Illinois, Mississippi, New Mexico, Rhode Island and Wyoming.

Other trajectories. The vast majority of states that experienced comparatively milder downturns have since recovered to their pre-downturn employment peaks. States that lost a smaller share of private-sector jobs than most states, and that have since recovered to up to 3 percent above their pre-downturn peaks are: Arkansas, Connecticut, Kansas, Maryland, Montana, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Virginia and Wisconsin. States that had milder downturns and that have since recovered to 3 percent or more above their prior peaks are discussed in trajectories 1 and 2 above.

Four states that experienced recession-era job losses less severe than most states have not yet recovered to their pre-downturn employment peaks. These states are Maine, Missouri, New Jersey and West Virginia.

Private-Sector Job Changes over the Recession and Recovery by State (Page 1)

| **Note: see pages 6-10 for a discussion of how to interpret the data in this table** | (A) Jobs Lost During the Downturn (Prior Peak to Recession-Era Low) | | | (B) Jobs Added over the Recovery (Recession-Era Low to Dec. '15) | | | (C) Net Jobs Added over Entire Period (Prior Peak to Dec. '15) | | | (D) Jobs Added over the Past Year (Dec. '14 to Dec. '15) | | |
|--|---|-------------------|------|--|-------------------|------|--|-------------------|------|--|-------------------|------|
| | Jobs Lost | Percentage Change | Rank | Jobs Added | Percentage Change | Rank | Jobs Added or Lost | Percentage Change | Rank | Jobs Added or Lost | Percentage Change | Rank |
| UNITED STATES | -8,804,000 | -7.6% | | 14,068,000 | 13.1% | | 5,264,000 | 4.5% | | 2,551,000 | 2.1% | |
| Alabama | -159,600 | -9.8% | 42 | 107,900 | 7.3% | 43 | -51,700 | -3.2% | 48 | 20,300 | 1.3% | 35 |
| Alaska | -5,600 | -2.3% | 2 | 25,300 | 10.8% | 26 | 19,700 | 8.2% | 5 | 1,400 | 0.5% | 43 |
| Arizona | -302,700 | -13.4% | 49 | 299,200 | 15.3% | 14 | -3,500 | -0.2% | 40 | 64,600 | 2.9% | 8 |
| Arkansas | -61,600 | -6.2% | 16 | 75,900 | 8.1% | 40 | 14,300 | 1.4% | 33 | 19,800 | 2.0% | 22 |
| California | -1,274,000 | -9.8% | 44 | 2,170,600 | 18.6% | 4 | 896,600 | 6.9% | 9 | 423,900 | 3.2% | 5 |
| Colorado | -161,100 | -8.1% | 31 | 306,100 | 16.8% | 9 | 145,000 | 7.3% | 7 | 41,300 | 2.0% | 23 |
| Connecticut | -111,600 | -7.6% | 26 | 114,600 | 8.5% | 37 | 3,000 | 0.2% | 39 | 23,000 | 1.6% | 32 |
| Delaware | -35,600 | -9.4% | 36 | 40,300 | 11.7% | 22 | 4,700 | 1.2% | 34 | 6,900 | 1.8% | 28 |
| District of Columbia | -16,500 | -3.5% | 3 | 78,400 | 17.2% | 7 | 61,900 | 13.1% | 3 | 10,300 | 2.0% | 24 |
| Florida | -913,000 | -13.2% | 48 | 1,104,700 | 18.3% | 5 | 191,700 | 2.8% | 23 | 238,900 | 3.5% | 4 |
| Georgia | -340,600 | -9.8% | 43 | 487,600 | 15.5% | 13 | 147,000 | 4.2% | 16 | 85,300 | 2.4% | 14 |
| Hawaii | -45,200 | -9.0% | 34 | 56,800 | 12.4% | 20 | 11,600 | 2.3% | 27 | 15,100 | 3.0% | 7 |
| Idaho | -59,900 | -11.1% | 47 | 86,100 | 17.9% | 6 | 26,200 | 4.8% | 13 | 28,100 | 5.2% | 1 |
| Illinois | -412,400 | -8.0% | 29 | 344,800 | 7.3% | 44 | -67,600 | -1.3% | 45 | -2,800 | -0.1% | 46 |
| Indiana | -242,800 | -9.5% | 40 | 310,200 | 13.4% | 18 | 67,400 | 2.6% | 24 | 50,500 | 2.0% | 25 |
| Iowa | -66,900 | -5.2% | 10 | 118,800 | 9.8% | 32 | 51,900 | 4.1% | 17 | 27,000 | 2.1% | 20 |
| Kansas | -76,700 | -6.7% | 19 | 94,000 | 8.9% | 33 | 17,300 | 1.5% | 32 | 9,400 | 0.8% | 40 |
| Kentucky | -125,900 | -8.1% | 30 | 170,000 | 11.9% | 21 | 44,100 | 2.8% | 22 | 38,900 | 2.5% | 11 |
| Louisiana | -71,400 | -4.5% | 6 | 152,200 | 10.1% | 30 | 80,800 | 5.1% | 12 | -11,600 | -0.7% | 47 |
| Maine | -29,300 | -5.7% | 13 | 26,200 | 5.4% | 49 | -3,100 | -0.6% | 43 | 8,600 | 1.7% | 30 |
| Maryland | -159,800 | -7.5% | 25 | 210,200 | 10.7% | 27 | 50,400 | 2.4% | 25 | 48,000 | 2.2% | 16 |
| Massachusetts | -143,000 | -5.0% | 9 | 310,900 | 11.3% | 23 | 167,900 | 5.8% | 10 | 67,000 | 2.2% | 17 |
| Michigan | -509,500 | -13.8% | 50 | 522,900 | 16.4% | 10 | 13,400 | 0.4% | 38 | 87,100 | 2.4% | 15 |
| Minnesota | -154,500 | -6.5% | 18 | 243,000 | 11.0% | 25 | 88,500 | 3.7% | 18 | 39,000 | 1.6% | 31 |
| Mississippi | -80,000 | -8.7% | 33 | 54,400 | 6.5% | 46 | -25,600 | -2.8% | 47 | 10,300 | 1.2% | 36 |
| Missouri | -165,300 | -7.0% | 20 | 135,700 | 6.2% | 47 | -29,600 | -1.3% | 44 | 24,100 | 1.0% | 38 |

Sources: JEC Democratic staff calculations based on data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics
Notes: Includes data through December 2015; recession-era low is defined as the trough for private-sector employment since December 2007; prior peak is defined as the highest level of private-sector employment over the years (2006 to 2008) immediately preceding and following the onset of the recession; ranks are among the 50 states and the District of Columbia and are based on the percentage change; with regard to the "prior peak to recession-era low" percentage change ranking, "1" indicates the smallest decline in private-sector employment; data are seasonally adjusted

Private-Sector Job Changes over the Recession and Recovery by State (Page 2)

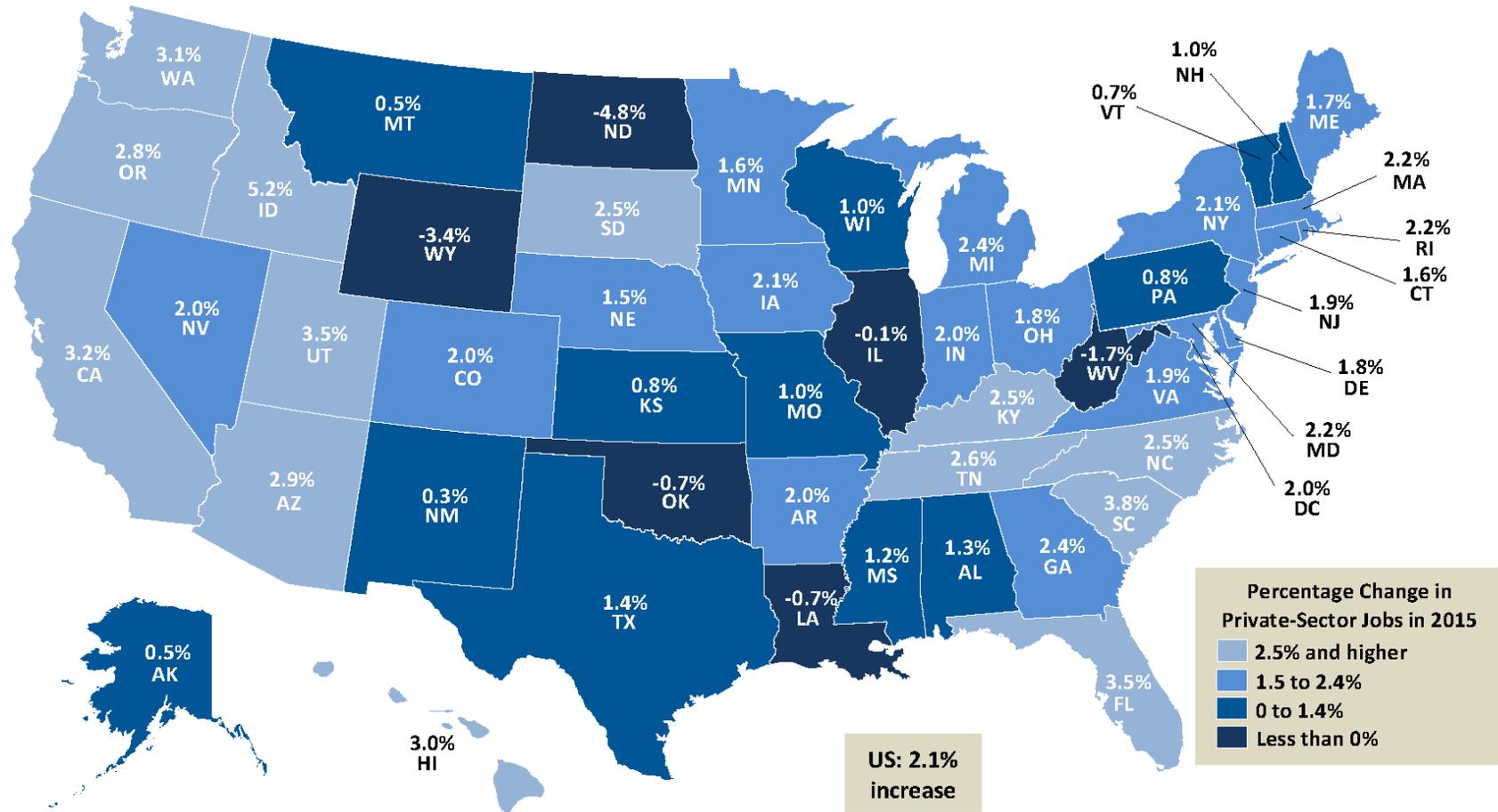
| **Note: see pages 6-10 for a discussion of how to interpret the data in this table** | (A) Jobs Lost During the Downturn (Prior Peak to Recession-Era Low) | | | (B) Jobs Added over the Recovery (Recession-Era Low to Dec. '15) | | | (C) Net Jobs Added over Entire Period (Prior Peak to Dec. '15) | | | (D) Jobs Added over the Past Year (Dec. '14 to Dec. '15) | | |
|--|---|-------------------|------|--|-------------------|------|--|-------------------|------|--|-------------------|------|
| | Jobs Lost | Percentage Change | Rank | Jobs Added | Percentage Change | Rank | Jobs Added or Lost | Percentage Change | Rank | Jobs Added or Lost | Percentage Change | Rank |
| UNITED STATES | -8,804,000 | -7.6% | | 14,068,000 | 13.1% | | 5,264,000 | 4.5% | | 2,551,000 | 2.1% | |
| Montana | -25,600 | -7.1% | 21 | 33,900 | 10.1% | 29 | 8,300 | 2.3% | 26 | 1,800 | 0.5% | 44 |
| Nebraska | -38,400 | -4.7% | 7 | 66,900 | 8.7% | 36 | 28,500 | 3.5% | 19 | 12,400 | 1.5% | 33 |
| Nevada | -183,700 | -16.1% | 51 | 140,800 | 14.7% | 16 | -42,900 | -3.8% | 50 | 21,700 | 2.0% | 21 |
| New Hampshire | -32,300 | -5.8% | 14 | 42,700 | 8.1% | 39 | 10,400 | 1.9% | 29 | 5,900 | 1.0% | 37 |
| New Jersey | -248,200 | -7.2% | 24 | 233,500 | 7.3% | 42 | -14,700 | -0.4% | 41 | 64,500 | 1.9% | 27 |
| New Mexico | -52,000 | -8.0% | 28 | 36,500 | 6.1% | 48 | -15,500 | -2.4% | 46 | 1,900 | 0.3% | 45 |
| New York | -324,500 | -4.4% | 5 | 903,400 | 12.9% | 19 | 578,900 | 7.9% | 6 | 163,000 | 2.1% | 19 |
| North Carolina | -337,400 | -9.7% | 41 | 448,900 | 14.4% | 17 | 111,500 | 3.2% | 21 | 85,500 | 2.5% | 13 |
| North Dakota | -6,700 | -2.3% | 1 | 84,900 | 29.7% | 1 | 78,200 | 26.8% | 1 | -18,700 | -4.8% | 51 |
| Ohio | -436,400 | -9.4% | 37 | 473,600 | 11.2% | 24 | 37,200 | 0.8% | 35 | 82,000 | 1.8% | 29 |
| Oklahoma | -92,000 | -7.2% | 23 | 117,300 | 9.8% | 31 | 25,300 | 2.0% | 28 | -9,600 | -0.7% | 48 |
| Oregon | -152,200 | -10.5% | 45 | 201,400 | 15.6% | 12 | 49,200 | 3.4% | 20 | 41,100 | 2.8% | 9 |
| Pennsylvania | -267,700 | -5.3% | 11 | 356,300 | 7.4% | 41 | 88,600 | 1.7% | 30 | 39,900 | 0.8% | 41 |
| Puerto Rico | -91,400 | -12.1% | - | 16,400 | 2.5% | - | -75,000 | -10.0% | - | 1,600 | 0.2% | - |
| Rhode Island | -36,800 | -8.5% | 32 | 34,400 | 8.7% | 35 | -2,400 | -0.6% | 42 | 9,200 | 2.2% | 18 |
| South Carolina | -172,700 | -10.7% | 46 | 242,000 | 16.9% | 8 | 69,300 | 4.3% | 14 | 61,000 | 3.8% | 2 |
| South Dakota | -14,600 | -4.3% | 4 | 33,900 | 10.5% | 28 | 19,300 | 5.7% | 11 | 8,600 | 2.5% | 12 |
| Tennessee | -221,700 | -9.3% | 35 | 324,000 | 15.0% | 15 | 102,300 | 4.3% | 15 | 62,700 | 2.6% | 10 |
| Texas | -483,500 | -5.5% | 12 | 1,674,100 | 20.0% | 3 | 1,190,600 | 13.4% | 2 | 141,300 | 1.4% | 34 |
| Utah | -99,400 | -9.4% | 38 | 205,200 | 21.4% | 2 | 105,800 | 10.0% | 4 | 39,100 | 3.5% | 3 |
| Vermont | -14,800 | -5.8% | 15 | 16,800 | 7.0% | 45 | 2,000 | 0.8% | 36 | 1,700 | 0.7% | 42 |
| Virginia | -202,300 | -6.5% | 17 | 253,200 | 8.7% | 34 | 50,900 | 1.6% | 31 | 59,700 | 1.9% | 26 |
| Washington | -193,000 | -7.8% | 27 | 369,000 | 16.2% | 11 | 176,000 | 7.1% | 8 | 79,000 | 3.1% | 6 |
| West Virginia | -29,500 | -4.8% | 8 | 9,200 | 1.6% | 51 | -20,300 | -3.3% | 49 | -10,100 | -1.7% | 49 |
| Wisconsin | -176,300 | -7.1% | 22 | 192,800 | 8.4% | 38 | 16,500 | 0.7% | 37 | 23,600 | 1.0% | 39 |
| Wyoming | -21,700 | -9.4% | 39 | 7,800 | 3.7% | 50 | -13,900 | -6.0% | 51 | -7,500 | -3.4% | 50 |

Sources: JEC Democratic staff calculations based on data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics

Notes: Includes data through December 2015; recession-era low is defined as the trough for private-sector employment since December 2007; prior peak is defined as the highest level of private-sector employment over the years (2006 to 2008) immediately preceding and following the onset of the recession; ranks are among the 50 states and the District of Columbia and are based on the percentage change; with regard to the "prior peak to recession-era low" percentage change ranking, "1" indicates the smallest decline in private-sector employment; data are seasonally adjusted

Private-Sector Job Growth in 2015

Percentage change by state

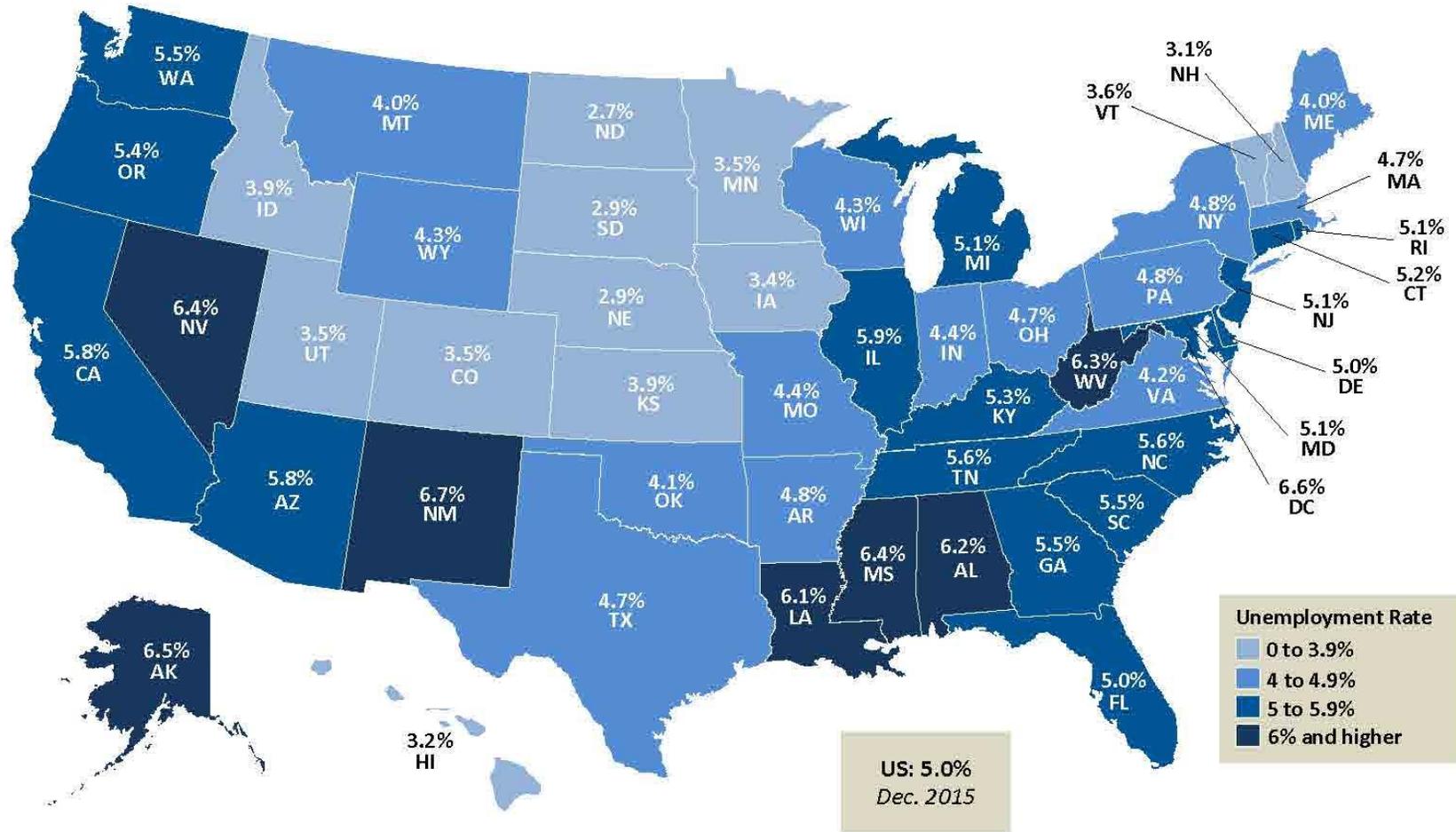


Source: JEC Democratic staff based on data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics



Current Unemployment Rates Across States

December 2015 (Released January 26th)



Source: JEC Democratic staff based on data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (state data update next on March 14, 2016)



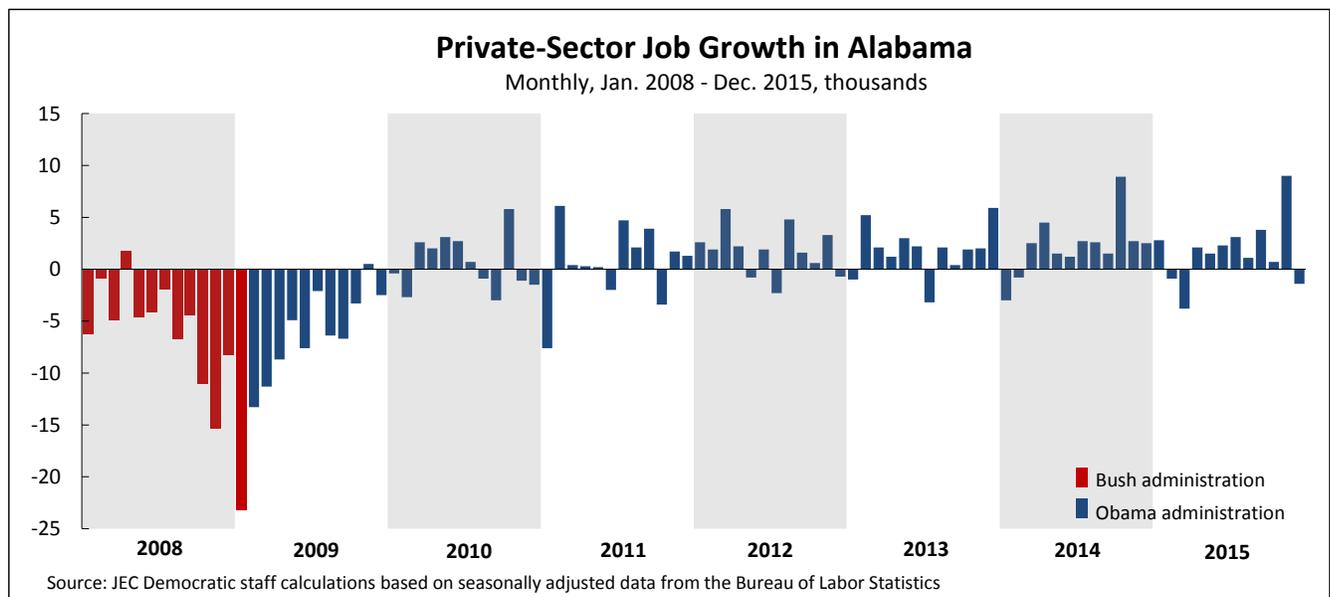


2015 YEAR IN REVIEW: ALABAMA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through December 2015**
Last updated on January 26th; January 2016 data will be released on March 14th*

JOBS

- In 2015, private-sector employment in Alabama grew by 20,300 jobs, an average of 1,690 jobs per month. This represents a slowdown in job growth from the 2,230 jobs per month added in 2014. In December, Alabama businesses shed 1,400 jobs.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms in 2015 were: construction at 4.8 percent (3,900 jobs), financial activities at 2.5 percent (2,400 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 2.5 percent (4,700 jobs).
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Alabama businesses have added 107,900 jobs (an increase of 7.3 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.1 percent over this time.



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The Alabama unemployment rate increased by 0.1 percentage point in 2015 and was 6.2 percent in December. The rate is 5.7 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.9 percent in November 2009.
- Unemployment in Alabama was 1.2 percentage points above the national rate of 5.0 percent in December. The rate was up 0.2 percentage point from November.
- There were 132,900 state residents unemployed in December, up 3,300 from one year prior.

EARNINGS

- Adjusting for inflation, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Alabama rose by 2.0 percent in 2015. Nationally, these earnings increased by 1.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted).
- In December, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers were \$21.34. The average workweek was 35.6 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$759.70.

STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Alabama | United States |
|--|----------------------|----------|---------------|
| Private-Sector Jobs Added | In 2015 | 20,300 | 2.6 million |
| | Since Feb. 2010 | 107,900 | 14.1 million |
| Unemployment Rate | December 2015 | 6.2% | 5.0% |
| | December 2014 | 6.1% | 5.6% |
| | 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 | 2014 | 5.6% | 5.3% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2014 | 7.9% | 7.2% |
| Percentage Without Health Insurance | 2014 | 12.1% | 11.7% |
| | 2013 | 13.6% | 14.5% |

Note: full 2015 data are not yet available for many indicators on this page; they will be included in future reports

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

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

HOUSING

- Home prices in Alabama increased by 4.1 percent from the third quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2015. They are up 15.1 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In November 2015, builders in Alabama broke ground on 14,320 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 13,543 units. That marks an increase of 8.8 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Alabama, goods exports totaled \$1.6 billion in November and \$18.9 billion over the past year, up 6.0 percent from the 12 months ending in November 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 48.0 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

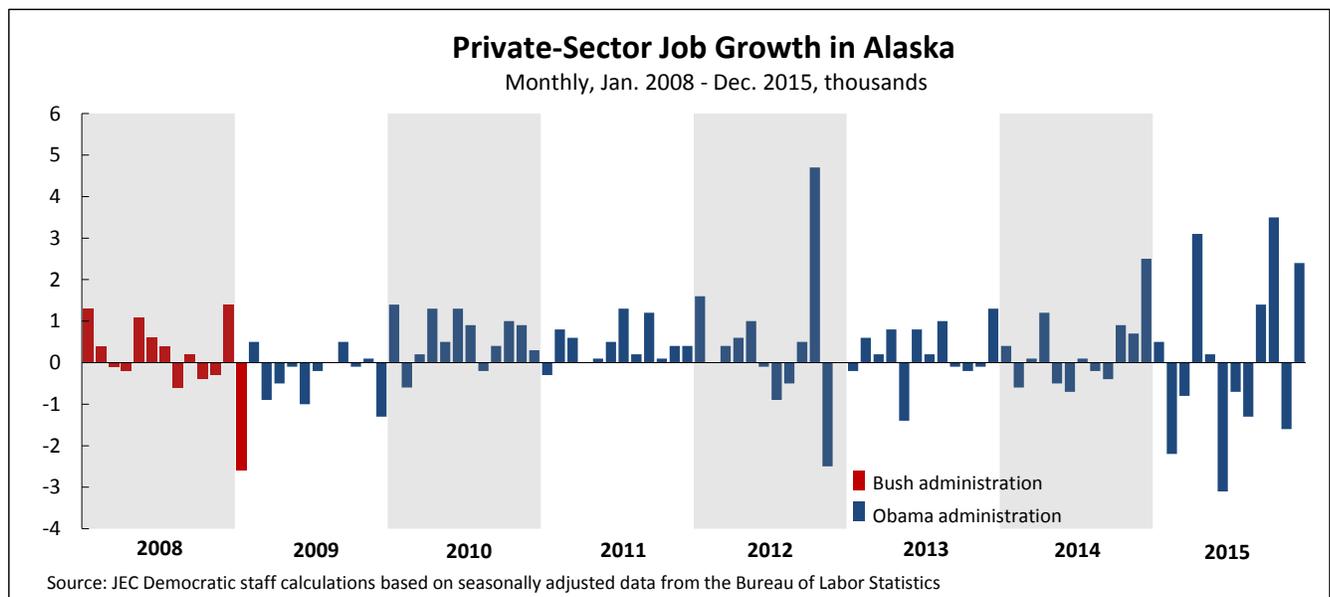


2015 YEAR IN REVIEW: ALASKA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through December 2015**
Last updated on January 26th; January 2016 data will be released on March 14th*

JOBS

- In 2015, private-sector employment in Alaska grew by 1,400 jobs, an average of 120 jobs per month. This represents a slowdown in job growth from the 290 jobs per month added in 2014. In December, Alaska businesses added 2,400 jobs.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms in 2015 were: other services at 6.8 percent (800 jobs), trade, transportation and utilities at 4.1 percent (2,700 jobs) and education and health services at 2.3 percent (1,100 jobs).
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Alaska businesses have added 24,500 jobs (an increase of 10.4 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.1 percent over this time.



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The Alaska unemployment rate increased by 0.1 percentage point in 2015 and was 6.5 percent in December. The rate is 1.5 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.0 percent in April 2010.
- Unemployment in Alaska was 1.5 percentage points above the national rate of 5.0 percent in December. The rate was up 0.1 percentage point from November.
- There were 23,700 state residents unemployed in December, up 200 from one year prior.

EARNINGS

- Adjusting for inflation, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Alaska rose by 2.7 percent in 2015. Nationally, these earnings increased by 1.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted).
- In December, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers were \$28.36. The average workweek was 33.5 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$950.06.

STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Alaska | United States |
|--|----------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| Private-Sector Jobs Added | In 2015 | 1,400 | 2.6 million |
| | Since Feb. 2010 | 24,500 | 14.1 million |
| Unemployment Rate | December 2015 | 6.5% | 5.0% |
| | December 2014 | 6.4% | 5.6% |
| | 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 | 2014 | 5.9% | 5.3% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2014 | 7.5% | 7.2% |
| Percentage Without Health Insurance | 2014 | 17.2% | 11.7% |
| | 2013 | 18.5% | 14.5% |

Note: full 2015 data are not yet available for many indicators on this page; they will be included in future reports

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ❑ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Alaska fell by 1.4 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- ❑ Since 2009, annual Alaska GDP growth has averaged -0.4 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.8 percent.

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Alaska increased by 2.5 percent from the third quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2015. They are up 14.1 percent since their recent low in the third quarter of 2009.
- ❑ In November 2015, builders in Alaska broke ground on 910 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 1,204 units. That marks an increase of 5.2 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Alaska, goods exports totaled \$254 million in November and \$4.6 billion over the past year, down 3.1 percent from the 12 months ending in November 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 36.5 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 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/>

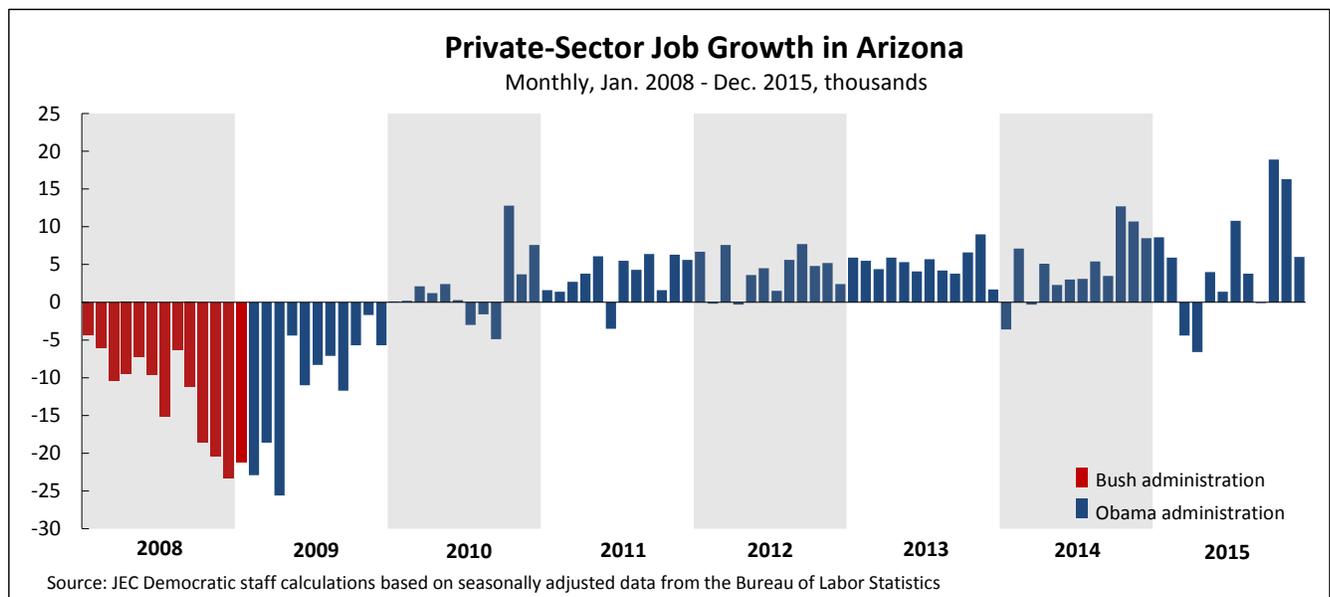


2015 YEAR IN REVIEW: ARIZONA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through December 2015**
Last updated on January 26th; January 2016 data will be released on March 14th*

JOBS

- In 2015, private-sector employment in Arizona grew by 64,600 jobs, an average of 5,380 jobs per month. This represents an improvement over the 4,790 jobs per month added in 2014. In December, Arizona businesses added 6,000 jobs.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms in 2015 were: information services at 5.4 percent (2,300 jobs), construction at 4.9 percent (6,200 jobs) and professional and business services at 4.6 percent (18,000 jobs).
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Arizona businesses have added 295,700 jobs (an increase of 15.1 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.1 percent over this time.



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The Arizona unemployment rate fell by 0.8 percentage point in 2015 and was 5.8 percent in December. The rate is 5.4 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.2 percent in December 2009.
- Unemployment in Arizona was 0.8 percentage point above the national rate of 5.0 percent in December. The rate was down 0.2 percentage point from November.
- There were 184,100 state residents unemployed in December, down 23,400 from one year prior.

EARNINGS

- Adjusting for inflation, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Arizona rose by 2.8 percent in 2015. Nationally, these earnings increased by 1.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted).
- In December, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers were \$23.28. The average workweek was 34.4 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$800.83.

STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Arizona | United States |
|--|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| Private-Sector Jobs Added | In 2015 | 64,600 | 2.6 million |
| | Since Feb. 2010 | 295,700 | 14.1 million |
| Unemployment Rate | December 2015 | 5.8% | 5.0% |
| | December 2014 | 6.6% | 5.6% |
| | 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 | 2014 | 5.7% | 5.3% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2014 | 6.6% | 7.2% |
| Percentage Without Health Insurance | 2014 | 13.6% | 11.7% |
| | 2013 | 17.1% | 14.5% |

Note: full 2015 data are not yet available for many indicators on this page; they will be included in future reports

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Arizona grew by 2.4 percent in 2014, above the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Arizona GDP growth has averaged 1.6 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.8 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Arizona increased by 8.3 percent from the third quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2015. They are up 57.9 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In November 2015, builders in Arizona broke ground on 24,600 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 31,237 units. That marks an increase of 16.8 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Arizona, goods exports totaled \$1.7 billion in November and \$22.0 billion over the past year, up 16.1 percent from the 12 months ending in November 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 51.8 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 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/>

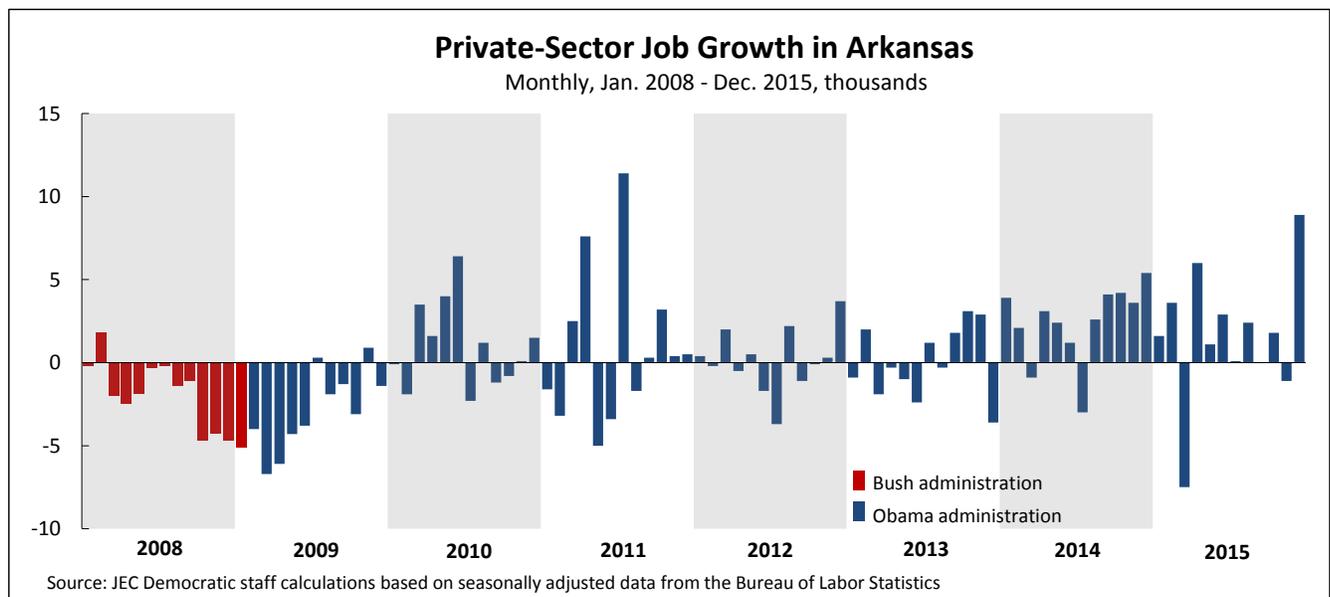


2015 YEAR IN REVIEW: ARKANSAS

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through December 2015**
Last updated on January 26th; January 2016 data will be released on March 14th*

JOBS

- In 2015, private-sector employment in Arkansas grew by 19,800 jobs, an average of 1,650 jobs per month. This represents a slowdown in job growth from the 2,390 jobs per month added in 2014. In December, Arkansas businesses added 8,900 jobs.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms in 2015 were: construction at 11.0 percent (5,200 jobs), professional and business services at 4.7 percent (6,400 jobs) and information services at 4.5 percent (600 jobs).
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Arkansas businesses have added 75,900 jobs (an increase of 8.1 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.1 percent over this time.



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The Arkansas unemployment rate fell by 0.9 percentage point in 2015 and was 4.8 percent in December. The rate is 3.6 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.4 percent in May 2011.
- Unemployment in Arkansas was 0.2 percentage point below the national rate of 5.0 percent in December. The rate was down 0.2 percentage point from November.
- There were 64,500 state residents unemployed in December, down 9,700 from one year prior.

EARNINGS

- Adjusting for inflation, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Arkansas rose by 0.4 percent in 2015. Nationally, these earnings increased by 1.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted).
- In December, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers were \$19.62. The average workweek was 34.6 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$678.85.

STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Arkansas | United States |
|--|----------------------|----------|---------------|
| Private-Sector Jobs Added | In 2015 | 19,800 | 2.6 million |
| | Since Feb. 2010 | 75,900 | 14.1 million |
| Unemployment Rate | December 2015 | 4.8% | 5.0% |
| | December 2014 | 5.7% | 5.6% |
| | 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 | 2014 | 6.0% | 5.3% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2014 | 14.2% | 7.2% |
| Percentage Without Health Insurance | 2014 | 11.8% | 11.7% |
| | 2013 | 16.0% | 14.5% |

Note: full 2015 data are not yet available for many indicators on this page; they will be included in future reports

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Arkansas grew by 1.5 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Arkansas GDP growth has averaged 1.8 percent, the same as the national average annual growth rate over that period.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Arkansas increased by 3.6 percent from the third quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2015. They are up 14.6 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In November 2015, builders in Arkansas broke ground on 5,930 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 8,544 units. That marks an increase of 26.6 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Arkansas, goods exports totaled \$396 million in November and \$5.9 billion over the past year, down 4.1 percent from the 12 months ending in November 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 8.0 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/>

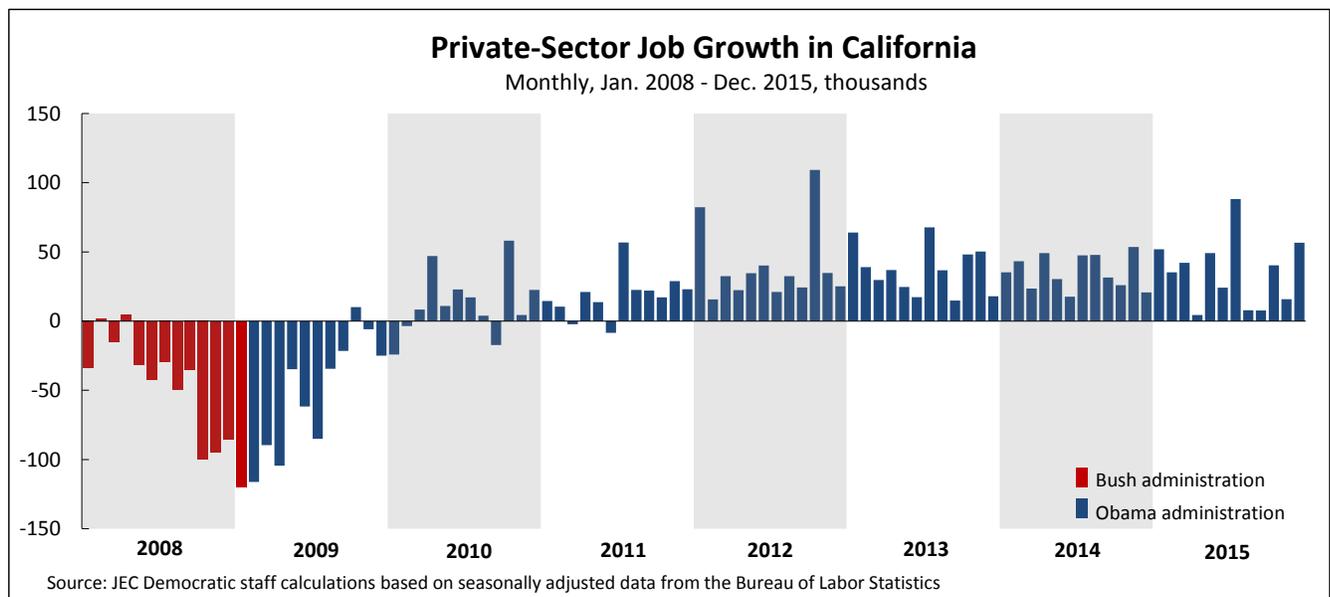


2015 YEAR IN REVIEW: CALIFORNIA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through December 2015**
Last updated on January 26th; January 2016 data will be released on March 14th*

JOBS

- In 2015, private-sector employment in California grew by 423,900 jobs, an average of 35,330 jobs per month. This represents a slowdown in job growth from the 35,560 jobs per month added in 2014. In December, California businesses added 56,700 jobs.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms in 2015 were: construction at 8.6 percent (59,300 jobs), professional and business services at 5.0 percent (124,700 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 4.3 percent (76,600 jobs).
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, California businesses have added 2,170,600 jobs (an increase of 18.6 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.1 percent over this time.



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The California unemployment rate fell by 1.3 percentage points in 2015 and was 5.8 percent in December. The rate is 6.4 percentage points below its recent peak of 12.2 percent in October 2010.
- Unemployment in California was 0.8 percentage point above the national rate of 5.0 percent in December. The rate was up 0.1 percentage point from November.
- There were 1,096,100 state residents unemployed in December, down 251,300 from one year prior.

EARNINGS

- Adjusting for inflation, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in California rose by 0.7 percent in 2015. Nationally, these earnings increased by 1.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted).
- In December, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers were \$28.13. The average workweek was 34.4 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$967.67.

STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | California | United States |
|--|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| Private-Sector Jobs Added | In 2015 | 423,900 | 2.6 million |
| | Since Feb. 2010 | 2,170,600 | 14.1 million |
| Unemployment Rate | December 2015 | 5.8% | 5.0% |
| | December 2014 | 7.1% | 5.6% |
| | 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 | 2014 | 7.4% | 5.3% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2014 | 10.1% | 7.2% |
| Percentage Without Health Insurance | 2014 | 12.4% | 11.7% |
| | 2013 | 17.2% | 14.5% |

Note: full 2015 data are not yet available for many indicators on this page; they will be included in future reports

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

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

HOUSING

- Home prices in California increased by 7.4 percent from the third quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2015. They are up 51.6 percent since their recent low in the third quarter of 2011.
- In November 2015, builders in California broke ground on 98,810 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 94,894 units. That marks an increase of 16.6 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In California, goods exports totaled \$12.9 billion in November and \$162.7 billion over the past year, up 2.3 percent from the 12 months ending in November 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 31.2 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 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/>

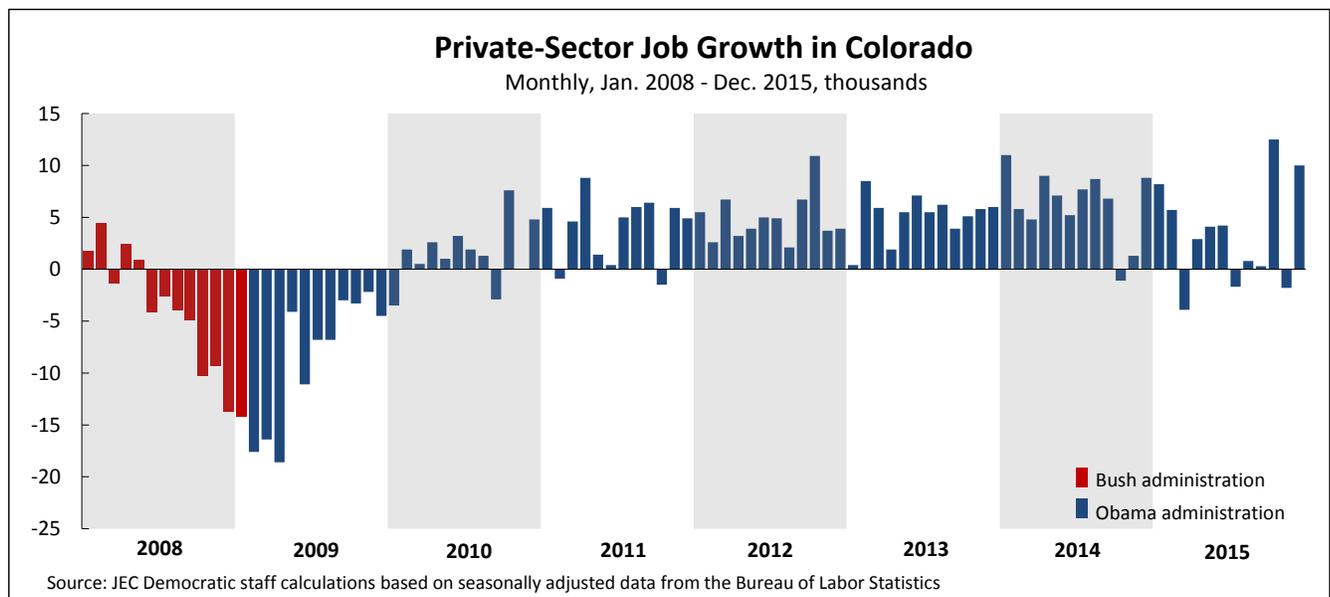


2015 YEAR IN REVIEW: COLORADO

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through December 2015**
Last updated on January 26th; January 2016 data will be released on March 14th*

JOBS

- In 2015, private-sector employment in Colorado grew by 41,300 jobs, an average of 3,440 jobs per month. This represents a slowdown in job growth from the 6,260 jobs per month added in 2014. In December, Colorado businesses added 10,000 jobs.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms in 2015 were: construction at 7.9 percent (11,700 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 5.2 percent (16,000 jobs) and education and health services at 3.6 percent (11,000 jobs).
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Colorado businesses have added 304,200 jobs (an increase of 16.7 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.1 percent over this time.



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The Colorado unemployment rate fell by 0.7 percentage point in 2015 and was 3.5 percent in December. The rate is 5.4 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.9 percent in October 2010.
- Unemployment in Colorado was 1.5 percentage points below the national rate of 5.0 percent in December. The rate was down 0.1 percentage point from November.
- There were 99,300 state residents unemployed in December, down 20,300 from one year prior.

EARNINGS

- Adjusting for inflation, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Colorado rose by 1.9 percent in 2015. Nationally, these earnings increased by 1.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted).
- In December, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers were \$27.15. The average workweek was 33.4 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$906.81.

STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Colorado | United States |
|--|----------------------|----------|---------------|
| Private-Sector Jobs Added | In 2015 | 41,300 | 2.6 million |
| | Since Feb. 2010 | 304,200 | 14.1 million |
| Unemployment Rate | December 2015 | 3.5% | 5.0% |
| | December 2014 | 4.2% | 5.6% |
| | 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 | 2014 | 5.9% | 5.3% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2014 | 8.5% | 7.2% |
| Percentage Without Health Insurance | 2014 | 10.3% | 11.7% |
| | 2013 | 14.1% | 14.5% |

Note: full 2015 data are not yet available for many indicators on this page; they will be included in future reports

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Colorado grew by 5.0 percent in 2014, above the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Colorado GDP growth has averaged 2.3 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.8 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Colorado increased by 12.7 percent from the third quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2015. They are up 43.4 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In November 2015, builders in Colorado broke ground on 28,860 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 28,754 units. That marks an increase of 1.2 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Colorado, goods exports totaled \$605 million in November and \$7.8 billion over the past year, up 3.1 percent from the 12 months ending in November 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 31.4 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

** A list of sources used to compile the 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>

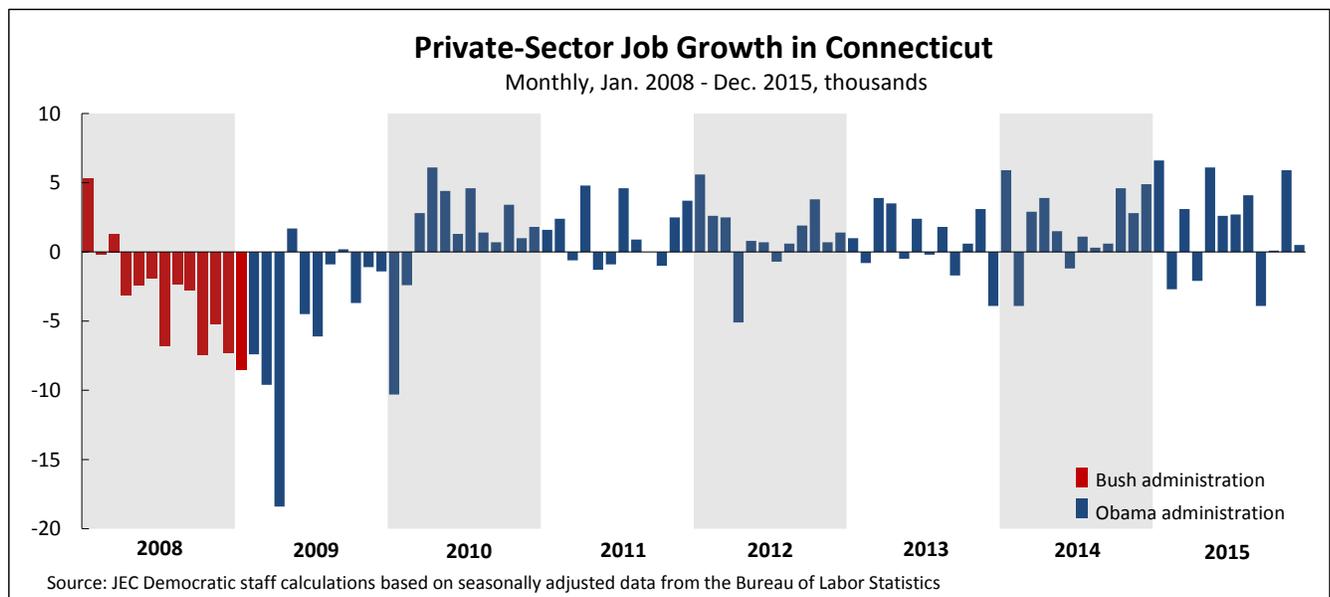


2015 YEAR IN REVIEW: CONNECTICUT

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through December 2015**
Last updated on January 26th; January 2016 data will be released on March 14th*

JOBS

- In 2015, private-sector employment in Connecticut grew by 23,000 jobs, an average of 1,920 jobs per month. This represents a slowdown in job growth from the 1,950 jobs per month added in 2014. In December, Connecticut businesses added 500 jobs.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms in 2015 were: construction at 4.0 percent (2,200 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 2.6 percent (4,100 jobs) and financial activities at 2.0 percent (2,600 jobs).
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Connecticut businesses have added 114,600 jobs (an increase of 8.5 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.1 percent over this time.



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The Connecticut unemployment rate fell by 1.1 percentage points in 2015 and was 5.2 percent in December. The rate is 4.0 percentage points below its recent peak of 9.2 percent in February 2011.
- Unemployment in Connecticut was 0.2 percentage point above the national rate of 5.0 percent in December. The rate was up 0.1 percentage point from November.
- There were 99,000 state residents unemployed in December, down 20,800 from one year prior.

EARNINGS

- Adjusting for inflation, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Connecticut rose by 3.4 percent in 2015. Nationally, these earnings increased by 1.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted).
- In December, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers were \$29.64. The average workweek was 33.6 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$995.90.

STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Connecticut | United States |
|--|----------------------|-------------|---------------|
| Private-Sector Jobs Added | In 2015 | 23,000 | 2.6 million |
| | Since Feb. 2010 | 114,600 | 14.1 million |
| Unemployment Rate | December 2015 | 5.2% | 5.0% |
| | December 2014 | 6.3% | 5.6% |
| | 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 | 2014 | 4.2% | 5.3% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2014 | 12.9% | 7.2% |
| Percentage Without Health Insurance | 2014 | 6.9% | 11.7% |
| | 2013 | 9.4% | 14.5% |

Note: full 2015 data are not yet available for many indicators on this page; they will be included in future reports

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Connecticut grew by 1.0 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Connecticut GDP growth has averaged 0.2 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.8 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Connecticut increased by 1.1 percent from the third quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2015. They are up 3.5 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2012.
- In November 2015, builders in Connecticut broke ground on 7,110 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 5,308 units. That marks an increase of 6.3 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Connecticut, goods exports totaled \$1.3 billion in November and \$14.9 billion over the past year, up 3.5 percent from the 12 months ending in November 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 3.3 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

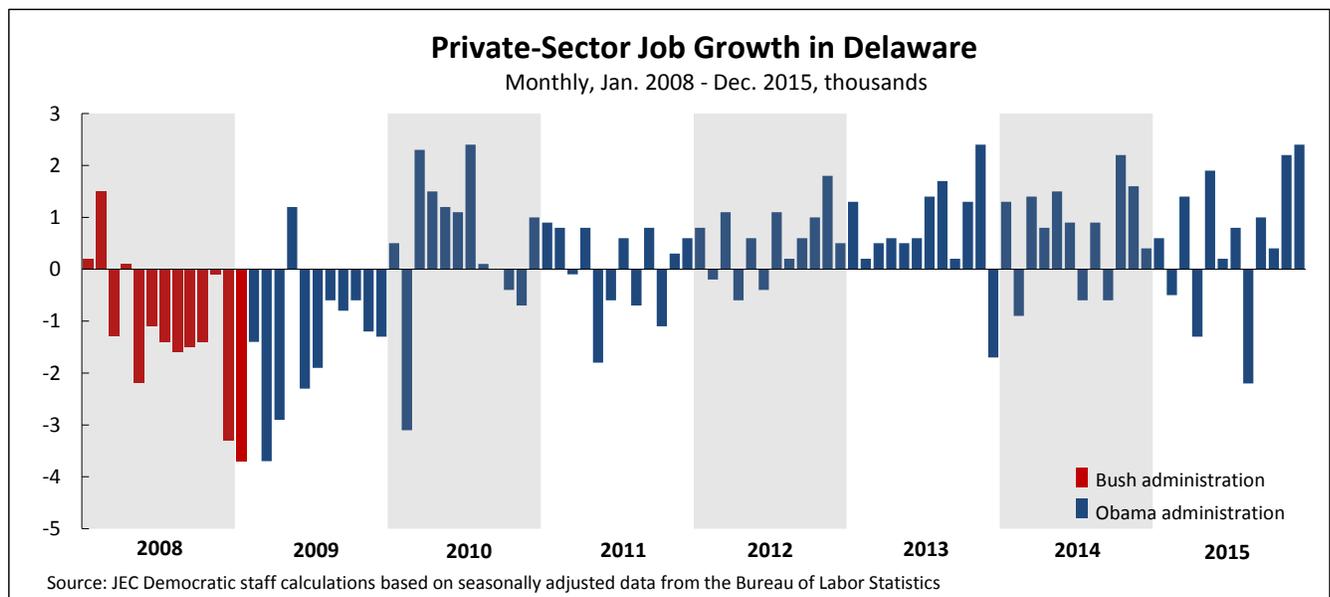


2015 YEAR IN REVIEW: DELAWARE

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through December 2015**
Last updated on January 26th; January 2016 data will be released on March 14th*

JOBS

- In 2015, private-sector employment in Delaware grew by 6,900 jobs, an average of 570 jobs per month. This represents a slowdown in job growth from the 740 jobs per month added in 2014. In December, Delaware businesses added 2,400 jobs.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms in 2015 were: logging, mining and construction at 10.0 percent (2,000 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 4.8 percent (2,300 jobs) and professional and business services at 2.0 percent (1,200 jobs).
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Delaware businesses have added 40,300 jobs (an increase of 11.7 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.1 percent over this time.



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The Delaware unemployment rate fell by 0.2 percentage point in 2015 and was 5.0 percent in December. The rate is 3.7 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.7 percent in February 2010.
- Unemployment in Delaware was the same as the national rate of 5.0 percent in December. The rate was down 0.1 percentage point from November.
- There were 23,300 state residents unemployed in December, down 200 from one year prior.

EARNINGS

- Adjusting for inflation, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Delaware rose by 7.3 percent in 2015. Nationally, these earnings increased by 1.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted).
- In December, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers were \$23.22. The average workweek was 33.1 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$768.58.

STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Delaware | United States |
|--|----------------------|----------|---------------|
| Private-Sector Jobs Added | In 2015 | 6,900 | 2.6 million |
| | Since Feb. 2010 | 40,300 | 14.1 million |
| Unemployment Rate | December 2015 | 5.0% | 5.0% |
| | December 2014 | 5.2% | 5.6% |
| | 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 | 2014 | 6.1% | 5.3% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2014 | 9.8% | 7.2% |
| Percentage Without Health Insurance | 2014 | 7.8% | 11.7% |
| | 2013 | 9.1% | 14.5% |

Note: full 2015 data are not yet available for many indicators on this page; they will be included in future reports

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Delaware grew by 2.9 percent in 2014, above the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Delaware GDP growth has averaged 0.3 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.8 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Delaware increased by 3.5 percent from the third quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2015. They are up 12.7 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2012.
- In November 2015, builders in Delaware broke ground on 5,520 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 5,433 units. That marks an increase of 16.1 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Delaware, goods exports totaled \$475 million in November and \$5.2 billion over the past year, up 8.6 percent from the 12 months ending in November 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 16.1 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

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

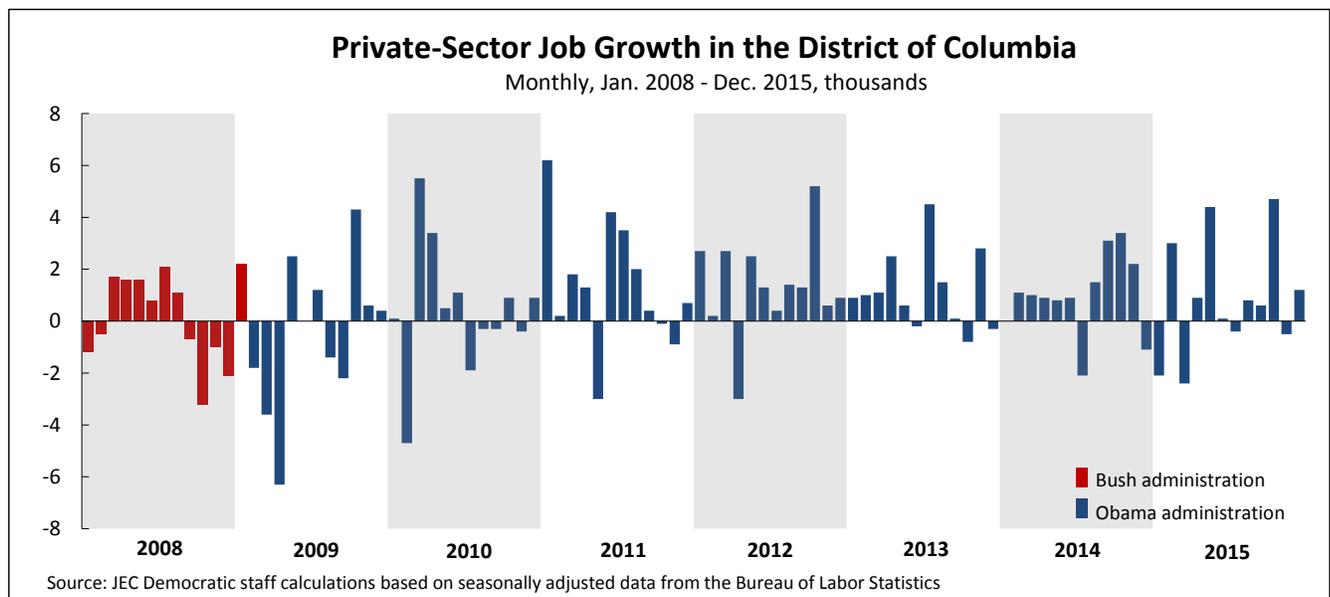


2015 YEAR IN REVIEW: THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through December 2015**
Last updated on January 26th; January 2016 data will be released on March 14th*

JOBS

- In 2015, private-sector employment in the District of Columbia grew by 10,300 jobs, an average of 860 jobs per month. This represents a slowdown in job growth from the 980 jobs per month added in 2014. In December, District of Columbia businesses added 1,200 jobs.
- The DC sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms in 2015 were: other services at 3.3 percent (2,300 jobs), professional and business services at 3.0 percent (4,800 jobs) and logging, mining and construction at 2.8 percent (400 jobs).
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, District of Columbia businesses have added 77,600 jobs (an increase of 17.0 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.1 percent over this time.



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The the District of Columbia unemployment rate fell by 1.1 percentage points in 2015 and was 6.6 percent in December. The rate is 3.9 percentage points below its recent peak of 10.5 percent in July 2011.
- Unemployment in the District of Columbia was 1.6 percentage points above the national rate of 5.0 percent in December. The rate held constant from November.
- There were 25,600 DC residents unemployed in December, down 3,900 from one year prior.

EARNINGS

- Adjusting for inflation, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in District of Columbia fell by 7.1 percent in 2015. Nationally, these earnings increased by 1.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted).
- In December, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers were \$36.73. The average workweek was 35.1 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$1,289.22.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

| | | District | United States |
|--|----------------------|----------|---------------|
| Private-Sector Jobs Added | In 2015 | 10,300 | 2.6 million |
| | Since Feb. 2010 | 77,600 | 14.1 million |
| Unemployment Rate | December 2015 | 6.6% | 5.0% |
| | December 2014 | 7.7% | 5.6% |
| | 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 | 2014 | 7.5% | 5.3% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2014 | 4.1% | 7.2% |
| Percentage Without Health Insurance | 2014 | 5.3% | 11.7% |
| | 2013 | 6.7% | 14.5% |

Note: full 2015 data are not yet available for many indicators on this page; they will be included in future reports

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in the District of Columbia grew by 2.2 percent in 2014, matching the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual District of Columbia GDP growth has averaged 1.3 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.8 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in the District of Columbia increased by 15.4 percent from the third quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2015. They are up 62.5 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2009.
- In November 2015, builders in the District of Columbia broke ground on 11,190 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 4,867 units. That marks an increase of 20.5 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In the District of Columbia, goods exports totaled \$154 million in November and \$1.1 billion over the past year, up 18.4 percent from the 12 months ending in November 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are down 5.4 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

** A list of sources used to compile the 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>

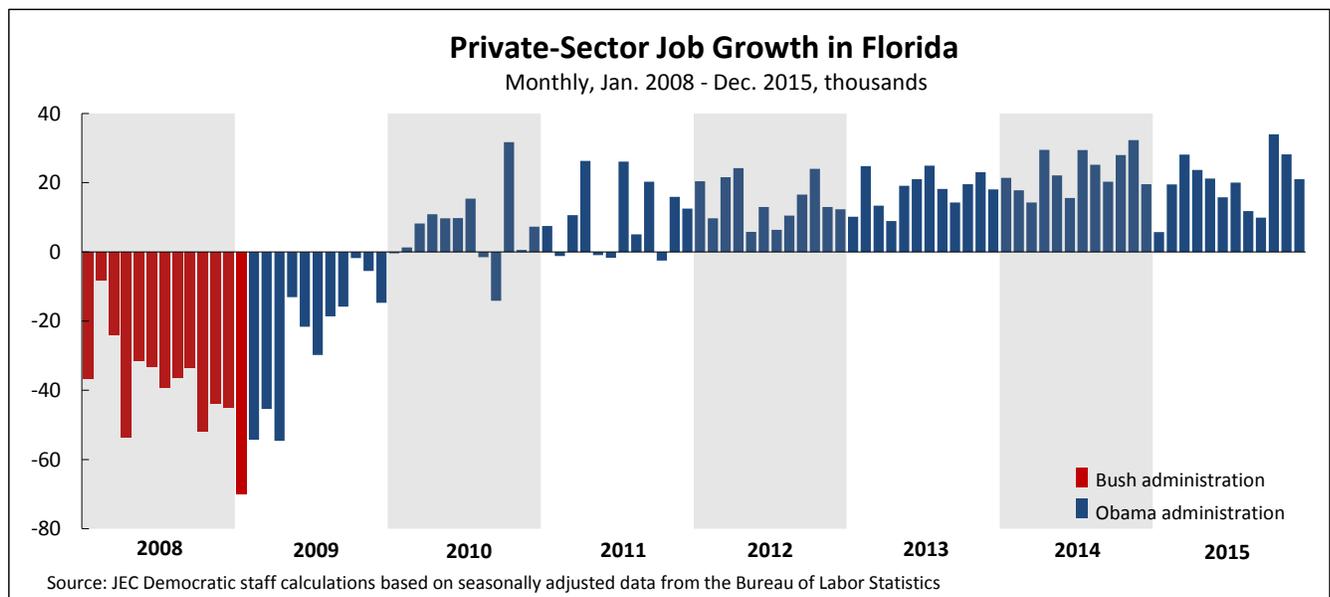


2015 YEAR IN REVIEW: FLORIDA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through December 2015**
Last updated on January 26th; January 2016 data will be released on March 14th*

JOBS

- In 2015, private-sector employment in Florida grew by 238,900 jobs, an average of 19,910 jobs per month. This represents a slowdown in job growth from the 22,960 jobs per month added in 2014. In December, Florida businesses added 21,000 jobs.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms in 2015 were: construction at 7.0 percent (28,500 jobs), professional and business services at 4.3 percent (51,100 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 3.9 percent (43,800 jobs).
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Florida businesses have added 1,103,400 jobs (an increase of 18.3 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.1 percent over this time.



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The Florida unemployment rate fell by 0.7 percentage point in 2015 and was 5.0 percent in December. The rate is 6.2 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.2 percent in January 2010.
- Unemployment in Florida was the same as the national rate of 5.0 percent in December. The rate was down 0.1 percentage point from November.
- There were 486,700 state residents unemployed in December, down 66,900 from one year prior.

EARNINGS

- Adjusting for inflation, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Florida rose by 3.3 percent in 2015. Nationally, these earnings increased by 1.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted).
- In December, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers were \$23.03. The average workweek was 34.3 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$789.93.

STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Florida | United States |
|--|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| Private-Sector Jobs Added | In 2015 | 238,900 | 2.6 million |
| | Since Feb. 2010 | 1,103,400 | 14.1 million |
| Unemployment Rate | December 2015 | 5.0% | 5.0% |
| | December 2014 | 5.7% | 5.6% |
| | 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 | 2014 | 5.0% | 5.3% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2014 | 4.8% | 7.2% |
| Percentage Without Health Insurance | 2014 | 16.6% | 11.7% |
| | 2013 | 20.0% | 14.5% |

Note: full 2015 data are not yet available for many indicators on this page; they will be included in future reports

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Florida grew by 2.7 percent in 2014, above the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Florida GDP growth has averaged 1.2 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.8 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Florida increased by 10.0 percent from the third quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2015. They are up 45.3 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In November 2015, builders in Florida broke ground on 116,490 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 101,207 units. That marks an increase of 22.6 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Florida, goods exports totaled \$4.1 billion in November and \$52.6 billion over the past year, down 1.9 percent from the 12 months ending in November 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 8.6 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

** A list of sources used to compile the 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>

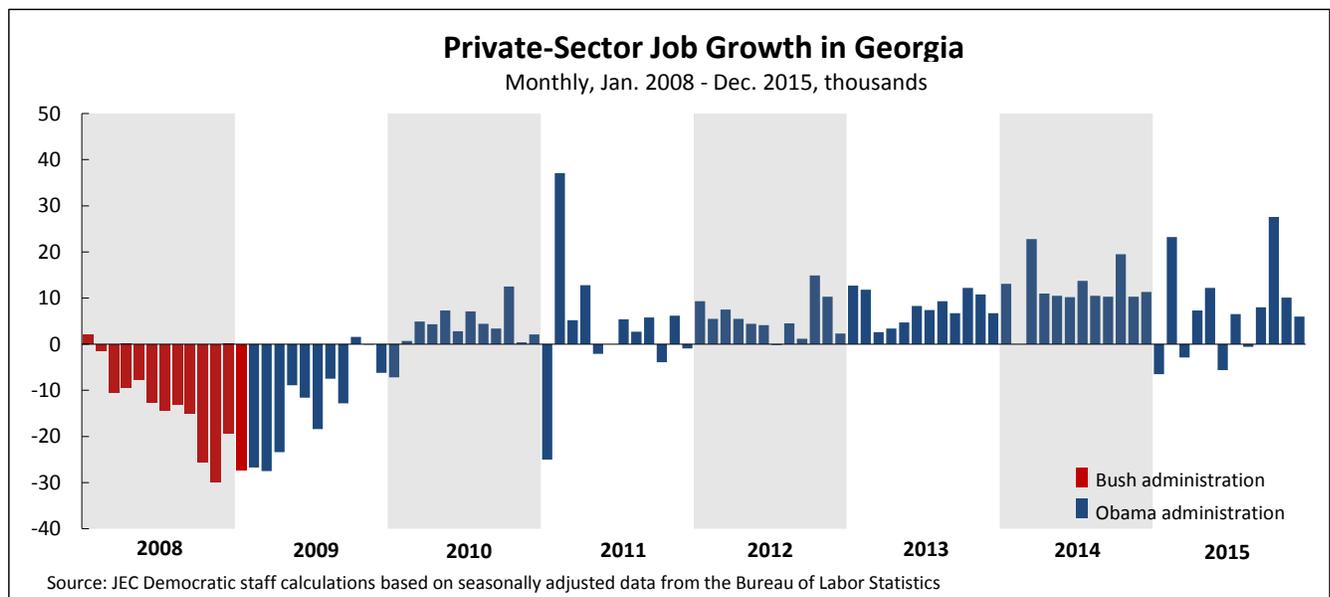


2015 YEAR IN REVIEW: GEORGIA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through December 2015**
Last updated on January 26th; January 2016 data will be released on March 14th*

JOBS

- In 2015, private-sector employment in Georgia grew by 85,300 jobs, an average of 7,110 jobs per month. This represents a slowdown in job growth from the 11,930 jobs per month added in 2014. In December, Georgia businesses added 6,000 jobs.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms in 2015 were: construction at 5.1 percent (8,100 jobs), professional and business services at 4.3 percent (27,300 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 2.9 percent (13,000 jobs).
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Georgia businesses have added 486,900 jobs (an increase of 15.5 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.1 percent over this time.



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The Georgia unemployment rate fell by 1.1 percentage points in 2015 and was 5.5 percent in December. The rate is 5.0 percentage points below its recent peak of 10.5 percent in December 2010.
- Unemployment in Georgia was 0.5 percentage point above the national rate of 5.0 percent in December. The rate was down 0.1 percentage point from November.
- There were 262,100 state residents unemployed in December, down 48,900 from one year prior.

EARNINGS

- Adjusting for inflation, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Georgia rose by 0.5 percent in 2015. Nationally, these earnings increased by 1.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted).
- In December, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers were \$23.92. The average workweek was 35.1 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$839.59.

STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Georgia | United States |
|--|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| Private-Sector Jobs Added | In 2015 | 85,300 | 2.6 million |
| | Since Feb. 2010 | 486,900 | 14.1 million |
| Unemployment Rate | December 2015 | 5.5% | 5.0% |
| | December 2014 | 6.6% | 5.6% |
| | 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 | 2014 | 7.6% | 5.3% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2014 | 10.4% | 7.2% |
| Percentage Without Health Insurance | 2014 | 15.8% | 11.7% |
| | 2013 | 18.8% | 14.5% |

Note: full 2015 data are not yet available for many indicators on this page; they will be included in future reports

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Georgia grew by 2.7 percent in 2014, above the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Georgia GDP growth has averaged 1.4 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.8 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Georgia increased by 8.0 percent from the third quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2015. They are up 35.7 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In November 2015, builders in Georgia broke ground on 50,150 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 41,893 units. That marks an increase of 19.9 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Georgia, goods exports totaled \$3.1 billion in November and \$37.6 billion over the past year, up 5.5 percent from the 12 months ending in November 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 52.7 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 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/>

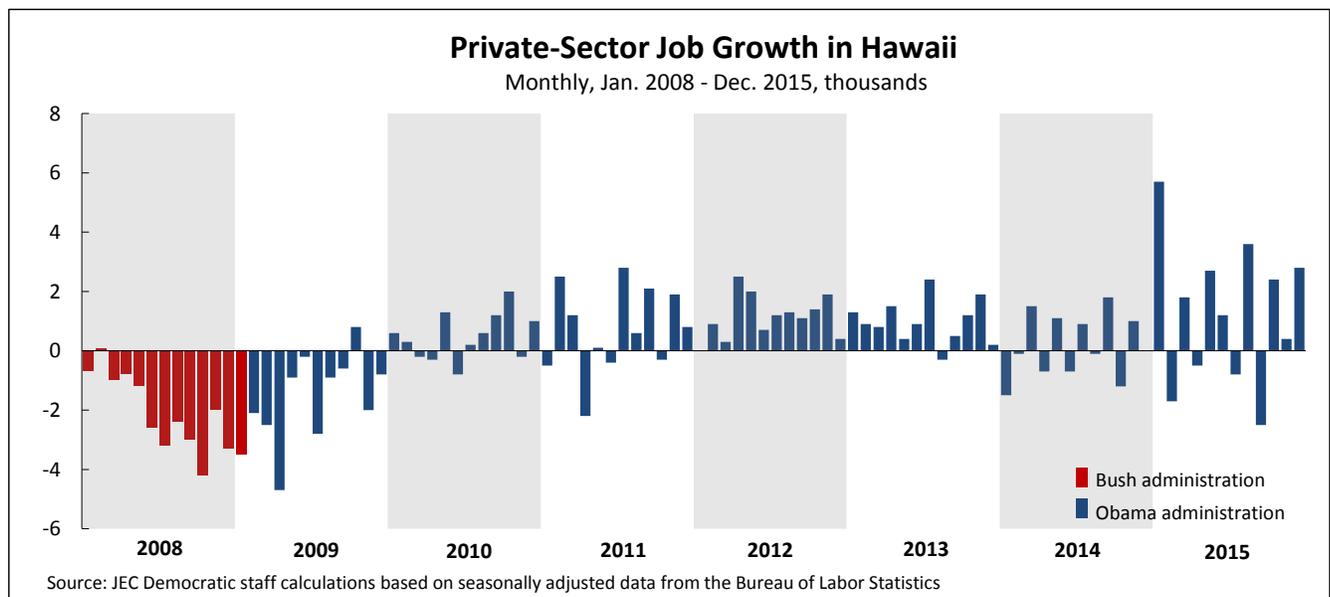


2015 YEAR IN REVIEW: HAWAII

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through December 2015**
Last updated on January 26th; January 2016 data will be released on March 14th*

JOBS

- In 2015, private-sector employment in Hawaii grew by 15,100 jobs, an average of 1,260 jobs per month. This represents an improvement over the 170 jobs per month added in 2014. In December, Hawaii businesses added 2,800 jobs.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms in 2015 were: logging, mining and construction at 15.5 percent (4,800 jobs), other services at 8.5 percent (2,200 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 2.6 percent (3,000 jobs).
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Hawaii businesses have added 55,900 jobs (an increase of 12.1 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.1 percent over this time.



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The Hawaii unemployment rate fell by 0.8 percentage point in 2015 and was 3.2 percent in December. The rate is 4.1 percentage points below its recent peak of 7.3 percent in October 2009.
- Unemployment in Hawaii was 1.8 percentage points below the national rate of 5.0 percent in December. The rate was down 0.1 percentage point from November.
- There were 22,200 state residents unemployed in December, down 4,900 from one year prior.

EARNINGS

- Adjusting for inflation, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Hawaii rose by 1.4 percent in 2015. Nationally, these earnings increased by 1.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted).
- In December, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers were \$24.87. The average workweek was 33.0 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$820.71.

STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Hawaii | United States |
|--|----------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| Private-Sector Jobs Added | In 2015 | 15,100 | 2.6 million |
| | Since Feb. 2010 | 55,900 | 14.1 million |
| Unemployment Rate | December 2015 | 3.2% | 5.0% |
| | December 2014 | 4.0% | 5.6% |
| | 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 | 2014 | 5.1% | 5.3% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2014 | 12.7% | 7.2% |
| Percentage Without Health Insurance | 2014 | 5.3% | 11.7% |
| | 2013 | 6.7% | 14.5% |

Note: full 2015 data are not yet available for many indicators on this page; they will be included in future reports

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Hawaii grew by 0.4 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Hawaii GDP growth has averaged 1.3 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.8 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Hawaii increased by 2.4 percent from the third quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2015. They are up 37.9 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- In November 2015, builders in Hawaii broke ground on 2,220 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 5,638 units. That marks an increase of 116.2 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Hawaii, goods exports totaled \$366 million in November and \$1.9 billion over the past year, up 47.1 percent from the 12 months ending in November 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 220.7 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 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/>

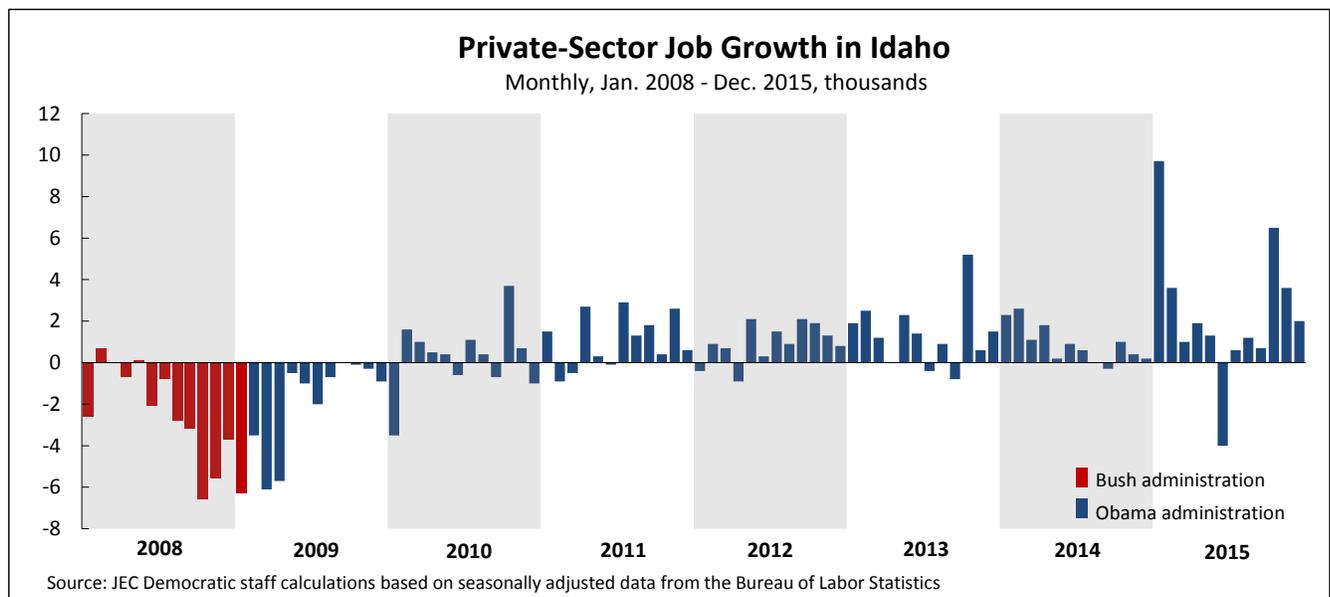


2015 YEAR IN REVIEW: IDAHO

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through December 2015**
Last updated on January 26th; January 2016 data will be released on March 14th*

JOBS

- In 2015, private-sector employment in Idaho grew by 28,100 jobs, an average of 2,340 jobs per month. This represents an improvement over the 900 jobs per month added in 2014. In December, Idaho businesses added 2,000 jobs.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms in 2015 were: construction at 11.0 percent (4,100 jobs), manufacturing at 8.2 percent (4,900 jobs) and financial activities at 6.3 percent (2,100 jobs).
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Idaho businesses have added 84,500 jobs (an increase of 17.5 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.1 percent over this time.



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The Idaho unemployment rate fell by 0.5 percentage point in 2015 and was 3.9 percent in December. The rate is 5.8 percentage points below its recent peak of 9.7 percent in July 2009.
- Unemployment in Idaho was 1.1 percentage points below the national rate of 5.0 percent in December. The rate held constant from November.
- There were 31,500 state residents unemployed in December, down 2,700 from one year prior.

EARNINGS

- Adjusting for inflation, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Idaho rose by 2.4 percent in 2015. Nationally, these earnings increased by 1.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted).
- In December, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers were \$22.39. The average workweek was 32.7 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$732.15.

STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Idaho | United States |
|--|----------------------|--------------|----------------------|
| Private-Sector Jobs Added | In 2015 | 28,100 | 2.6 million |
| | Since Feb. 2010 | 84,500 | 14.1 million |
| Unemployment Rate | December 2015 | 3.9% | 5.0% |
| | December 2014 | 4.4% | 5.6% |
| | 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 | 2014 | 2.3% | 5.3% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2014 | 4.0% | 7.2% |
| Percentage Without Health Insurance | 2014 | 13.6% | 11.7% |
| | 2013 | 16.2% | 14.5% |

Note: full 2015 data are not yet available for many indicators on this page; they will be included in future reports

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Idaho grew by 2.7 percent in 2014, above the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Idaho GDP growth has averaged 1.2 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.8 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Idaho increased by 8.1 percent from the third quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2015. They are up 37.5 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In November 2015, builders in Idaho broke ground on 8,570 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 9,292 units. That marks an increase of 8.2 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Idaho, goods exports totaled \$365 million in November and \$4.2 billion over the past year, down 11.4 percent from the 12 months ending in November 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 6.1 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 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>

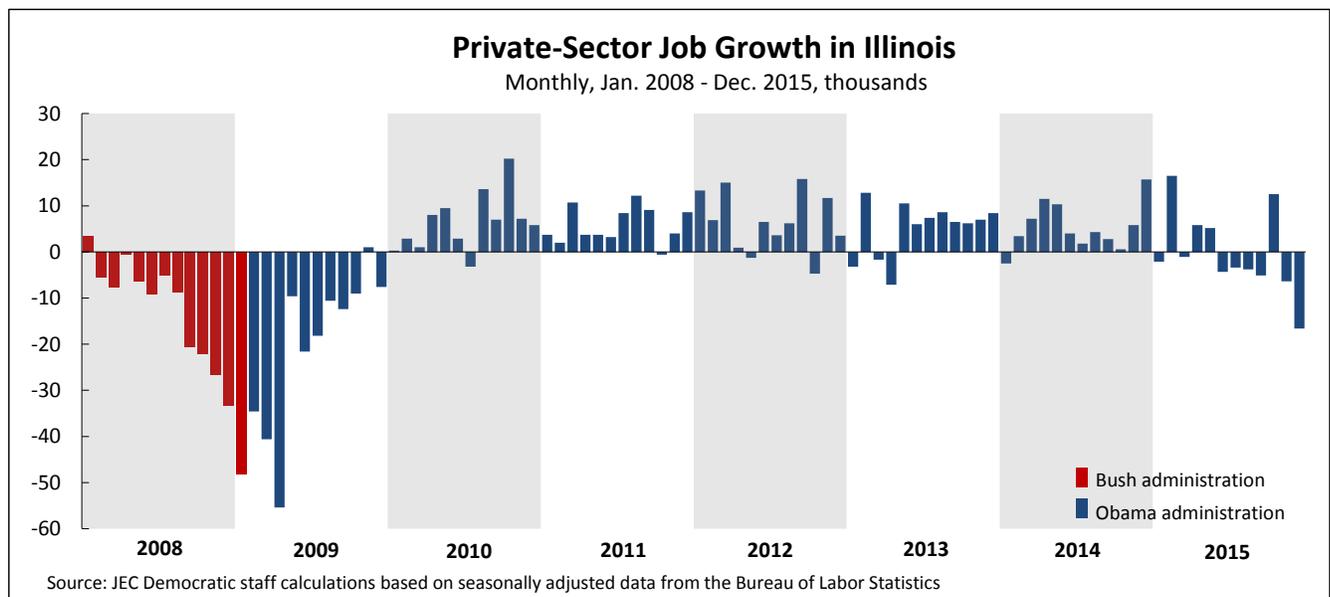


2015 YEAR IN REVIEW: ILLINOIS

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through December 2015**
Last updated on January 26th; January 2016 data will be released on March 14th*

JOBS

- In 2015, private-sector employment in Illinois fell by 2,800 jobs, an average of 230 jobs per month. This represents a slowdown in job growth from the 5,410 jobs per month added in 2014. In December, Illinois businesses shed 16,600 jobs.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms in 2015 were: construction at 2.4 percent (5,100 jobs), education and health services at 0.7 percent (6,200 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 0.6 percent (3,400 jobs).
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Illinois businesses have added 341,600 jobs (an increase of 7.2 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.1 percent over this time.



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The Illinois unemployment rate fell by 0.3 percentage point in 2015 and was 5.9 percent in December. The rate is 5.3 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.2 percent in January 2010.
- Unemployment in Illinois was 0.9 percentage point above the national rate of 5.0 percent in December. The rate was up 0.2 percentage point from November.
- There were 390,000 state residents unemployed in December, down 11,800 from one year prior.

EARNINGS

- Adjusting for inflation, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Illinois rose by 0.7 percent in 2015. Nationally, these earnings increased by 1.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted).
- In December, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers were \$26.02. The average workweek was 34.5 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$897.69.

STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Illinois | United States |
|--|----------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| Private-Sector Jobs Added | In 2015 | -2,800 | 2.6 million |
| | Since Feb. 2010 | 341,600 | 14.1 million |
| Unemployment Rate | December 2015 | 5.9% | 5.0% |
| | December 2014 | 6.2% | 5.6% |
| | 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 | 2014 | 7.0% | 5.3% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2014 | 8.3% | 7.2% |
| Percentage Without Health Insurance | 2014 | 9.7% | 11.7% |
| | 2013 | 12.7% | 14.5% |

Note: full 2015 data are not yet available for many indicators on this page; they will be included in future reports

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Illinois grew by 1.0 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Illinois GDP growth has averaged 0.9 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.8 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Illinois increased by 3.5 percent from the third quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2015. They are up 13.1 percent since their recent low in the fourth quarter of 2011.
- In November 2015, builders in Illinois broke ground on 27,710 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 18,788 units. That marks an increase of 1.8 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Illinois, goods exports totaled \$5.3 billion in November and \$61.9 billion over the past year, down 1.1 percent from the 12 months ending in November 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 44.6 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 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>

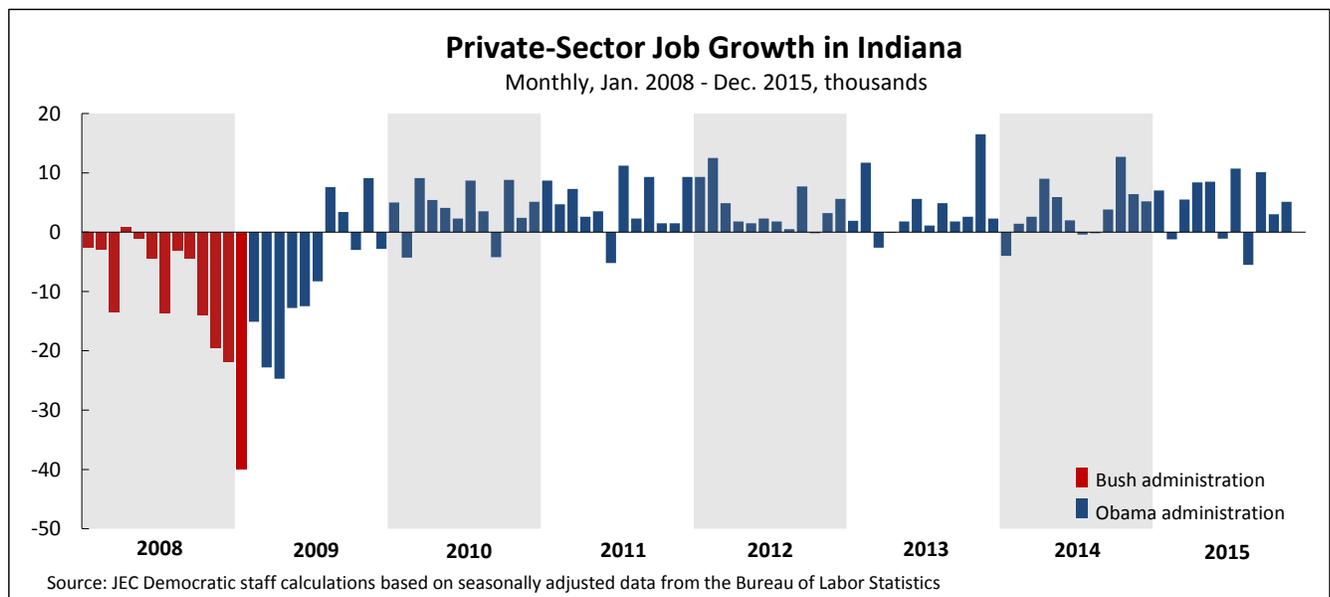


2015 YEAR IN REVIEW: INDIANA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through December 2015**
Last updated on January 26th; January 2016 data will be released on March 14th*

JOBS

- In 2015, private-sector employment in Indiana grew by 50,500 jobs, an average of 4,210 jobs per month. This represents an improvement over the 3,700 jobs per month added in 2014. In December, Indiana businesses did not add any jobs.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms in 2015 were: trade, transportation and utilities at 4.0 percent (23,500 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 3.9 percent (11,400 jobs) and education and health services at 3.7 percent (16,200 jobs).
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Indiana businesses have added 295,200 jobs (an increase of 12.6 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.1 percent over this time.



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The Indiana unemployment rate fell by 1.5 percentage points in 2015 and was 4.4 percent in December. The rate is 6.5 percentage points below its recent peak of 10.9 percent in February 2010.
- Unemployment in Indiana was 0.6 percentage point below the national rate of 5.0 percent in December. The rate held constant from November.
- There were 146,000 state residents unemployed in December, down 46,100 from one year prior.

EARNINGS

- Adjusting for inflation, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Indiana rose by 0.4 percent in 2015. Nationally, these earnings increased by 1.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted).
- In December, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers were \$22.96. The average workweek was 35.0 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$803.60.

STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Indiana | United States |
|--|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| Private-Sector Jobs Added | In 2015 | 50,500 | 2.6 million |
| | Since Feb. 2010 | 295,200 | 14.1 million |
| Unemployment Rate | December 2015 | 4.4% | 5.0% |
| | December 2014 | 5.9% | 5.6% |
| | 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 | 2014 | 5.6% | 5.3% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2014 | 10.0% | 7.2% |
| Percentage Without Health Insurance | 2014 | 11.9% | 11.7% |
| | 2013 | 14.0% | 14.5% |

Note: full 2015 data are not yet available for many indicators on this page; they will be included in future reports

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Indiana grew by 1.2 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Indiana GDP growth has averaged 1.9 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.8 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Indiana increased by 3.8 percent from the third quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2015. They are up 14.7 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- In November 2015, builders in Indiana broke ground on 20,850 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 16,151 units. That marks a decrease of 8.3 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Indiana, goods exports totaled \$2.7 billion in November and \$32.9 billion over the past year, up 1.9 percent from the 12 months ending in November 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 39.2 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 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/>

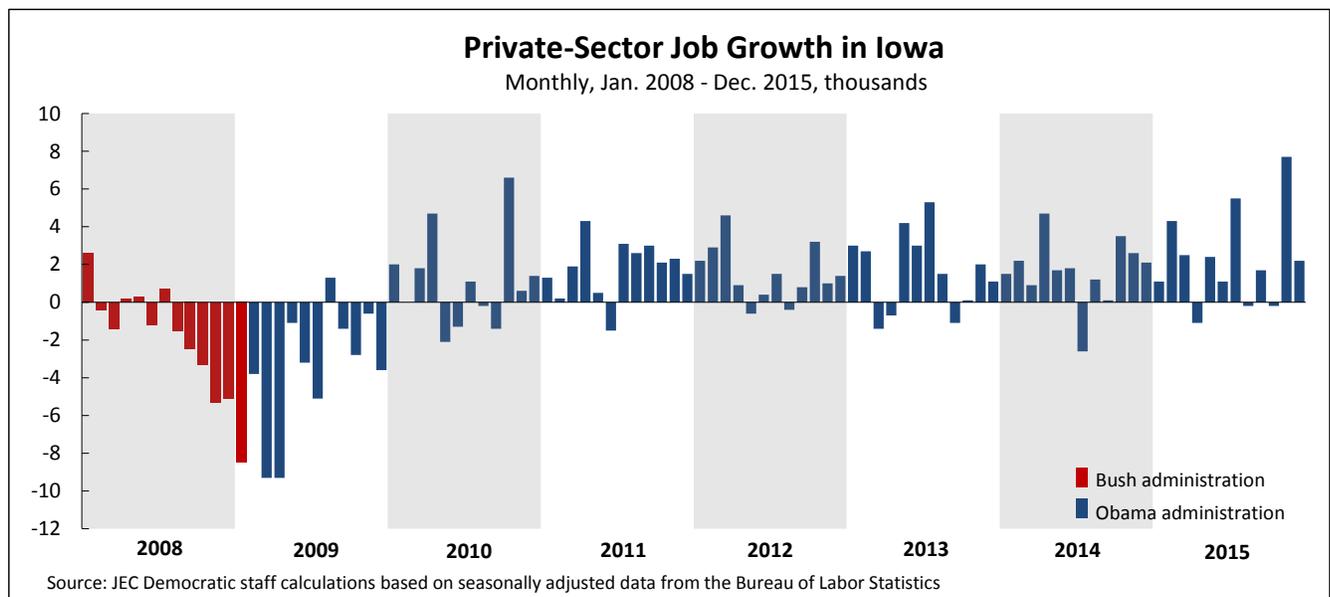


2015 YEAR IN REVIEW: IOWA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through December 2015**
Last updated on January 26th; January 2016 data will be released on March 14th*

JOBS

- In 2015, private-sector employment in Iowa grew by 27,000 jobs, an average of 2,250 jobs per month. This represents an improvement over the 1,640 jobs per month added in 2014. In December, Iowa businesses added 2,200 jobs.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms in 2015 were: construction at 12.9 percent (10,000 jobs), other services at 7.6 percent (4,500 jobs) and financial activities at 3.1 percent (3,200 jobs).
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Iowa businesses have added 116,800 jobs (an increase of 9.6 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.1 percent over this time.



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The Iowa unemployment rate fell by 0.9 percentage point in 2015 and was 3.4 percent in December. The rate is 3.2 percentage points below its recent peak of 6.6 percent in August 2009.
- Unemployment in Iowa was 1.6 percentage points below the national rate of 5.0 percent in December. The rate held constant from November.
- There were 58,300 state residents unemployed in December, down 15,400 from one year prior.

EARNINGS

- Adjusting for inflation, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Iowa rose by 4.0 percent in 2015. Nationally, these earnings increased by 1.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted).
- In December, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers were \$23.15. The average workweek was 34.4 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$796.36.

STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Iowa | United States |
|--|----------------------|-------------|----------------------|
| Private-Sector Jobs Added | In 2015 | 27,000 | 2.6 million |
| | Since Feb. 2010 | 116,800 | 14.1 million |
| Unemployment Rate | December 2015 | 3.4% | 5.0% |
| | December 2014 | 4.3% | 5.6% |
| | 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 | 2014 | 4.2% | 5.3% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2014 | 4.2% | 7.2% |
| Percentage Without Health Insurance | 2014 | 6.2% | 11.7% |
| | 2013 | 8.1% | 14.5% |

Note: full 2015 data are not yet available for many indicators on this page; they will be included in future reports

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Iowa grew by 1.6 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Iowa GDP growth has averaged 2.2 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.8 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Iowa increased by 3.3 percent from the third quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2015. They are up 15.2 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- In November 2015, builders in Iowa broke ground on 8,950 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 8,776 units. That marks a decrease of 13.6 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Iowa, goods exports totaled \$945 million in November and \$12.9 billion over the past year, down 6.7 percent from the 12 months ending in November 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 37.8 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

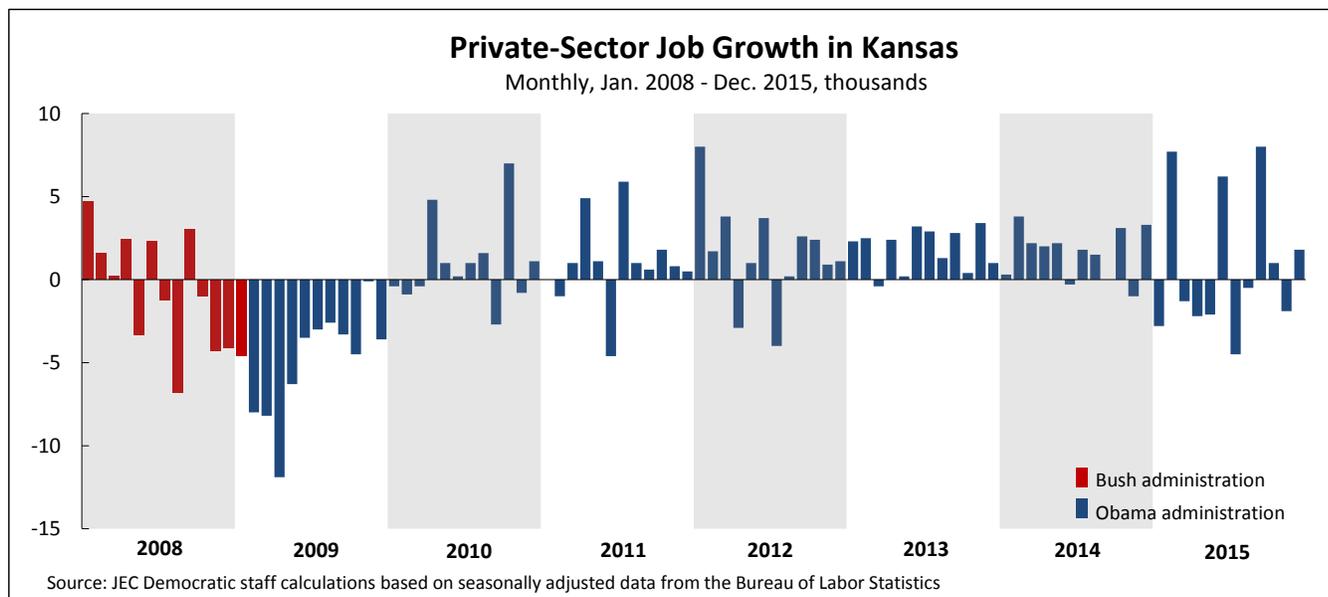


2015 YEAR IN REVIEW: KANSAS

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through December 2015**
Last updated on January 26th; January 2016 data will be released on March 14th*

JOBS

- In 2015, private-sector employment in Kansas grew by 9,400 jobs, an average of 780 jobs per month. This represents a slowdown in job growth from the 1,580 jobs per month added in 2014. In December, Kansas businesses added 1,800 jobs.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms in 2015 were: construction at 7.4 percent (4,500 jobs), financial activities at 1.9 percent (1,500 jobs) and education and health services at 1.7 percent (3,300 jobs).
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Kansas businesses have added 93,600 jobs (an increase of 8.8 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.1 percent over this time.



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The Kansas unemployment rate fell by 0.3 percentage point in 2015 and was 3.9 percent in December. The rate is 3.4 percentage points below its recent peak of 7.3 percent in September 2009.
- Unemployment in Kansas was 1.1 percentage points below the national rate of 5.0 percent in December. The rate held constant from November.
- There were 59,100 state residents unemployed in December, down 4,000 from one year prior.

EARNINGS

- Adjusting for inflation, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Kansas rose by 1.6 percent in 2015. Nationally, these earnings increased by 1.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted).
- In December, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers were \$22.98. The average workweek was 33.8 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$776.72.

STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Kansas | United States |
|--|----------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| Private-Sector Jobs Added | In 2015 | 9,400 | 2.6 million |
| | Since Feb. 2010 | 93,600 | 14.1 million |
| Unemployment Rate | December 2015 | 3.9% | 5.0% |
| | December 2014 | 4.2% | 5.6% |
| | 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 | 2014 | 6.8% | 5.3% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2014 | 12.2% | 7.2% |
| Percentage Without Health Insurance | 2014 | 10.2% | 11.7% |
| | 2013 | 12.3% | 14.5% |

Note: full 2015 data are not yet available for many indicators on this page; they will be included in future reports

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Kansas grew by 1.4 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Kansas GDP growth has averaged 1.4 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.8 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Kansas increased by 4.4 percent from the third quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2015. They are up 15.0 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- In November 2015, builders in Kansas broke ground on 7,040 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 6,994 units. That marks a decrease of 9.6 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Kansas, goods exports totaled \$769 million in November and \$10.4 billion over the past year, down 6.3 percent from the 12 months ending in November 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 13.8 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 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>

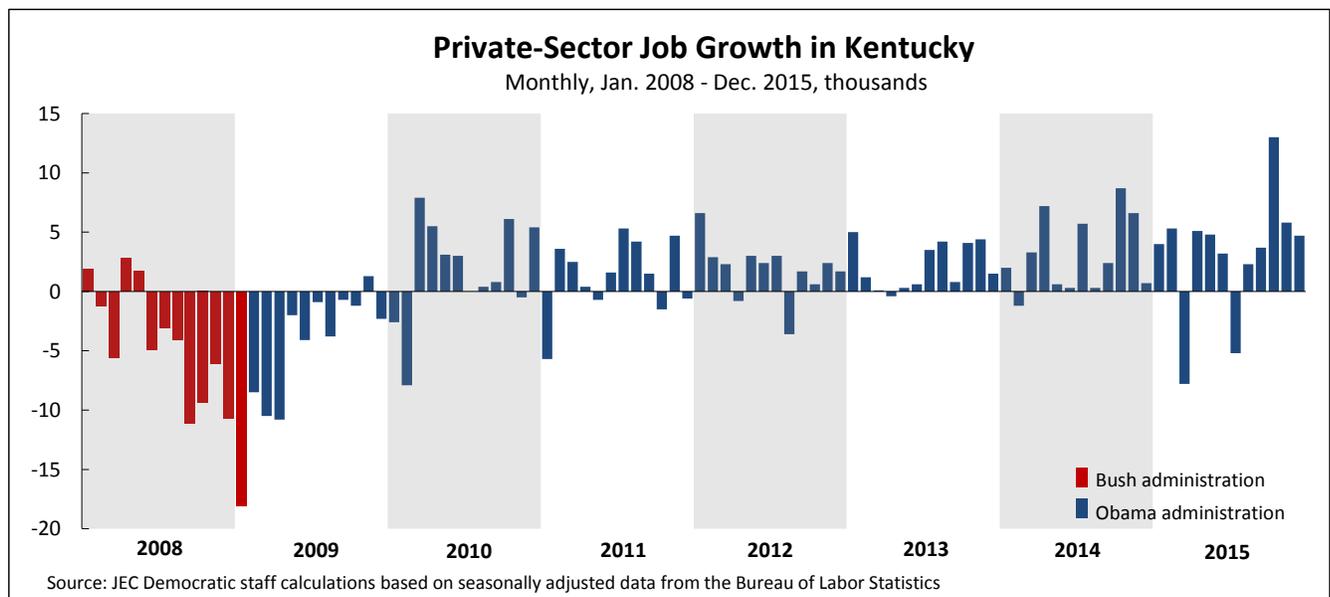


2015 YEAR IN REVIEW: KENTUCKY

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through December 2015**
Last updated on January 26th; January 2016 data will be released on March 14th*

JOBS

- In 2015, private-sector employment in Kentucky grew by 38,900 jobs, an average of 3,240 jobs per month. This represents an improvement over the 3,050 jobs per month added in 2014. In December, Kentucky businesses added 4,700 jobs.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms in 2015 were: construction at 6.2 percent (4,600 jobs), financial activities at 5.4 percent (4,900 jobs) and education and health services at 3.7 percent (9,700 jobs).
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Kentucky businesses have added 170,000 jobs (an increase of 11.9 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.1 percent over this time.



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The Kentucky unemployment rate fell by 0.2 percentage point in 2015 and was 5.3 percent in December. The rate is 5.6 percentage points below its recent peak of 10.9 percent in June 2009.
- Unemployment in Kentucky was 0.3 percentage point above the national rate of 5.0 percent in December. The rate was up 0.3 percentage point from November.
- There were 104,300 state residents unemployed in December, down 3,400 from one year prior.

EARNINGS

- Adjusting for inflation, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Kentucky fell by 1.5 percent in 2015. Nationally, these earnings increased by 1.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted).
- In December, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers were \$20.96. The average workweek was 35.8 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$750.37.

STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Kentucky | United States |
|--|----------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| Private-Sector Jobs Added | In 2015 | 38,900 | 2.6 million |
| | Since Feb. 2010 | 170,000 | 14.1 million |
| Unemployment Rate | December 2015 | 5.3% | 5.0% |
| | December 2014 | 5.5% | 5.6% |
| | 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 | 2014 | 4.6% | 5.3% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2014 | 10.8% | 7.2% |
| Percentage Without Health Insurance | 2014 | 8.5% | 11.7% |
| | 2013 | 14.3% | 14.5% |

Note: full 2015 data are not yet available for many indicators on this page; they will be included in future reports

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Kentucky grew by 1.2 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Kentucky GDP growth has averaged 1.9 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.8 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Kentucky increased by 3.9 percent from the third quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2015. They are up 12.8 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In November 2015, builders in Kentucky broke ground on 12,670 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 9,958 units. That marks an increase of 9.6 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Kentucky, goods exports totaled \$2.3 billion in November and \$27.4 billion over the past year, up 9.6 percent from the 12 months ending in November 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 50.7 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

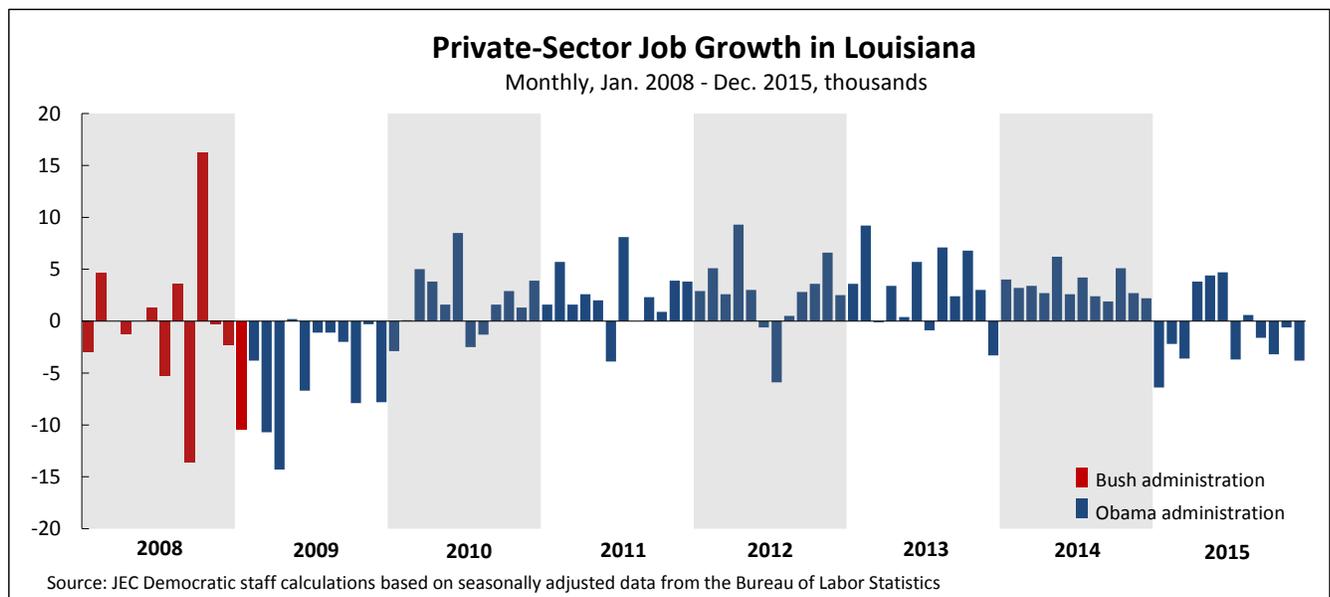


2015 YEAR IN REVIEW: LOUISIANA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through December 2015**
Last updated on January 26th; January 2016 data will be released on March 14th*

JOBS

- In 2015, private-sector employment in Louisiana fell by 11,600 jobs, an average of 970 jobs per month. This represents a slowdown in job growth from the 3,380 jobs per month added in 2014. In December, Louisiana businesses shed 3,800 jobs.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms in 2015 were: construction at 4.2 percent (6,000 jobs), education and health services at 3.4 percent (10,100 jobs) and professional and business services at 1.3 percent (2,800 jobs).
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Louisiana businesses have added 152,100 jobs (an increase of 10.1 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.1 percent over this time.



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The Louisiana unemployment rate fell by 1.1 percentage points in 2015 and was 6.1 percent in December. The rate is 2.2 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.3 percent in December 2010.
- Unemployment in Louisiana was 1.1 percentage points above the national rate of 5.0 percent in December. The rate was down 0.2 percentage point from November.
- There were 129,800 state residents unemployed in December, down 29,500 from one year prior.

EARNINGS

- Adjusting for inflation, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Louisiana rose by 1.8 percent in 2015. Nationally, these earnings increased by 1.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted).
- In December, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers were \$22.50. The average workweek was 35.8 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$805.50.

STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Louisiana | United States |
|--|----------------------|-----------|---------------|
| Private-Sector Jobs Added | In 2015 | -11,600 | 2.6 million |
| | Since Feb. 2010 | 152,100 | 14.1 million |
| Unemployment Rate | December 2015 | 6.1% | 5.0% |
| | December 2014 | 7.2% | 5.6% |
| | 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 | 2014 | 3.1% | 5.3% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2014 | 6.0% | 7.2% |
| Percentage Without Health Insurance | 2014 | 14.8% | 11.7% |
| | 2013 | 16.6% | 14.5% |

Note: full 2015 data are not yet available for many indicators on this page; they will be included in future reports

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Louisiana grew by 1.5 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Louisiana GDP growth has averaged 0.3 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.8 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Louisiana increased by 4.4 percent from the third quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2015. They are up 16.2 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In November 2015, builders in Louisiana broke ground on 13,720 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 14,606 units. That marks a decrease of 1.3 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Louisiana, goods exports totaled \$4.5 billion in November and \$49.3 billion over the past year, down 18.8 percent from the 12 months ending in November 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 46.1 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

** A list of sources used to compile the 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

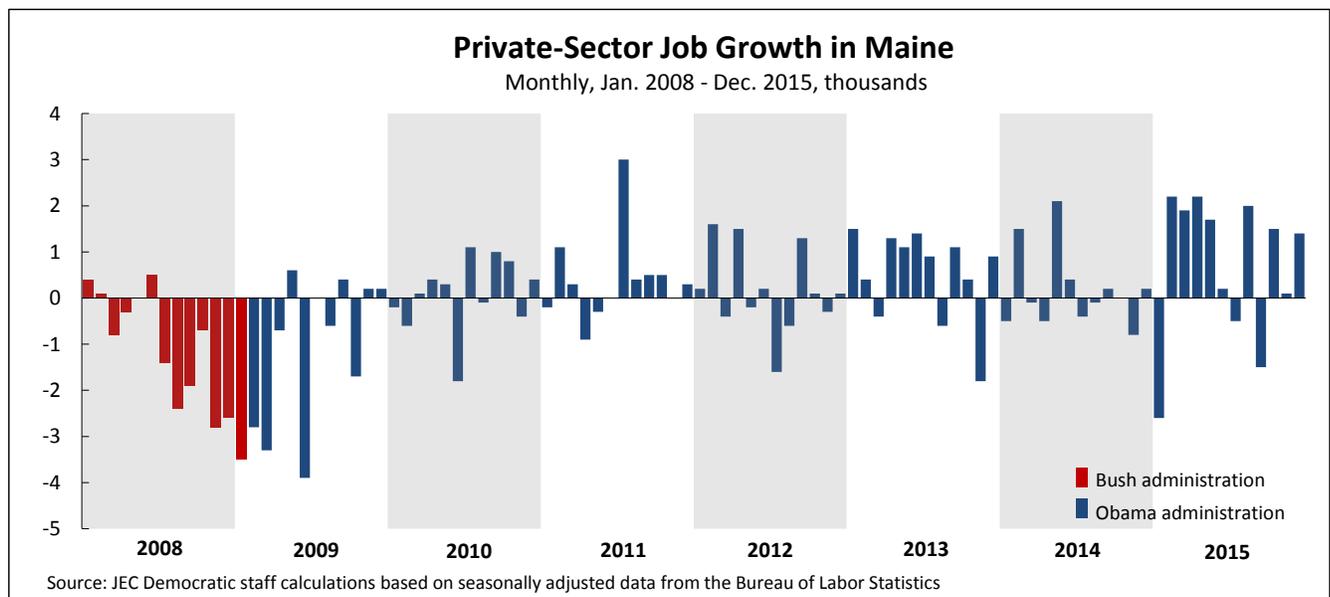


2015 YEAR IN REVIEW: MAINE

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through December 2015**
Last updated on January 26th; January 2016 data will be released on March 14th*

JOBS

- In 2015, private-sector employment in Maine grew by 8,600 jobs, an average of 720 jobs per month. This represents an improvement over the 170 jobs per month added in 2014. In December, Maine businesses added 1,400 jobs.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms in 2015 were: professional and business services at 4.7 percent (3,000 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 4.7 percent (2,900 jobs) and mining and logging at 4.2 percent (100 jobs).
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Maine businesses have added 25,200 jobs (an increase of 5.2 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.1 percent over this time.



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The Maine unemployment rate fell by 1.5 percentage points in 2015 and was 4.0 percent in December. The rate is 4.3 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.3 percent in July 2009.
- Unemployment in Maine was 1.0 percentage point below the national rate of 5.0 percent in December. The rate was down 0.1 percentage point from November.
- There were 26,800 state residents unemployed in December, down 11,200 from one year prior.

EARNINGS

- Adjusting for inflation, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Maine rose by 1.5 percent in 2015. Nationally, these earnings increased by 1.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted).
- In December, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers were \$22.22. The average workweek was 34.2 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$759.92.

STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Maine | United States |
|--|----------------------|--------------|----------------------|
| Private-Sector Jobs Added | In 2015 | 8,600 | 2.6 million |
| | Since Feb. 2010 | 25,200 | 14.1 million |
| Unemployment Rate | December 2015 | 4.0% | 5.0% |
| | December 2014 | 5.5% | 5.6% |
| | 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 | 2014 | 5.0% | 5.3% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2014 | 7.2% | 7.2% |
| Percentage Without Health Insurance | 2014 | 10.1% | 11.7% |
| | 2013 | 11.2% | 14.5% |

Note: full 2015 data are not yet available for many indicators on this page; they will be included in future reports

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ❑ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Maine fell by 0.1 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- ❑ Since 2009, annual Maine GDP growth has averaged -0.2 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.8 percent.

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Maine increased by 1.8 percent from the third quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2015. They are up 10.4 percent since their recent low in the third quarter of 2012.
- ❑ In November 2015, builders in Maine broke ground on 3,230 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 3,320 units. That marks an increase of 8.4 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Maine, goods exports totaled \$257 million in November and \$2.7 billion over the past year, up 8.6 percent from the 12 months ending in November 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 13.9 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

** A list of sources used to compile the 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>



2015 YEAR IN REVIEW: MARYLAND

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through December 2015**
Last updated on January 26th; January 2016 data will be released on March 14th*

JOBS

- In 2015, private-sector employment in Maryland grew by 48,000 jobs, an average of 4,000 jobs per month. This represents an improvement over the 2,970 jobs per month added in 2014. In December, Maryland businesses added 10,600 jobs.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms in 2015 were: logging, mining and construction at 4.1 percent (6,300 jobs), education and health services at 3.0 percent (13,000 jobs) and professional and business services at 2.6 percent (11,200 jobs).
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Maryland businesses have added 210,200 jobs (an increase of 10.7 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.1 percent over this time.



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The Maryland unemployment rate fell by 0.4 percentage point in 2015 and was 5.1 percent in December. The rate is 2.7 percentage points below its recent peak of 7.8 percent in February 2010.
- Unemployment in Maryland was 0.1 percentage point above the national rate of 5.0 percent in December. The rate was down 0.1 percentage point from November.
- There were 162,100 state residents unemployed in December, down 8,900 from one year prior.

EARNINGS

- Adjusting for inflation, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Maryland fell by 1.4 percent in 2015. Nationally, these earnings increased by 1.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted).
- In December, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers were \$27.25. The average workweek was 34.3 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$934.68.

STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Maryland | United States |
|--|----------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| Private-Sector Jobs Added | In 2015 | 48,000 | 2.6 million |
| | Since Feb. 2010 | 210,200 | 14.1 million |
| Unemployment Rate | December 2015 | 5.1% | 5.0% |
| | December 2014 | 5.5% | 5.6% |
| | 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 | 2014 | 8.5% | 5.3% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2014 | 11.9% | 7.2% |
| Percentage Without Health Insurance | 2014 | 7.9% | 11.7% |
| | 2013 | 10.2% | 14.5% |

Note: full 2015 data are not yet available for many indicators on this page; they will be included in future reports

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Maryland grew by 1.2 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Maryland GDP growth has averaged 1.1 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.8 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Maryland increased by 3.1 percent from the third quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2015. They are up 15.3 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2012.
- In November 2015, builders in Maryland broke ground on 15,810 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 15,626 units. That marks a decrease of 5.6 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Maryland, goods exports totaled \$884 million in November and \$9.9 billion over the past year, down 11.5 percent from the 12 months ending in November 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 3.7 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 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/>

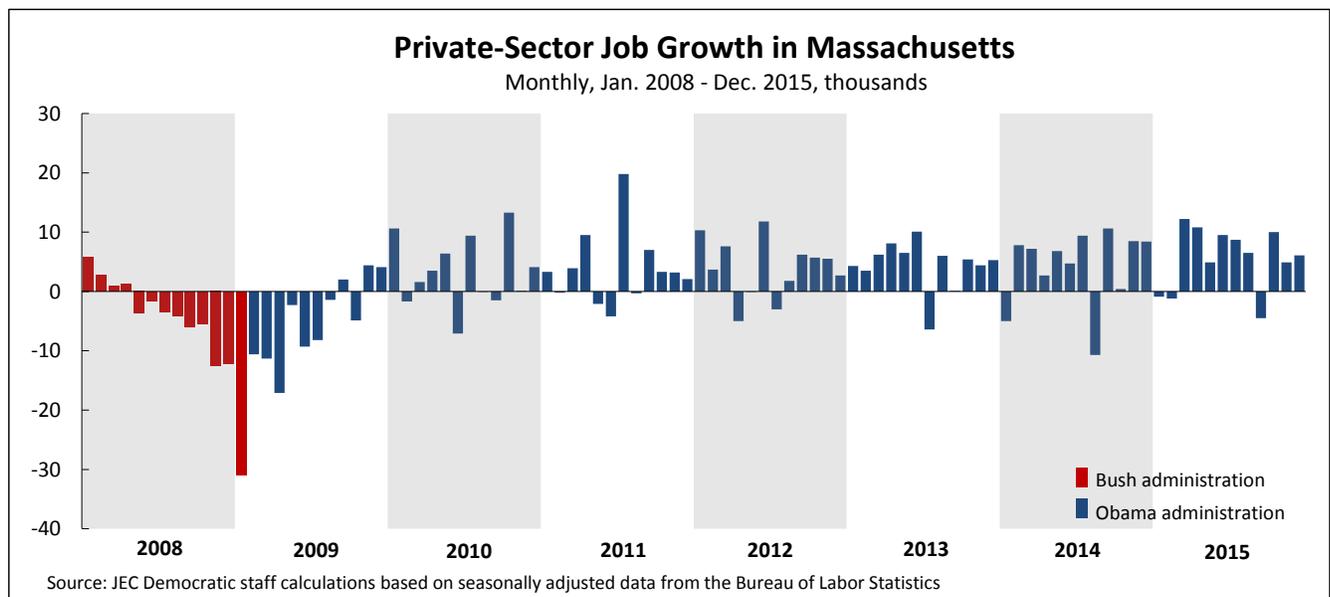


2015 YEAR IN REVIEW: MASSACHUSETTS

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through December 2015**
Last updated on January 26th; January 2016 data will be released on March 14th*

JOBS

- In 2015, private-sector employment in Massachusetts grew by 67,000 jobs, an average of 5,580 jobs per month. This represents an improvement over the 4,230 jobs per month added in 2014. In December, Massachusetts businesses added 6,100 jobs.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms in 2015 were: construction at 7.4 percent (9,500 jobs), professional and business services at 4.4 percent (23,000 jobs) and education and health services at 3.0 percent (22,400 jobs).
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Massachusetts businesses have added 293,500 jobs (an increase of 10.6 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.1 percent over this time.



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The Massachusetts unemployment rate fell by 0.6 percentage point in 2015 and was 4.7 percent in December. The rate is 4.1 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.8 percent in January 2010.
- Unemployment in Massachusetts was 0.3 percentage point below the national rate of 5.0 percent in December. The rate held constant from November.
- There were 168,500 state residents unemployed in December, down 22,900 from one year prior.

EARNINGS

- Adjusting for inflation, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Massachusetts rose by 3.0 percent in 2015. Nationally, these earnings increased by 1.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted).
- In December, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers were \$30.90. The average workweek was 33.7 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$1,041.33.

STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Massachusetts | United States |
|--|----------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Private-Sector Jobs Added | In 2015 | 67,000 | 2.6 million |
| | Since Feb. 2010 | 293,500 | 14.1 million |
| Unemployment Rate | December 2015 | 4.7% | 5.0% |
| | December 2014 | 5.3% | 5.6% |
| | 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 | 2014 | 4.7% | 5.3% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2014 | 11.9% | 7.2% |
| Percentage Without Health Insurance | 2014 | 3.3% | 11.7% |
| | 2013 | 3.7% | 14.5% |

Note: full 2015 data are not yet available for many indicators on this page; they will be included in future reports

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Massachusetts grew by 2.1 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Massachusetts GDP growth has averaged 1.9 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.8 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Massachusetts increased by 3.2 percent from the third quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2015. They are up 16.5 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2012.
- In November 2015, builders in Massachusetts broke ground on 19,160 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 15,712 units. That marks an increase of 17.2 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Massachusetts, goods exports totaled \$2.0 billion in November and \$24.5 billion over the past year, down 2.0 percent from the 12 months ending in November 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 0.9 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

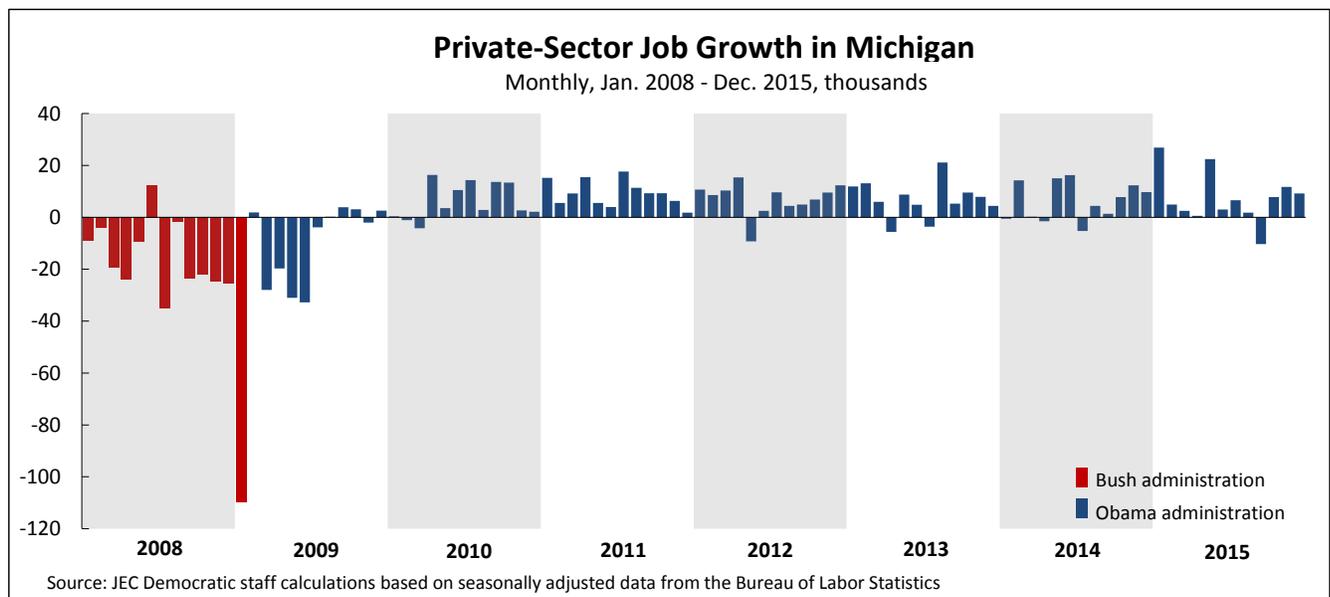


2015 YEAR IN REVIEW: MICHIGAN

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through December 2015**
Last updated on January 26th; January 2016 data will be released on March 14th*

JOBS

- In 2015, private-sector employment in Michigan grew by 87,100 jobs, an average of 7,260 jobs per month. This represents an improvement over the 6,150 jobs per month added in 2014. In December, Michigan businesses added 9,200 jobs.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms in 2015 were: construction at 7.6 percent (11,000 jobs), financial activities at 3.3 percent (6,800 jobs) and manufacturing at 3.2 percent (18,600 jobs).
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Michigan businesses have added 515,800 jobs (an increase of 16.2 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.1 percent over this time.



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The Michigan unemployment rate fell by 1.3 percentage points in 2015 and was 5.1 percent in December. The rate is 9.8 percentage points below its recent peak of 14.9 percent in June 2009.
- Unemployment in Michigan was 0.1 percentage point above the national rate of 5.0 percent in December. The rate held constant from November.
- There were 246,000 state residents unemployed in December, down 59,600 from one year prior.

EARNINGS

- Adjusting for inflation, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Michigan rose by 1.8 percent in 2015. Nationally, these earnings increased by 1.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted).
- In December, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers were \$24.26. The average workweek was 34.2 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$829.69.

STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Michigan | United States |
|--|----------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| Private-Sector Jobs Added | In 2015 | 87,100 | 2.6 million |
| | Since Feb. 2010 | 515,800 | 14.1 million |
| Unemployment Rate | December 2015 | 5.1% | 5.0% |
| | December 2014 | 6.4% | 5.6% |
| | 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 | 2014 | 6.3% | 5.3% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2014 | 6.8% | 7.2% |
| Percentage Without Health Insurance | 2014 | 8.5% | 11.7% |
| | 2013 | 11.0% | 14.5% |

Note: full 2015 data are not yet available for many indicators on this page; they will be included in future reports

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Michigan grew by 1.6 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Michigan GDP growth has averaged 2.5 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.8 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Michigan increased by 5.9 percent from the third quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2015. They are up 35.3 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In November 2015, builders in Michigan broke ground on 23,150 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 17,953 units. That marks an increase of 16.3 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Michigan, goods exports totaled \$4.4 billion in November and \$51.8 billion over the past year, up 1.4 percent from the 12 months ending in November 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 54.3 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 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/>

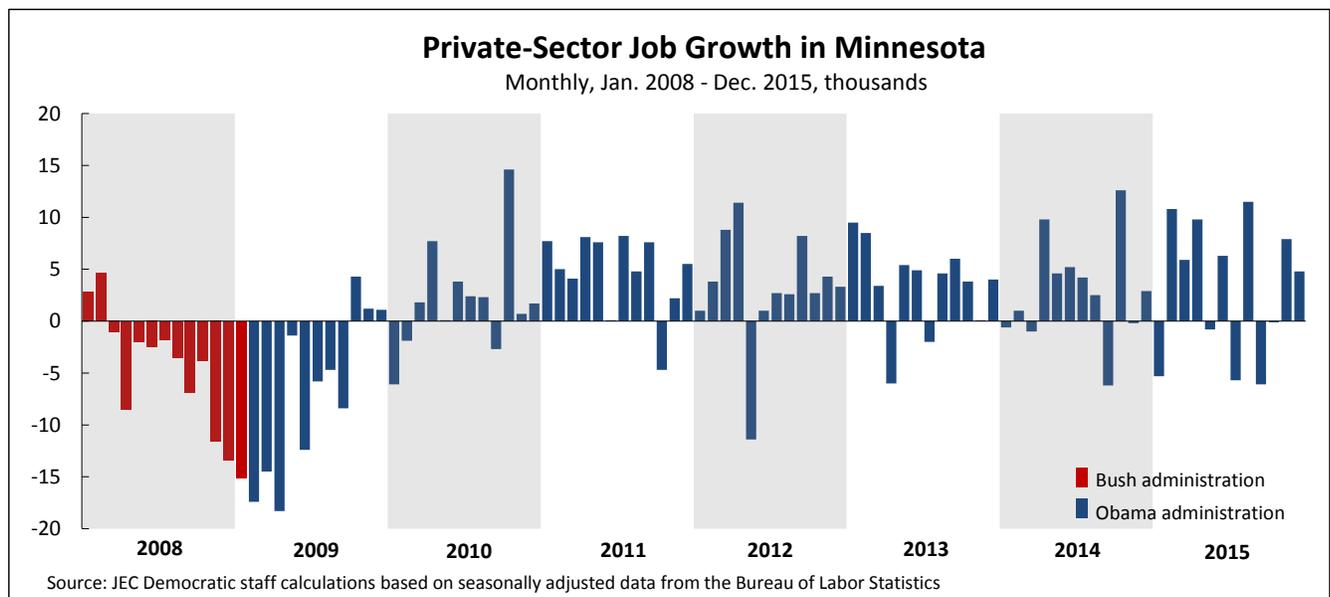


2015 YEAR IN REVIEW: MINNESOTA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through December 2015**
Last updated on January 26th; January 2016 data will be released on March 14th*

JOBS

- In 2015, private-sector employment in Minnesota grew by 39,000 jobs, an average of 3,250 jobs per month. This represents an improvement over the 2,900 jobs per month added in 2014. In December, Minnesota businesses added 4,800 jobs.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms in 2015 were: leisure and hospitality at 4.4 percent (11,300 jobs), professional and business services at 3.0 percent (10,800 jobs) and education and health services at 2.5 percent (12,600 jobs).
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Minnesota businesses have added 243,000 jobs (an increase of 11.0 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.1 percent over this time.



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The Minnesota unemployment rate fell by 0.2 percentage point in 2015 and was 3.5 percent in December. The rate is 4.6 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.1 percent in June 2009.
- Unemployment in Minnesota was 1.5 percentage points below the national rate of 5.0 percent in December. The rate was down 0.1 percentage point from November.
- There were 107,500 state residents unemployed in December, down 2,300 from one year prior.

EARNINGS

- Adjusting for inflation, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Minnesota rose by 1.9 percent in 2015. Nationally, these earnings increased by 1.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted).
- In December, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers were \$26.49. The average workweek was 33.7 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$892.71.

STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Minnesota | United States |
|--|----------------------|-----------|---------------|
| Private-Sector Jobs Added | In 2015 | 39,000 | 2.6 million |
| | Since Feb. 2010 | 243,000 | 14.1 million |
| Unemployment Rate | December 2015 | 3.5% | 5.0% |
| | December 2014 | 3.7% | 5.6% |
| | 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 | 2014 | 4.9% | 5.3% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2014 | 11.1% | 7.2% |
| Percentage Without Health Insurance | 2014 | 5.9% | 11.7% |
| | 2013 | 8.2% | 14.5% |

Note: full 2015 data are not yet available for many indicators on this page; they will be included in future reports

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

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

HOUSING

- Home prices in Minnesota increased by 5.0 percent from the third quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2015. They are up 23.9 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In November 2015, builders in Minnesota broke ground on 17,400 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 18,825 units. That marks an increase of 17.0 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Minnesota, goods exports totaled \$1.6 billion in November and \$19.6 billion over the past year, up 0.3 percent from the 12 months ending in November 2014 (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/>

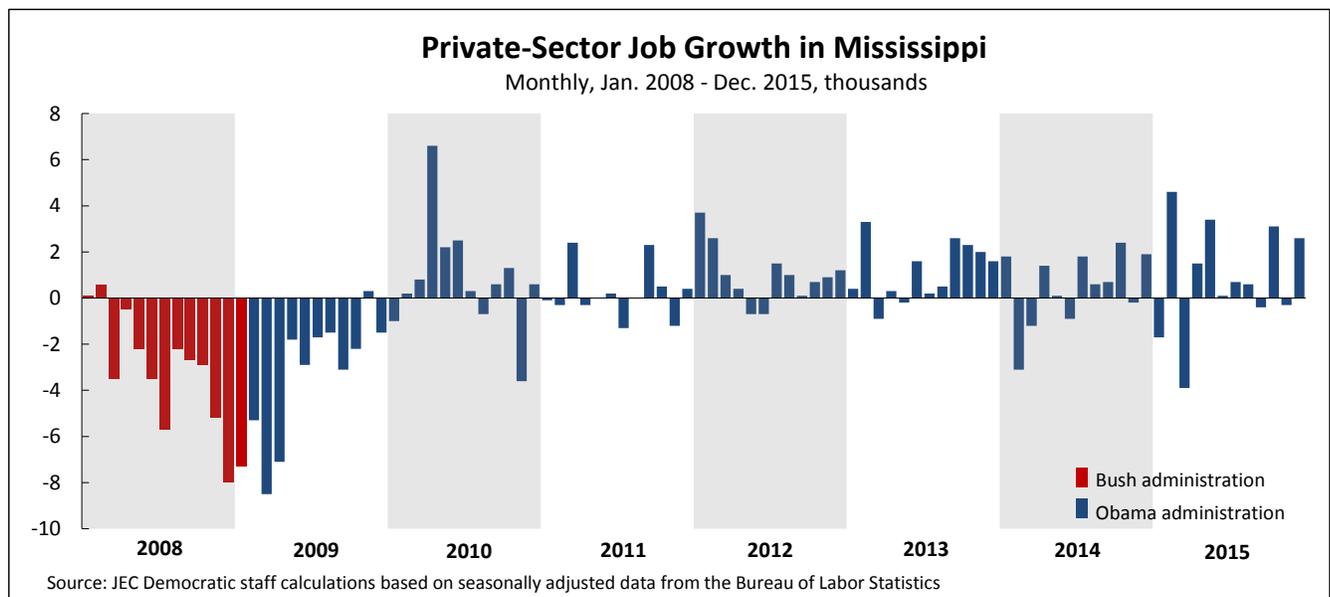


2015 YEAR IN REVIEW: MISSISSIPPI

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through December 2015**
Last updated on January 26th; January 2016 data will be released on March 14th*

JOBS

- In 2015, private-sector employment in Mississippi grew by 10,300 jobs, an average of 860 jobs per month. This represents an improvement over the 440 jobs per month added in 2014. In December, Mississippi businesses added 2,600 jobs.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms in 2015 were: construction at 3.3 percent (1,500 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 2.9 percent (3,700 jobs) and manufacturing at 1.9 percent (2,600 jobs).
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Mississippi businesses have added 54,200 jobs (an increase of 6.5 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.1 percent over this time.



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The Mississippi unemployment rate fell by 0.8 percentage point in 2015 and was 6.4 percent in December. The rate is 4.4 percentage points below its recent peak of 10.8 percent in March 2010.
- Unemployment in Mississippi was 1.4 percentage points above the national rate of 5.0 percent in December. The rate was up 0.4 percentage point from November.
- There were 82,700 state residents unemployed in December, down 5,000 from one year prior.

EARNINGS

- Adjusting for inflation, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Mississippi rose by 2.8 percent in 2015. Nationally, these earnings increased by 1.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted).
- In December, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers were \$19.90. The average workweek was 34.6 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$688.54.

STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Mississippi | United States |
|--|----------------------|-------------|---------------|
| Private-Sector Jobs Added | In 2015 | 10,300 | 2.6 million |
| | Since Feb. 2010 | 54,200 | 14.1 million |
| Unemployment Rate | December 2015 | 6.4% | 5.0% |
| | December 2014 | 7.2% | 5.6% |
| | 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 | 2014 | 3.9% | 5.3% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2014 | 6.0% | 7.2% |
| Percentage Without Health Insurance | 2014 | 14.5% | 11.7% |
| | 2013 | 17.1% | 14.5% |

Note: full 2015 data are not yet available for many indicators on this page; they will be included in future reports

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Mississippi increased slightly (by less than 0.1 percent) in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Mississippi GDP growth has averaged 0.5 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.8 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Mississippi increased by 3.1 percent from the third quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2015. They are up 10.2 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- In November 2015, builders in Mississippi broke ground on 6,390 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 6,686 units. That marks an increase of 21.2 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Mississippi, goods exports totaled \$870 million in November and \$10.6 billion over the past year, up 0.8 percent from the 12 months ending in November 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 62.6 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 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/>

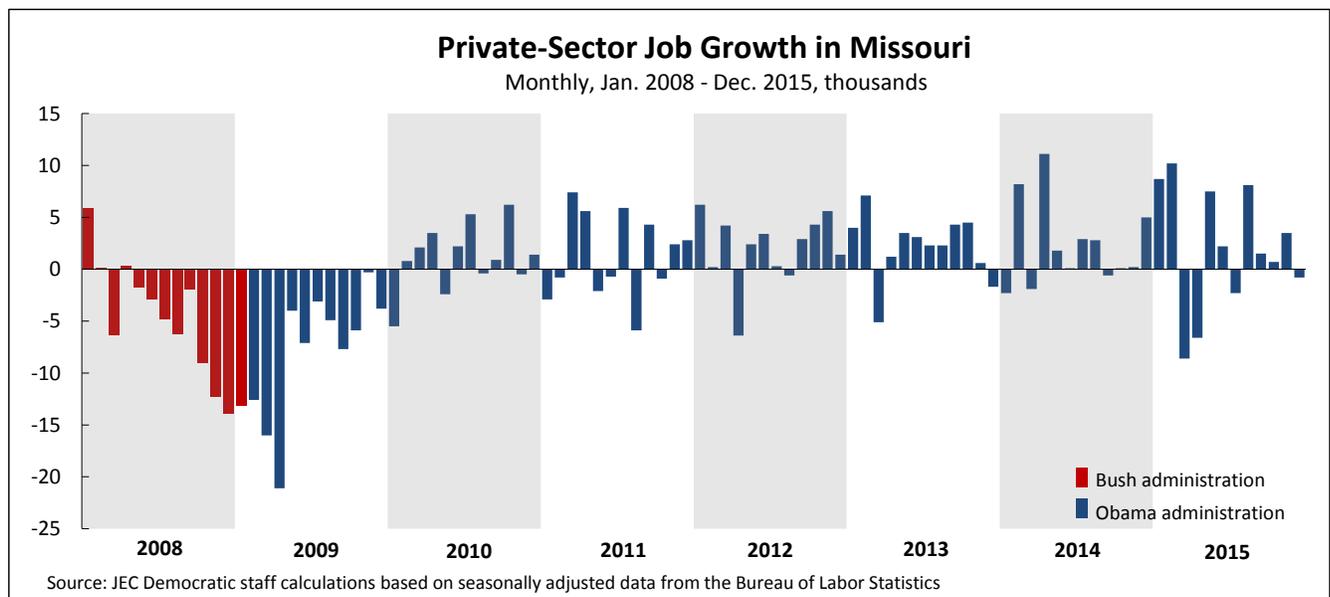


2015 YEAR IN REVIEW: MISSOURI

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through December 2015**
Last updated on January 26th; January 2016 data will be released on March 14th*

JOBS

- In 2015, private-sector employment in Missouri grew by 24,100 jobs, an average of 2,010 jobs per month. This represents a slowdown in job growth from the 2,280 jobs per month added in 2014. In December, Missouri businesses shed 800 jobs.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms in 2015 were: construction at 5.6 percent (6,200 jobs), education and health services at 3.1 percent (13,300 jobs) and other services at 1.7 percent (1,900 jobs).
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Missouri businesses have added 134,900 jobs (an increase of 6.1 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.1 percent over this time.



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The Missouri unemployment rate fell by 1.0 percentage point in 2015 and was 4.4 percent in December. The rate is 5.4 percentage points below its recent peak of 9.8 percent in February 2010.
- Unemployment in Missouri was 0.6 percentage point below the national rate of 5.0 percent in December. The rate was down 0.3 percentage point from November.
- There were 138,800 state residents unemployed in December, down 28,100 from one year prior.

EARNINGS

- Adjusting for inflation, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Missouri rose by 0.3 percent in 2015. Nationally, these earnings increased by 1.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted).
- In December, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers were \$22.13. The average workweek was 33.8 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$747.99.

STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Missouri | United States |
|--|----------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| Private-Sector Jobs Added | In 2015 | 24,100 | 2.6 million |
| | Since Feb. 2010 | 134,900 | 14.1 million |
| Unemployment Rate | December 2015 | 4.4% | 5.0% |
| | December 2014 | 5.4% | 5.6% |
| | 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 | 2014 | 5.7% | 5.3% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2014 | 2.2% | 7.2% |
| Percentage Without Health Insurance | 2014 | 11.7% | 11.7% |
| | 2013 | 13.0% | 14.5% |

Note: full 2015 data are not yet available for many indicators on this page; they will be included in future reports

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Missouri grew by 0.6 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Missouri GDP growth has averaged 0.4 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.8 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Missouri increased by 4.9 percent from the third quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2015. They are up 16.8 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In November 2015, builders in Missouri broke ground on 18,680 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 14,697 units. That marks an increase of 0.1 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Missouri, goods exports totaled \$1.3 billion in November and \$13.4 billion over the past year, up 4.3 percent from the 12 months ending in November 2014 (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 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/>

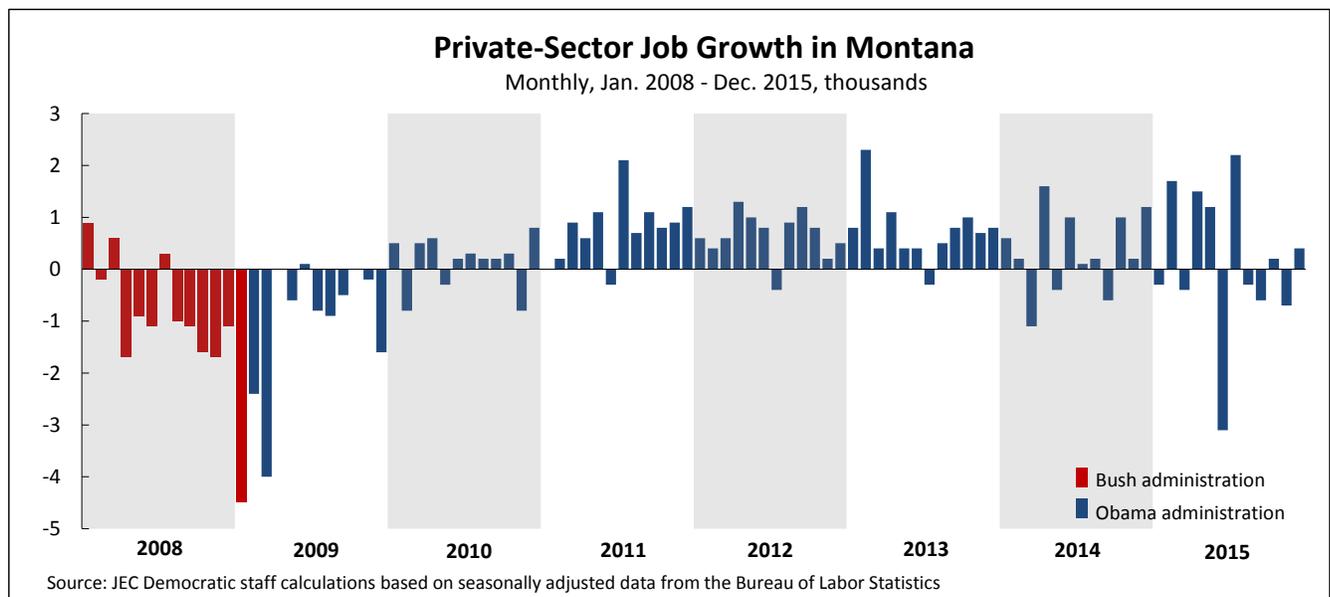


2015 YEAR IN REVIEW: MONTANA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through December 2015**
Last updated on January 26th; January 2016 data will be released on March 14th*

JOBS

- In 2015, private-sector employment in Montana grew by 1,800 jobs, an average of 150 jobs per month. This represents a slowdown in job growth from the 330 jobs per month added in 2014. In December, Montana businesses added 400 jobs.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms in 2015 were: other services at 6.3 percent (1,100 jobs), financial activities at 3.9 percent (1,000 jobs) and education and health services at 2.0 percent (1,400 jobs).
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Montana businesses have added 33,900 jobs (an increase of 10.1 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.1 percent over this time.



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The Montana unemployment rate fell by 0.5 percentage point in 2015 and was 4.0 percent in December. The rate is 3.4 percentage points below its recent peak of 7.4 percent in April 2010.
- Unemployment in Montana was 1.0 percentage point below the national rate of 5.0 percent in December. The rate was down 0.1 percentage point from November.
- There were 21,100 state residents unemployed in December, down 2,300 from one year prior.

EARNINGS

- Adjusting for inflation, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Montana rose by 2.8 percent in 2015. Nationally, these earnings increased by 1.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted).
- In December, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers were \$22.52. The average workweek was 32.4 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$729.65.

STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Montana | United States |
|--|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| Private-Sector Jobs Added | In 2015 | 1,800 | 2.6 million |
| | Since Feb. 2010 | 33,900 | 14.1 million |
| Unemployment Rate | December 2015 | 4.0% | 5.0% |
| | December 2014 | 4.5% | 5.6% |
| | 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 | 2014 | 5.8% | 5.3% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2014 | 3.8% | 7.2% |
| Percentage Without Health Insurance | 2014 | 14.2% | 11.7% |
| | 2013 | 16.5% | 14.5% |

Note: full 2015 data are not yet available for many indicators on this page; they will be included in future reports

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Montana grew by 2.0 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Montana GDP growth has averaged 2.2 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.8 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Montana increased by 4.2 percent from the third quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2015. They are up 22.9 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- In November 2015, builders in Montana broke ground on 2,580 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 3,680 units. That marks an increase of 25.6 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Montana, goods exports totaled \$101 million in November and \$1.4 billion over the past year, down 1.7 percent from the 12 months ending in November 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 28.2 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

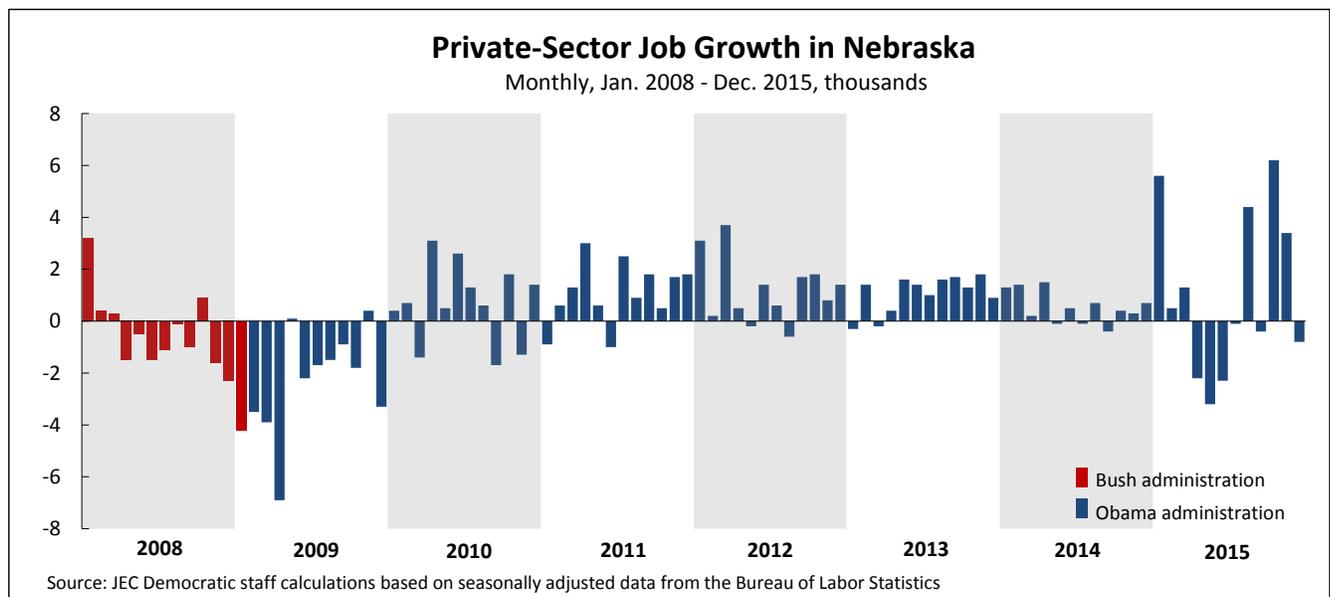


2015 YEAR IN REVIEW: NEBRASKA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through December 2015**
Last updated on January 26th; January 2016 data will be released on March 14th*

JOBS

- In 2015, private-sector employment in Nebraska grew by 12,400 jobs, an average of 1,030 jobs per month. This represents an improvement over the 530 jobs per month added in 2014. In December, Nebraska businesses shed 800 jobs.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms in 2015 were: other services at 5.4 percent (2,000 jobs), education and health services at 4.6 percent (6,900 jobs) and financial activities at 3.6 percent (2,600 jobs).
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Nebraska businesses have added 65,500 jobs (an increase of 8.5 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.1 percent over this time.



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The Nebraska unemployment rate fell by 0.2 percentage point in 2015 and was 2.9 percent in December. The rate is 1.9 percentage points below its recent peak of 4.8 percent in March 2010.
- Unemployment in Nebraska was 2.1 percentage points below the national rate of 5.0 percent in December. The rate held constant from November.
- There were 29,700 state residents unemployed in December, down 1,400 from one year prior.

EARNINGS

- Adjusting for inflation, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Nebraska rose by 3.7 percent in 2015. Nationally, these earnings increased by 1.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted).
- In December, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers were \$22.70. The average workweek was 33.9 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$769.53.

STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Nebraska | United States |
|--|----------------------|----------|---------------|
| Private-Sector Jobs Added | In 2015 | 12,400 | 2.6 million |
| | Since Feb. 2010 | 65,500 | 14.1 million |
| Unemployment Rate | December 2015 | 2.9% | 5.0% |
| | December 2014 | 3.1% | 5.6% |
| | 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 | 2014 | 4.1% | 5.3% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2014 | 5.2% | 7.2% |
| Percentage Without Health Insurance | 2014 | 9.7% | 11.7% |
| | 2013 | 11.3% | 14.5% |

Note: full 2015 data are not yet available for many indicators on this page; they will be included in future reports

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Nebraska grew by 2.3 percent in 2014, above the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Nebraska GDP growth has averaged 2.6 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.8 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Nebraska increased by 5.4 percent from the third quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2015. They are up 20.8 percent since their recent low in the fourth quarter of 2010.
- In November 2015, builders in Nebraska broke ground on 8,150 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 6,540 units. That marks a decrease of 15.9 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Nebraska, goods exports totaled \$532 million in November and \$6.5 billion over the past year, down 9.2 percent from the 12 months ending in November 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 29.6 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

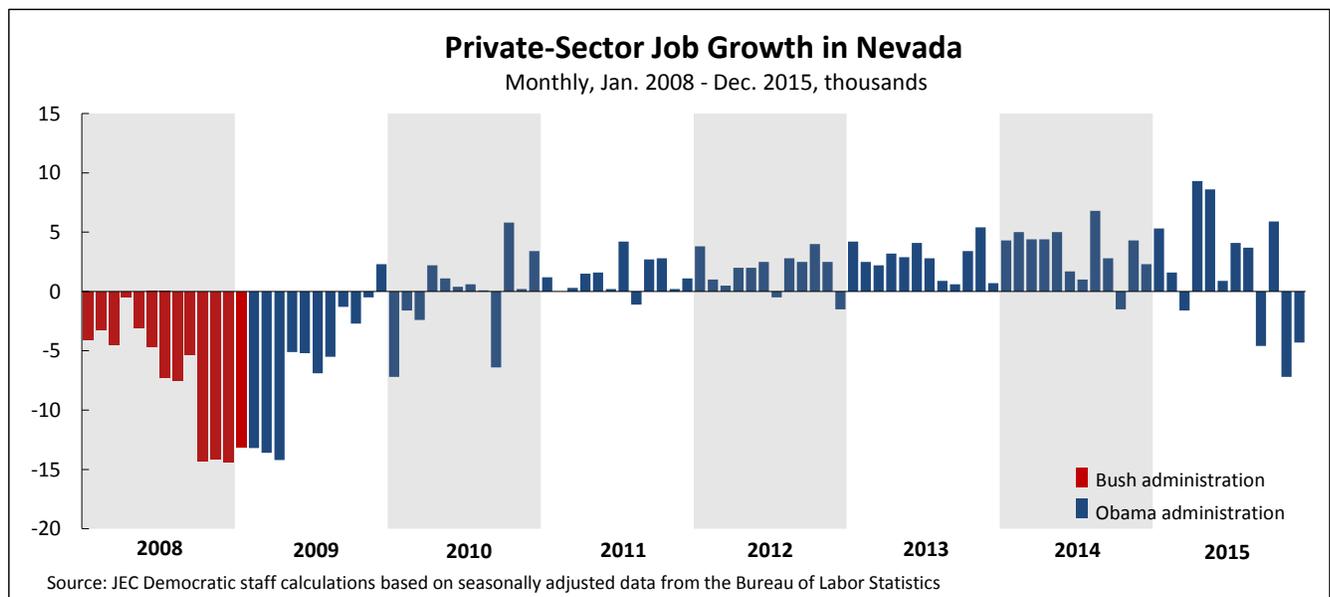


2015 YEAR IN REVIEW: NEVADA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through December 2015**
Last updated on January 26th; January 2016 data will be released on March 14th*

JOBS

- In 2015, private-sector employment in Nevada grew by 21,700 jobs, an average of 1,810 jobs per month. This represents a slowdown in job growth from the 3,380 jobs per month added in 2014. In December, Nevada businesses shed 4,300 jobs.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms in 2015 were: construction at 8.6 percent (5,500 jobs), other services at 7.0 percent (2,400 jobs) and education and health services at 4.6 percent (5,500 jobs).
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Nevada businesses have added 136,400 jobs (an increase of 14.2 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.1 percent over this time.



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The Nevada unemployment rate fell by 0.6 percentage point in 2015 and was 6.4 percent in December. The rate is 7.3 percentage points below its recent peak of 13.7 percent in November 2010.
- Unemployment in Nevada was 1.4 percentage points above the national rate of 5.0 percent in December. The rate was down 0.1 percentage point from November.
- There were 91,800 state residents unemployed in December, down 6,700 from one year prior.

EARNINGS

- Adjusting for inflation, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Nevada rose by 2.3 percent in 2015. Nationally, these earnings increased by 1.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted).
- In December, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers were \$22.06. The average workweek was 33.4 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$736.80.

STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Nevada | United States |
|--|----------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| Private-Sector Jobs Added | In 2015 | 21,700 | 2.6 million |
| | Since Feb. 2010 | 136,400 | 14.1 million |
| Unemployment Rate | December 2015 | 6.4% | 5.0% |
| | December 2014 | 7.0% | 5.6% |
| | 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 | 2014 | 7.1% | 5.3% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2014 | 6.8% | 7.2% |
| Percentage Without Health Insurance | 2014 | 15.2% | 11.7% |
| | 2013 | 20.7% | 14.5% |

Note: full 2015 data are not yet available for many indicators on this page; they will be included in future reports

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Nevada grew by 3.3 percent in 2014, above the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Nevada GDP growth has averaged 0.8 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.8 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Nevada increased by 12.4 percent from the third quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2015. They are up 74.5 percent since their recent low in the fourth quarter of 2011.
- In November 2015, builders in Nevada broke ground on 13,200 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 13,159 units. That marks an increase of 6.2 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Nevada, goods exports totaled \$678 million in November and \$8.3 billion over the past year, up 15.7 percent from the 12 months ending in November 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 41.5 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

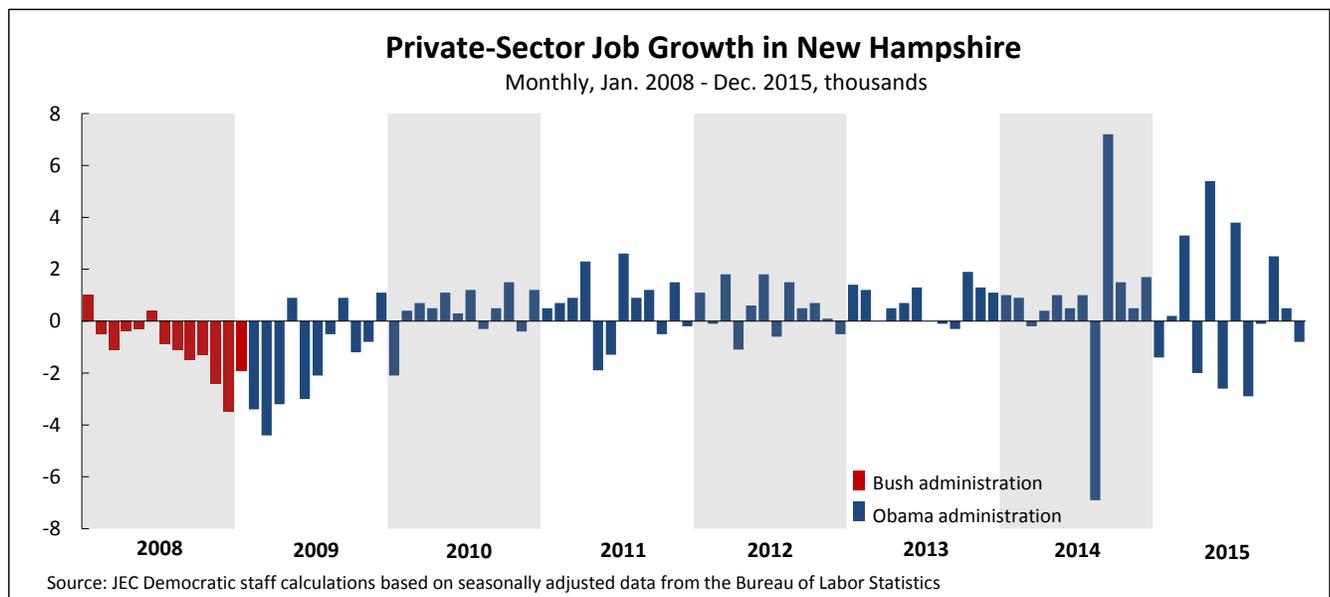


2015 YEAR IN REVIEW: NEW HAMPSHIRE

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through December 2015**
Last updated on January 26th; January 2016 data will be released on March 14th*

JOBS

- In 2015, private-sector employment in New Hampshire grew by 5,900 jobs, an average of 490 jobs per month. This represents a slowdown in job growth from the 720 jobs per month added in 2014. In December, New Hampshire businesses shed 800 jobs.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms in 2015 were: information services at 6.8 percent (800 jobs), financial activities at 1.9 percent (700 jobs) and other services at 1.9 percent (500 jobs).
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, New Hampshire businesses have added 42,300 jobs (an increase of 8.0 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.1 percent over this time.



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The New Hampshire unemployment rate fell by 0.9 percentage point in 2015 and was 3.1 percent in December. The rate is 3.5 percentage points below its recent peak of 6.6 percent in July 2009.
- Unemployment in New Hampshire was 1.9 percentage points below the national rate of 5.0 percent in December. The rate was down 0.1 percentage point from November.
- There were 23,100 state residents unemployed in December, down 6,500 from one year prior.

EARNINGS

- Adjusting for inflation, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in New Hampshire rose by 2.7 percent in 2015. Nationally, these earnings increased by 1.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted).
- In December, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers were \$25.22. The average workweek was 33.7 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$849.91.

STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | New Hampshire | United States |
|--|----------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Private-Sector Jobs Added | In 2015 | 5,900 | 2.6 million |
| | Since Feb. 2010 | 42,300 | 14.1 million |
| Unemployment Rate | December 2015 | 3.1% | 5.0% |
| | December 2014 | 4.0% | 5.6% |
| | 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 | 2014 | 3.8% | 5.3% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2014 | 1.5% | 7.2% |
| Percentage Without Health Insurance | 2014 | 9.2% | 11.7% |
| | 2013 | 10.7% | 14.5% |

Note: full 2015 data are not yet available for many indicators on this page; they will be included in future reports

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in New Hampshire grew by 2.2 percent in 2014, matching the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual New Hampshire GDP growth has averaged 1.4 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.8 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in New Hampshire increased by 5.4 percent from the third quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2015. They are up 15.4 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2012.
- In November 2015, builders in New Hampshire broke ground on 2,770 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 2,824 units. That marks a decrease of 11.1 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In New Hampshire, goods exports totaled \$282 million in November and \$3.9 billion over the past year, down 3.5 percent from the 12 months ending in November 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 24.5 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/>

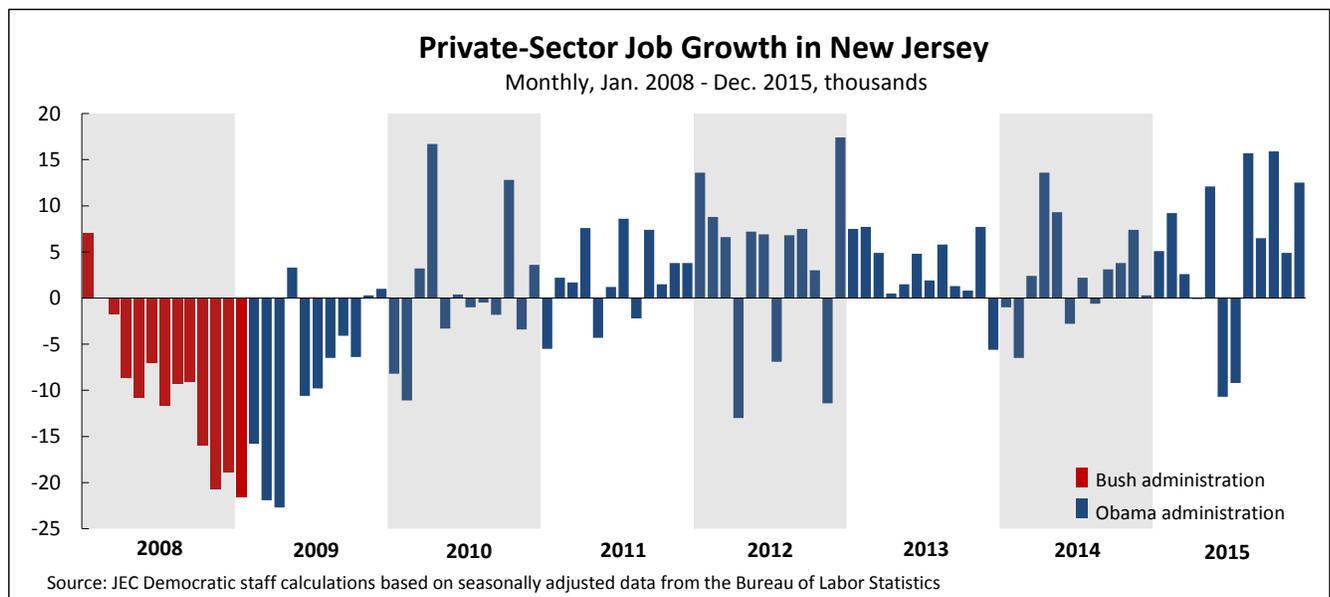


2015 YEAR IN REVIEW: NEW JERSEY

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through December 2015**
Last updated on January 26th; January 2016 data will be released on March 14th*

JOBS

- In 2015, private-sector employment in New Jersey grew by 64,500 jobs, an average of 5,380 jobs per month. This represents an improvement over the 2,600 jobs per month added in 2014. In December, New Jersey businesses added 12,500 jobs.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms in 2015 were: construction at 7.5 percent (10,800 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 2.8 percent (10,200 jobs) and other services at 2.8 percent (4,700 jobs).
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, New Jersey businesses have added 233,500 jobs (an increase of 7.3 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.1 percent over this time.



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The New Jersey unemployment rate fell by 1.2 percentage points in 2015 and was 5.1 percent in December. The rate is 4.7 percentage points below its recent peak of 9.8 percent in January 2010.
- Unemployment in New Jersey was 0.1 percentage point above the national rate of 5.0 percent in December. The rate was down 0.3 percentage point from November.
- There were 235,100 state residents unemployed in December, down 49,600 from one year prior.

EARNINGS

- Adjusting for inflation, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in New Jersey rose by 1.5 percent in 2015. Nationally, these earnings increased by 1.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted).
- In December, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers were \$27.76. The average workweek was 34.0 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$943.84.

STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | New Jersey | United States |
|--|----------------------|------------|---------------|
| Private-Sector Jobs Added | In 2015 | 64,500 | 2.6 million |
| | Since Feb. 2010 | 233,500 | 14.1 million |
| Unemployment Rate | December 2015 | 5.1% | 5.0% |
| | December 2014 | 6.3% | 5.6% |
| | 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 | 2014 | 7.9% | 5.3% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2014 | 12.0% | 7.2% |
| Percentage Without Health Insurance | 2014 | 10.9% | 11.7% |
| | 2013 | 13.2% | 14.5% |

Note: full 2015 data are not yet available for many indicators on this page; they will be included in future reports

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in New Jersey grew by 1.3 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual New Jersey GDP growth has averaged 0.8 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.8 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in New Jersey increased by 2.2 percent from the third quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2015. They are up 8.2 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2012.
- In November 2015, builders in New Jersey broke ground on 29,680 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 28,239 units. That marks an increase of 17.2 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In New Jersey, goods exports totaled \$2.6 billion in November and \$31.7 billion over the past year, down 5.0 percent from the 12 months ending in November 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 12.6 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

** A list of sources used to compile the New 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

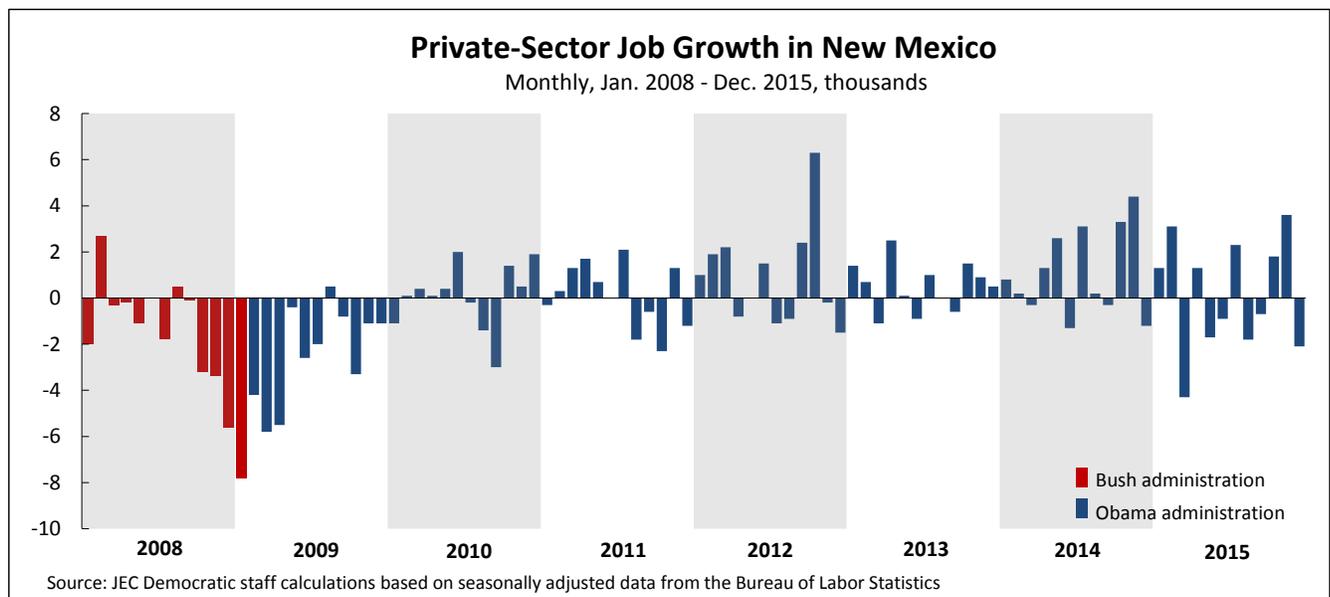


2015 YEAR IN REVIEW: NEW MEXICO

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through December 2015**
Last updated on January 26th; January 2016 data will be released on March 14th*

JOBS

- In 2015, private-sector employment in New Mexico grew by 1,900 jobs, an average of 160 jobs per month. This represents a slowdown in job growth from the 1,070 jobs per month added in 2014. In December, New Mexico businesses shed 2,100 jobs.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms in 2015 were: leisure and hospitality at 5.0 percent (4,500 jobs), professional and business services at 2.5 percent (2,500 jobs) and education and health services at 2.2 percent (2,900 jobs).
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, New Mexico businesses have added 34,800 jobs (an increase of 5.8 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.1 percent over this time.



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The New Mexico unemployment rate increased by 0.7 percentage point in 2015 and was 6.7 percent in December. The rate is 1.6 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.3 percent in July 2010.
- Unemployment in New Mexico was 1.7 percentage points above the national rate of 5.0 percent in December. The rate was down 0.1 percentage point from November.
- There were 61,100 state residents unemployed in December, up 6,100 from one year prior.

EARNINGS

- Adjusting for inflation, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in New Mexico fell by 1.2 percent in 2015. Nationally, these earnings increased by 1.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted).
- In December, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers were \$20.38. The average workweek was 34.0 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$692.92.

STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | New Mexico | United States |
|--|----------------------|------------|---------------|
| Private-Sector Jobs Added | In 2015 | 1,900 | 2.6 million |
| | Since Feb. 2010 | 34,800 | 14.1 million |
| Unemployment Rate | December 2015 | 6.7% | 5.0% |
| | December 2014 | 6.0% | 5.6% |
| | 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 | 2014 | 5.3% | 5.3% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2014 | 9.3% | 7.2% |
| Percentage Without Health Insurance | 2014 | 14.5% | 11.7% |
| | 2013 | 18.6% | 14.5% |

Note: full 2015 data are not yet available for many indicators on this page; they will be included in future reports

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in New Mexico grew by 1.8 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual New Mexico GDP growth has averaged 0.5 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.8 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in New Mexico increased by 5.3 percent from the third quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2015. They are up 10.8 percent since their recent low in the fourth quarter of 2011.
- In November 2015, builders in New Mexico broke ground on 3,150 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 4,226 units. That marks a decrease of 1.1 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In New Mexico, goods exports totaled \$226 million in November and \$3.7 billion over the past year, up 5.8 percent from the 12 months ending in November 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 179.2 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>

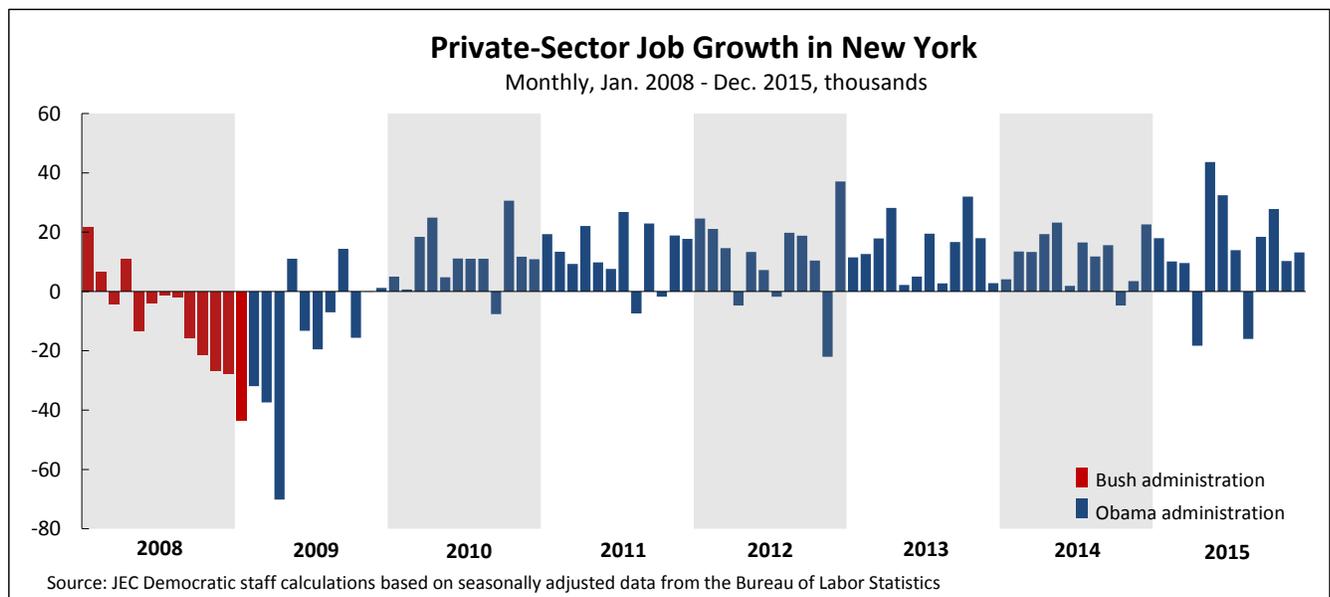


2015 YEAR IN REVIEW: NEW YORK

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through December 2015**
Last updated on January 26th; January 2016 data will be released on March 14th*

JOBS

- In 2015, private-sector employment in New York grew by 163,000 jobs, an average of 13,580 jobs per month. This represents an improvement over the 11,720 jobs per month added in 2014. In December, New York businesses added 13,200 jobs.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms in 2015 were: construction at 7.6 percent (26,500 jobs), education and health services at 3.9 percent (72,500 jobs) and other services at 2.8 percent (11,000 jobs).
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, New York businesses have added 896,500 jobs (an increase of 12.8 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.1 percent over this time.



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The New York unemployment rate fell by 1.0 percentage point in 2015 and was 4.8 percent in December. The rate is 4.1 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.9 percent in December 2009.
- Unemployment in New York was 0.2 percentage point below the national rate of 5.0 percent in December. The rate held constant from November.
- There were 470,600 state residents unemployed in December, down 84,300 from one year prior.

EARNINGS

- Adjusting for inflation, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in New York rose by 0.9 percent in 2015. Nationally, these earnings increased by 1.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted).
- In December, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers were \$28.78. The average workweek was 33.8 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$972.76.

STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | New York | United States |
|--|----------------------|----------|---------------|
| Private-Sector Jobs Added | In 2015 | 163,000 | 2.6 million |
| | Since Feb. 2010 | 896,500 | 14.1 million |
| Unemployment Rate | December 2015 | 4.8% | 5.0% |
| | December 2014 | 5.8% | 5.6% |
| | 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 | 2014 | 5.8% | 5.3% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2014 | 8.1% | 7.2% |
| Percentage Without Health Insurance | 2014 | 8.7% | 11.7% |
| | 2013 | 10.7% | 14.5% |

Note: full 2015 data are not yet available for many indicators on this page; they will be included in future reports

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in New York grew by 2.7 percent in 2014, above the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual New York GDP growth has averaged 1.9 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.8 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in New York increased by 3.5 percent from the third quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2015. They are up 9.1 percent since their recent low in the fourth quarter of 2011.
- In November 2015, builders in New York broke ground on 42,570 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 54,818 units. That marks an increase of 59.5 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In New York, goods exports totaled \$6.0 billion in November and \$78.1 billion over the past year, up 0.6 percent from the 12 months ending in November 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 32.0 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

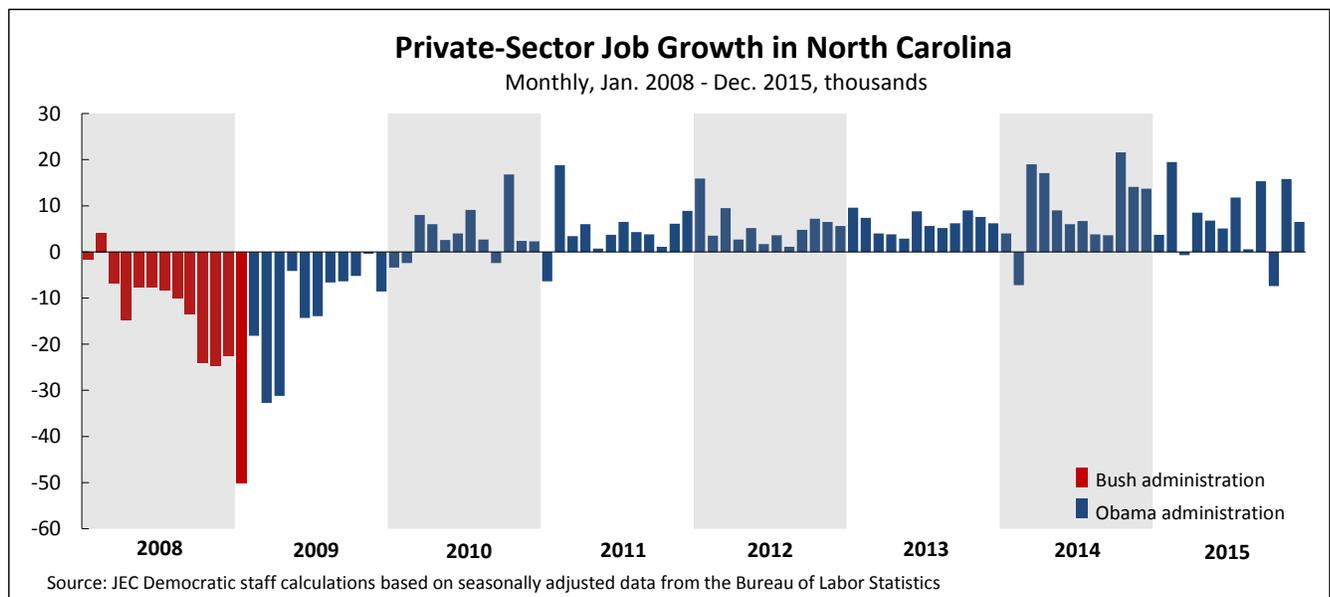


2015 YEAR IN REVIEW: NORTH CAROLINA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through December 2015**
Last updated on January 26th; January 2016 data will be released on March 14th*

JOBS

- In 2015, private-sector employment in North Carolina grew by 85,500 jobs, an average of 7,130 jobs per month. This represents a slowdown in job growth from the 9,280 jobs per month added in 2014. In December, North Carolina businesses added 6,500 jobs.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms in 2015 were: financial activities at 4.0 percent (8,500 jobs), construction at 3.9 percent (7,100 jobs) and other services at 3.4 percent (5,200 jobs).
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, North Carolina businesses have added 448,900 jobs (an increase of 14.4 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.1 percent over this time.



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The North Carolina unemployment rate increased by 0.2 percentage point in 2015 and was 5.6 percent in December. The rate is 5.7 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.3 percent in March 2010.
- Unemployment in North Carolina was 0.6 percentage point above the national rate of 5.0 percent in December. The rate was down 0.1 percentage point from November.
- There were 269,800 state residents unemployed in December, up 19,800 from one year prior.

EARNINGS

- Adjusting for inflation, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in North Carolina rose by 2.6 percent in 2015. Nationally, these earnings increased by 1.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted).
- In December, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers were \$22.54. The average workweek was 34.5 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$777.63.

STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | North Carolina | United States |
|--|----------------------|----------------|---------------|
| Private-Sector Jobs Added | In 2015 | 85,500 | 2.6 million |
| | Since Feb. 2010 | 448,900 | 14.1 million |
| Unemployment Rate | December 2015 | 5.6% | 5.0% |
| | December 2014 | 5.4% | 5.6% |
| | 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 | 2014 | 5.2% | 5.3% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2014 | 7.2% | 7.2% |
| Percentage Without Health Insurance | 2014 | 13.1% | 11.7% |
| | 2013 | 15.6% | 14.5% |

Note: full 2015 data are not yet available for many indicators on this page; they will be included in future reports

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in North Carolina grew by 2.9 percent in 2014, above the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual North Carolina GDP growth has averaged 1.3 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.8 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in North Carolina increased by 6.8 percent from the third quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2015. They are up 18.2 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In November 2015, builders in North Carolina broke ground on 50,430 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 50,175 units. That marks an increase of 0.5 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In North Carolina, goods exports totaled \$2.4 billion in November and \$29.4 billion over the past year, up 3.9 percent from the 12 months ending in November 2014 (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 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>

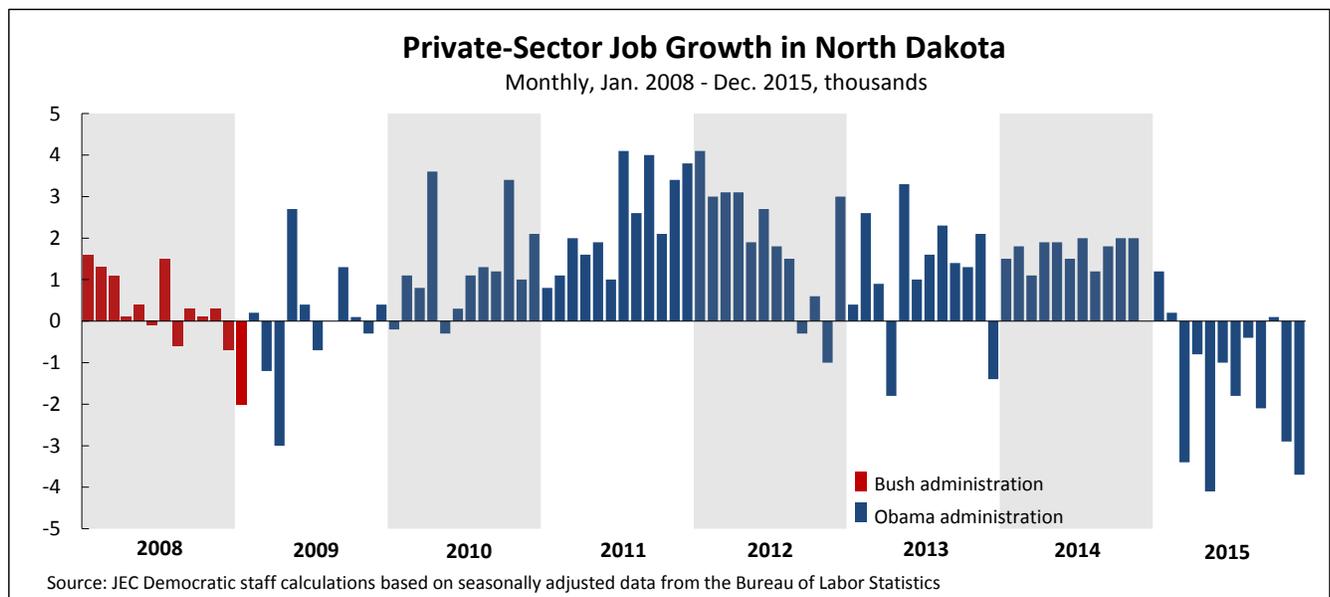


2015 YEAR IN REVIEW: NORTH DAKOTA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through December 2015**
Last updated on January 26th; January 2016 data will be released on March 14th*

JOBS

- In 2015, private-sector employment in North Dakota fell by 18,700 jobs, an average of 1,560 jobs per month. This represents a slowdown in job growth from the 1,560 jobs per month added in 2014. In December, North Dakota businesses shed 3,700 jobs.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms in 2015 were: information services at 1.5 percent (100 jobs) and other services at 1.1 percent (200 jobs). All other sectors in North Dakota experienced job losses in 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, North Dakota businesses have added 80,100 jobs (an increase of 27.6 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.1 percent over this time.



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The North Dakota unemployment rate fell by 0.1 percentage point in 2015 and was 2.7 percent in December. The rate is 1.6 percentage points below its recent peak of 4.3 percent in May 2009.
- Unemployment in North Dakota was 2.3 percentage points below the national rate of 5.0 percent in December. The rate held constant from November.
- There were 11,300 state residents unemployed in December, down 400 from one year prior.

EARNINGS

- Adjusting for inflation, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in North Dakota rose by 1.4 percent in 2015. Nationally, these earnings increased by 1.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted).
- In December, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers were \$25.51. The average workweek was 34.7 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$885.20.

STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | North Dakota | United States |
|--|----------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Private-Sector Jobs Added | In 2015 | -18,700 | 2.6 million |
| | Since Feb. 2010 | 80,100 | 14.1 million |
| Unemployment Rate | December 2015 | 2.7% | 5.0% |
| | December 2014 | 2.8% | 5.6% |
| | 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 | 2014 | 1.4% | 5.3% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2014 | 2.3% | 7.2% |
| Percentage Without Health Insurance | 2014 | 7.9% | 11.7% |
| | 2013 | 10.4% | 14.5% |

Note: full 2015 data are not yet available for many indicators on this page; they will be included in future reports

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in North Dakota grew by 7.0 percent in 2014, above the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual North Dakota GDP growth has averaged 9.1 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.8 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in North Dakota increased by 4.7 percent from the third quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2015. They are now 46.4 percent above their level in the fourth quarter of 2007.
- In November 2015, builders in North Dakota broke ground on 6,030 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 6,477 units. That marks a decrease of 40.1 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In North Dakota, goods exports totaled \$289 million in November and \$3.9 billion over the past year, down 16.1 percent from the 12 months ending in November 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 75.4 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

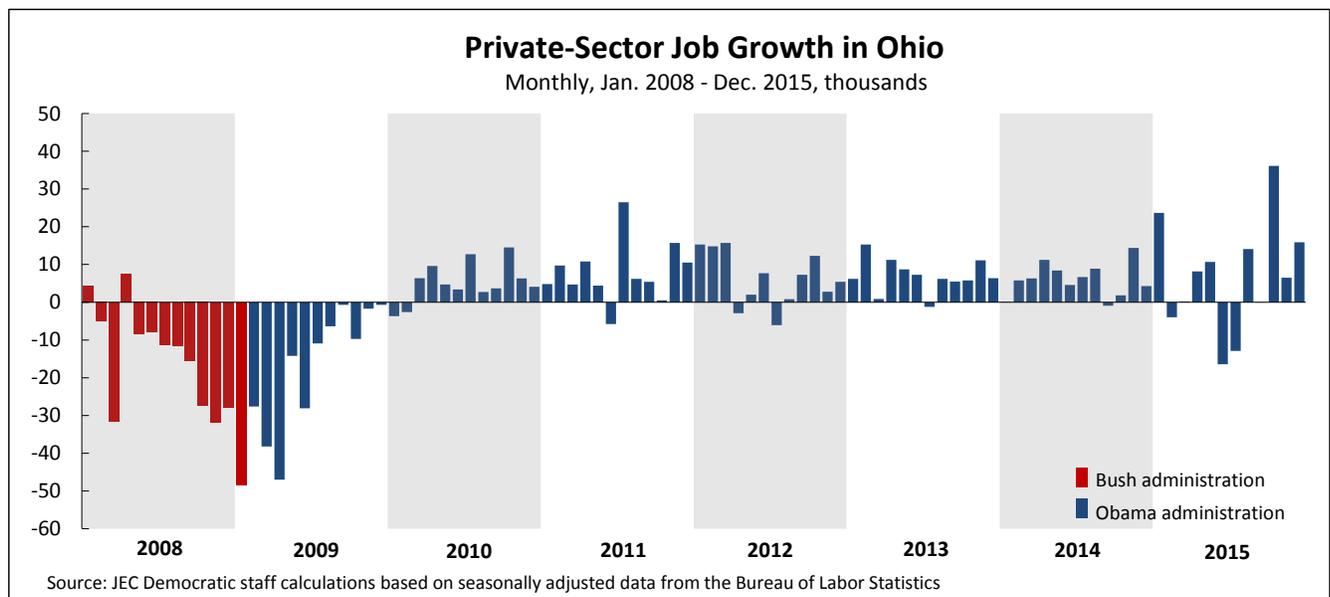


2015 YEAR IN REVIEW: OHIO

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through December 2015**
Last updated on January 26th; January 2016 data will be released on March 14th*

JOBS

- In 2015, private-sector employment in Ohio grew by 82,000 jobs, an average of 6,830 jobs per month. This represents an improvement over the 5,970 jobs per month added in 2014. In December, Ohio businesses added 15,900 jobs.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms in 2015 were: education and health services at 2.7 percent (23,900 jobs), information services at 2.5 percent (1,800 jobs) and financial activities at 2.4 percent (6,900 jobs).
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Ohio businesses have added 473,600 jobs (an increase of 11.2 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.1 percent over this time.



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The Ohio unemployment rate fell by 0.4 percentage point in 2015 and was 4.7 percent in December. The rate is 6.3 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.0 percent in January 2010.
- Unemployment in Ohio was 0.3 percentage point below the national rate of 5.0 percent in December. The rate was up 0.2 percentage point from November.
- There were 269,000 state residents unemployed in December, down 23,500 from one year prior.

EARNINGS

- Adjusting for inflation, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Ohio rose by 2.3 percent in 2015. Nationally, these earnings increased by 1.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted).
- In December, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers were \$22.96. The average workweek was 34.4 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$789.82.

STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Ohio | United States |
|--|----------------------|-------------|----------------------|
| Private-Sector Jobs Added | In 2015 | 82,000 | 2.6 million |
| | Since Feb. 2010 | 473,600 | 14.1 million |
| Unemployment Rate | December 2015 | 4.7% | 5.0% |
| | December 2014 | 5.1% | 5.6% |
| | 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 | 2014 | 3.1% | 5.3% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2014 | 4.6% | 7.2% |
| Percentage Without Health Insurance | 2014 | 8.4% | 11.7% |
| | 2013 | 11.0% | 14.5% |

Note: full 2015 data are not yet available for many indicators on this page; they will be included in future reports

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Ohio grew by 1.4 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Ohio GDP growth has averaged 1.8 percent, the same as the national average annual growth rate over that period.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Ohio increased by 3.9 percent from the third quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2015. They are up 16.8 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- In November 2015, builders in Ohio broke ground on 19,020 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 17,869 units. That marks a decrease of 10.1 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Ohio, goods exports totaled \$4.4 billion in November and \$49.5 billion over the past year, up 4.8 percent from the 12 months ending in November 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 40.8 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 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>

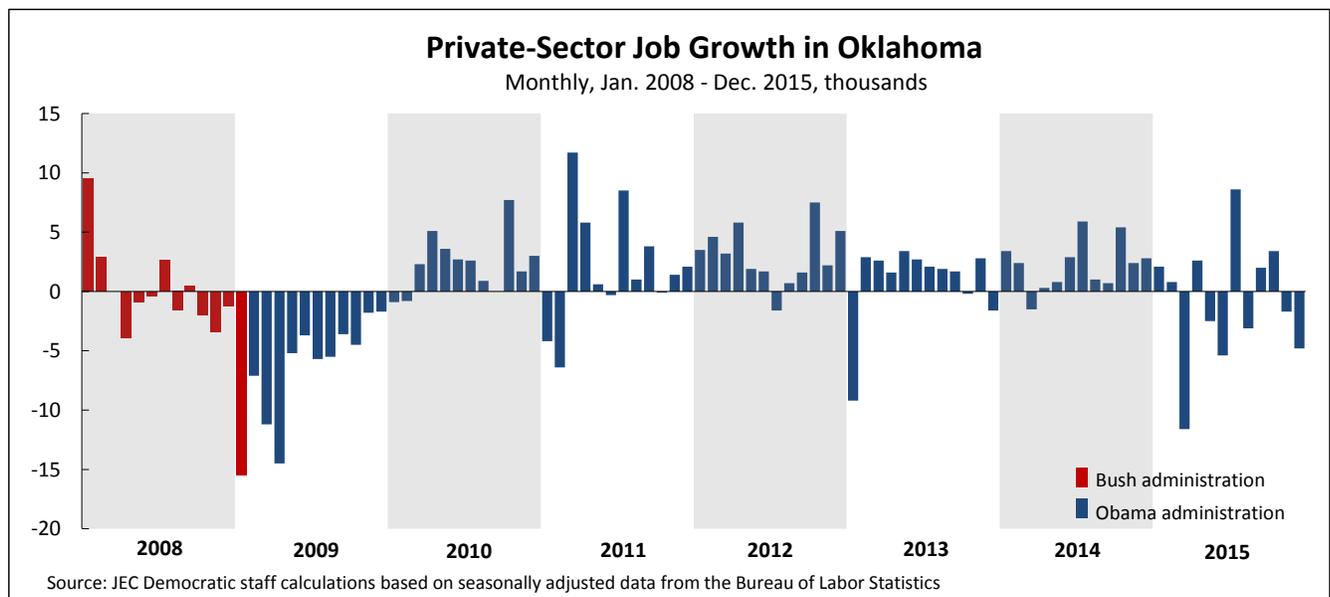


2015 YEAR IN REVIEW: OKLAHOMA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through December 2015**
Last updated on January 26th; January 2016 data will be released on March 14th*

JOBS

- In 2015, private-sector employment in Oklahoma fell by 9,600 jobs, an average of 800 jobs per month. This represents a slowdown in job growth from the 2,210 jobs per month added in 2014. In December, Oklahoma businesses shed 4,800 jobs.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms in 2015 were: construction at 6.8 percent (5,300 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 4.1 percent (6,300 jobs) and financial activities at 1.9 percent (1,500 jobs).
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Oklahoma businesses have added 117,300 jobs (an increase of 9.8 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.1 percent over this time.



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The Oklahoma unemployment rate increased by 0.2 percentage point in 2015 and was 4.1 percent in December. The rate is 3.0 percentage points below its recent peak of 7.1 percent in March 2010.
- Unemployment in Oklahoma was 0.9 percentage point below the national rate of 5.0 percent in December. The rate was down 0.1 percentage point from November.
- There were 76,800 state residents unemployed in December, up 6,900 from one year prior.

EARNINGS

- Adjusting for inflation, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Oklahoma fell by 0.6 percent in 2015. Nationally, these earnings increased by 1.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted).
- In December, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers were \$21.65. The average workweek was 34.9 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$755.59.

STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Oklahoma | United States |
|--|----------------------|----------|---------------|
| Private-Sector Jobs Added | In 2015 | -9,600 | 2.6 million |
| | Since Feb. 2010 | 117,300 | 14.1 million |
| Unemployment Rate | December 2015 | 4.1% | 5.0% |
| | December 2014 | 3.9% | 5.6% |
| | 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 | 2014 | 4.0% | 5.3% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2014 | 2.1% | 7.2% |
| Percentage Without Health Insurance | 2014 | 15.4% | 11.7% |
| | 2013 | 17.7% | 14.5% |

Note: full 2015 data are not yet available for many indicators on this page; they will be included in future reports

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Oklahoma grew by 2.9 percent in 2014, above the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Oklahoma GDP growth has averaged 2.5 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.8 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Oklahoma increased by 4.8 percent from the third quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2015. They are up 19.8 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- In November 2015, builders in Oklahoma broke ground on 11,520 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 12,427 units. That marks a decrease of 5.8 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Oklahoma, goods exports totaled \$356 million in November and \$5.2 billion over the past year, down 11.5 percent from the 12 months ending in November 2014 (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 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/

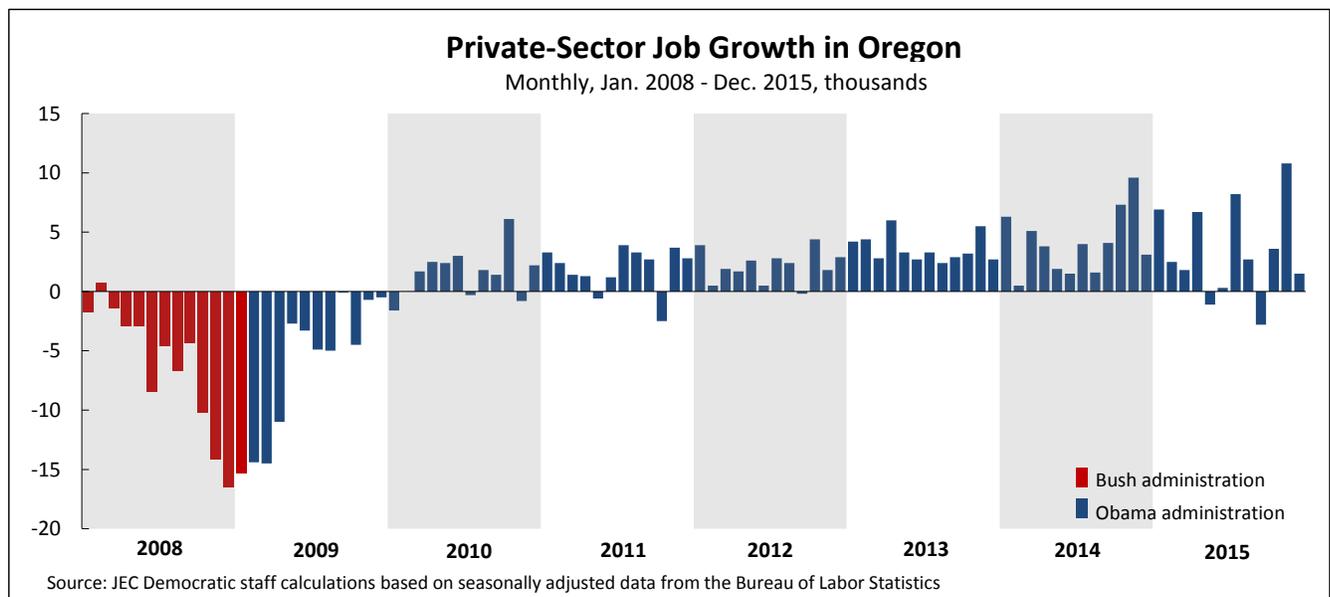


2015 YEAR IN REVIEW: OREGON

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through December 2015**
Last updated on January 26th; January 2016 data will be released on March 14th*

JOBS

- In 2015, private-sector employment in Oregon grew by 41,100 jobs, an average of 3,420 jobs per month. This represents a slowdown in job growth from the 4,070 jobs per month added in 2014. In December, Oregon businesses added 1,500 jobs.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms in 2015 were: professional and business services at 4.2 percent (9,500 jobs), education and health services at 3.9 percent (10,000 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 3.2 percent (5,900 jobs).
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Oregon businesses have added 201,400 jobs (an increase of 15.6 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.1 percent over this time.



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The Oregon unemployment rate fell by 1.3 percentage points in 2015 and was 5.4 percent in December. The rate is 6.5 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.9 percent in May 2009.
- Unemployment in Oregon was 0.4 percentage point above the national rate of 5.0 percent in December. The rate was down 0.3 percentage point from November.
- There were 107,800 state residents unemployed in December, down 23,400 from one year prior.

EARNINGS

- Adjusting for inflation, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Oregon rose by 3.9 percent in 2015. Nationally, these earnings increased by 1.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted).
- In December, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers were \$24.21. The average workweek was 33.3 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$806.19.

STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Oregon | United States |
|--|----------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| Private-Sector Jobs Added | In 2015 | 41,100 | 2.6 million |
| | Since Feb. 2010 | 201,400 | 14.1 million |
| Unemployment Rate | December 2015 | 5.4% | 5.0% |
| | December 2014 | 6.7% | 5.6% |
| | 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 | 2014 | 7.1% | 5.3% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2014 | 10.1% | 7.2% |
| Percentage Without Health Insurance | 2014 | 9.7% | 11.7% |
| | 2013 | 14.7% | 14.5% |

Note: full 2015 data are not yet available for many indicators on this page; they will be included in future reports

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Oregon grew by 2.4 percent in 2014, above the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Oregon GDP growth has averaged 2.2 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.8 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Oregon increased by 10.1 percent from the third quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2015. They are up 39.5 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In November 2015, builders in Oregon broke ground on 15,840 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 15,605 units. That marks an increase of 3.4 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Oregon, goods exports totaled \$1.7 billion in November and \$19.6 billion over the past year, up 3.8 percent from the 12 months ending in November 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 27.5 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 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>

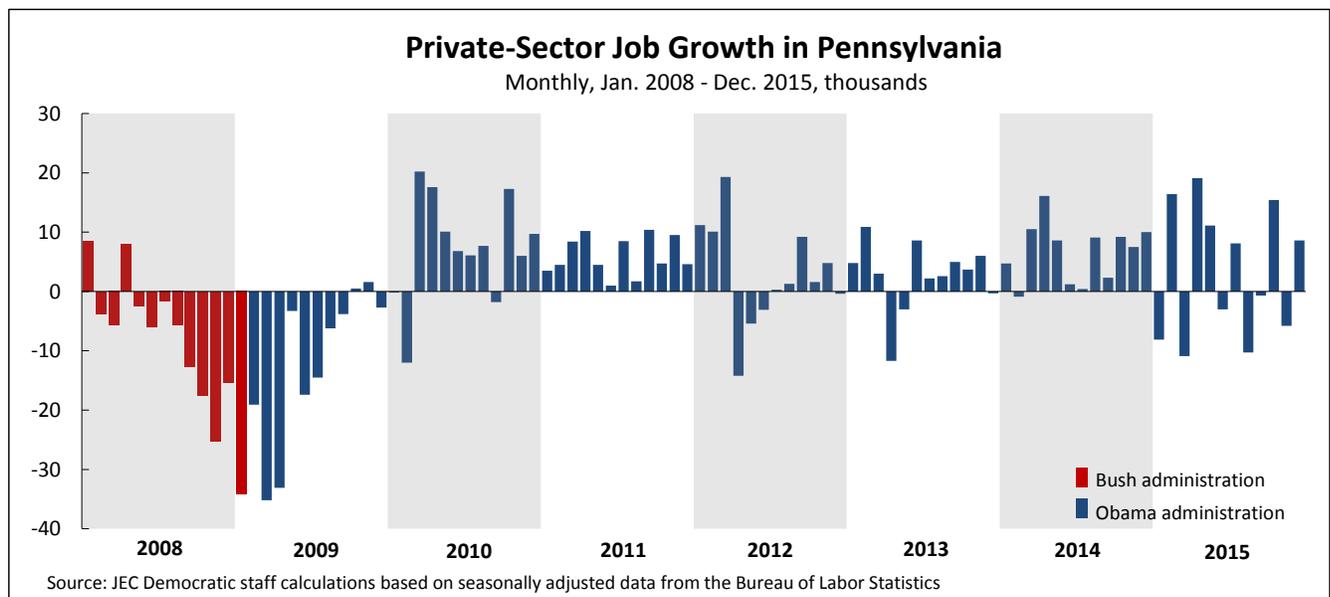


2015 YEAR IN REVIEW: PENNSYLVANIA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through December 2015**
Last updated on January 26th; January 2016 data will be released on March 14th*

JOBS

- In 2015, private-sector employment in Pennsylvania grew by 39,900 jobs, an average of 3,320 jobs per month. This represents a slowdown in job growth from the 6,560 jobs per month added in 2014. In December, Pennsylvania businesses added 8,600 jobs.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms in 2015 were: financial activities at 2.4 percent (7,600 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 1.8 percent (10,000 jobs) and professional and business services at 1.3 percent (9,800 jobs).
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Pennsylvania businesses have added 356,300 jobs (an increase of 7.4 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.1 percent over this time.



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The Pennsylvania unemployment rate fell by 0.2 percentage point in 2015 and was 4.8 percent in December. The rate is 3.9 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.7 percent in April 2010.
- Unemployment in Pennsylvania was 0.2 percentage point below the national rate of 5.0 percent in December. The rate was down 0.2 percentage point from November.
- There were 306,500 state residents unemployed in December, down 12,800 from one year prior.

EARNINGS

- Adjusting for inflation, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Pennsylvania rose by 1.9 percent in 2015. Nationally, these earnings increased by 1.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted).
- In December, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers were \$24.35. The average workweek was 34.2 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$832.77.

STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Pennsylvania | United States |
|--|----------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Private-Sector Jobs Added | In 2015 | 39,900 | 2.6 million |
| | Since Feb. 2010 | 356,300 | 14.1 million |
| Unemployment Rate | December 2015 | 4.8% | 5.0% |
| | December 2014 | 5.0% | 5.6% |
| | 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 | 2014 | 4.7% | 5.3% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2014 | 7.8% | 7.2% |
| Percentage Without Health Insurance | 2014 | 8.5% | 11.7% |
| | 2013 | 9.7% | 14.5% |

Note: full 2015 data are not yet available for many indicators on this page; they will be included in future reports

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Pennsylvania grew by 1.5 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Pennsylvania GDP growth has averaged 1.3 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.8 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Pennsylvania increased by 2.6 percent from the third quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2015. They are up 10.6 percent since their recent low in the fourth quarter of 2011.
- In November 2015, builders in Pennsylvania broke ground on 22,330 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 20,437 units. That marks a decrease of 4.3 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Pennsylvania, goods exports totaled \$3.2 billion in November and \$38.7 billion over the past year, up 5.8 percent from the 12 months ending in November 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 32.5 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 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>

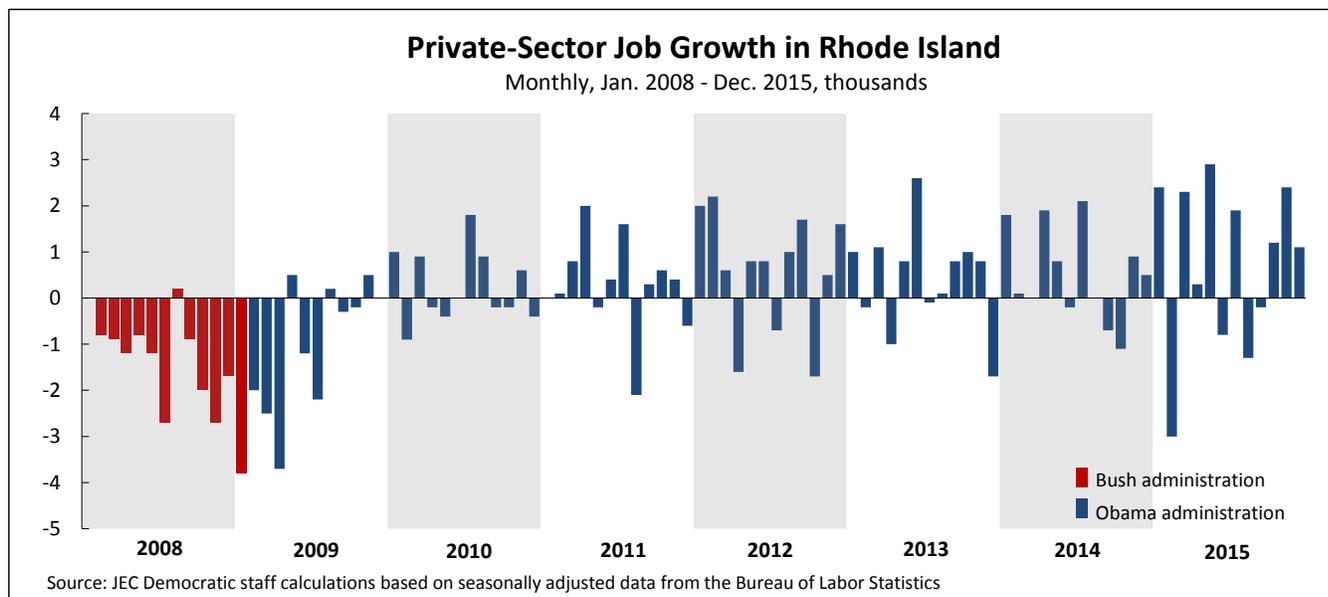


2015 YEAR IN REVIEW: RHODE ISLAND

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through December 2015**
Last updated on January 26th; January 2016 data will be released on March 14th*

JOBS

- In 2015, private-sector employment in Rhode Island grew by 9,200 jobs, an average of 770 jobs per month. This represents an improvement over the 510 jobs per month added in 2014. In December, Rhode Island businesses added 1,100 jobs.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms in 2015 were: professional and business services at 6.9 percent (4,200 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 5.4 percent (3,000 jobs) and other services at 3.4 percent (800 jobs).
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Rhode Island businesses have added 33,800 jobs (an increase of 8.6 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.1 percent over this time.



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The Rhode Island unemployment rate fell by 1.7 percentage points in 2015 and was 5.1 percent in December. The rate is 6.2 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.3 percent in August 2009.
- Unemployment in Rhode Island was 0.1 percentage point above the national rate of 5.0 percent in December. The rate was down 0.1 percentage point from November.
- There were 28,400 state residents unemployed in December, down 8,800 from one year prior.

EARNINGS

- Adjusting for inflation, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Rhode Island fell by 1.0 percent in 2015. Nationally, these earnings increased by 1.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted).
- In December, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers were \$24.91. The average workweek was 32.8 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$817.05.

STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Rhode Island | United States |
|--|----------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Private-Sector Jobs Added | In 2015 | 9,200 | 2.6 million |
| | Since Feb. 2010 | 33,800 | 14.1 million |
| Unemployment Rate | December 2015 | 5.1% | 5.0% |
| | December 2014 | 6.8% | 5.6% |
| | 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 | 2014 | 5.9% | 5.3% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2014 | 10.2% | 7.2% |
| Percentage Without Health Insurance | 2014 | 7.4% | 11.7% |
| | 2013 | 11.6% | 14.5% |

Note: full 2015 data are not yet available for many indicators on this page; they will be included in future reports

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Rhode Island grew by 1.6 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Rhode Island GDP growth has averaged 0.9 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.8 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Rhode Island increased by 4.1 percent from the third quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2015. They are up 13.2 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2013.
- In November 2015, builders in Rhode Island broke ground on 1,210 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 878 units. That marks an increase of 1.1 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Rhode Island, goods exports totaled \$162 million in November and \$2.1 billion over the past year, down 2.2 percent from the 12 months ending in November 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 36.8 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

** A list of sources used to compile the 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>

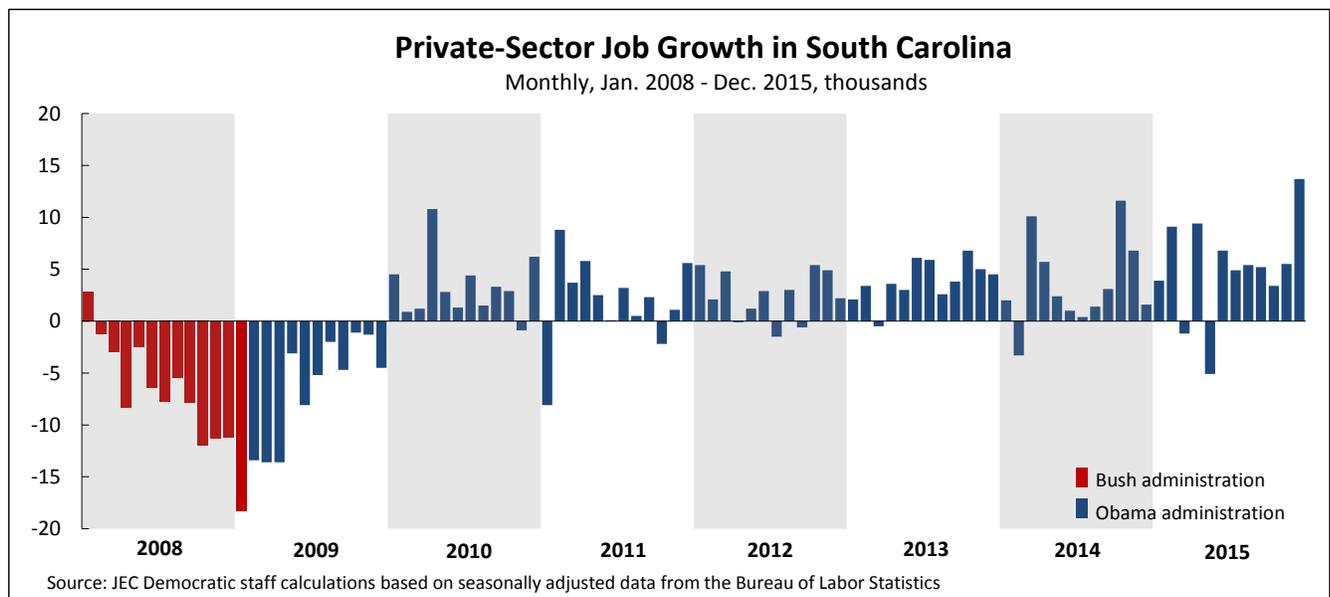


2015 YEAR IN REVIEW: SOUTH CAROLINA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through December 2015**
Last updated on January 26th; January 2016 data will be released on March 14th*

JOBS

- In 2015, private-sector employment in South Carolina grew by 61,000 jobs, an average of 5,080 jobs per month. This represents an improvement over the 3,570 jobs per month added in 2014. In December, South Carolina businesses added 13,700 jobs.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms in 2015 were: professional and business services at 7.6 percent (19,800 jobs), construction at 7.2 percent (6,000 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 5.8 percent (13,300 jobs).
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, South Carolina businesses have added 236,600 jobs (an increase of 16.4 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.1 percent over this time.



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The South Carolina unemployment rate fell by 1.1 percentage points in 2015 and was 5.5 percent in December. The rate is 6.2 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.7 percent in January 2010.
- Unemployment in South Carolina was 0.5 percentage point above the national rate of 5.0 percent in December. The rate held constant from November.
- There were 124,000 state residents unemployed in December, down 23,000 from one year prior.

EARNINGS

- Adjusting for inflation, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in South Carolina rose by 0.7 percent in 2015. Nationally, these earnings increased by 1.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted).
- In December, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers were \$21.69. The average workweek was 34.5 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$748.31.

STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | South Carolina | United States |
|--|----------------------|----------------|---------------|
| Private-Sector Jobs Added | In 2015 | 61,000 | 2.6 million |
| | Since Feb. 2010 | 236,600 | 14.1 million |
| Unemployment Rate | December 2015 | 5.5% | 5.0% |
| | December 2014 | 6.6% | 5.6% |
| | 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 | 2014 | 3.5% | 5.3% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2014 | 3.6% | 7.2% |
| Percentage Without Health Insurance | 2014 | 13.6% | 11.7% |
| | 2013 | 15.8% | 14.5% |

Note: full 2015 data are not yet available for many indicators on this page; they will be included in future reports

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in South Carolina grew by 2.1 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual South Carolina GDP growth has averaged 1.5 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.8 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in South Carolina increased by 5.0 percent from the third quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2015. They are up 20.2 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In November 2015, builders in South Carolina broke ground on 26,950 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 29,874 units. That marks an increase of 13.0 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In South Carolina, goods exports totaled \$2.7 billion in November and \$30.1 billion over the past year, up 11.6 percent from the 12 months ending in November 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 76.4 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

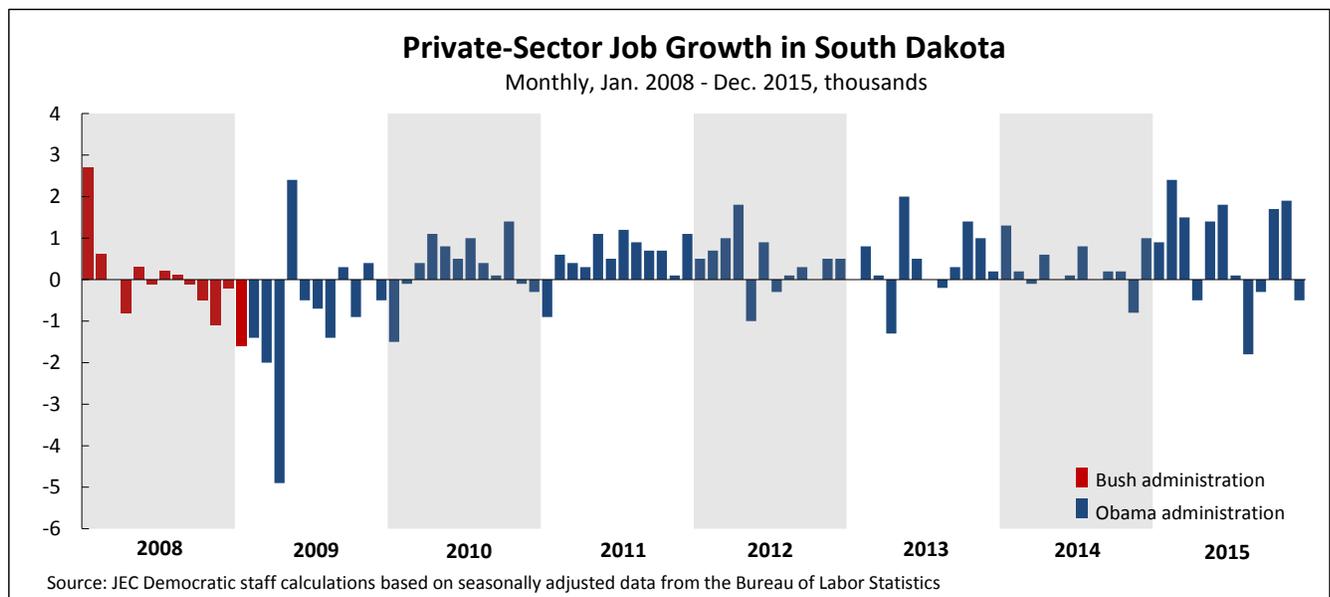


2015 YEAR IN REVIEW: SOUTH DAKOTA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through December 2015**
Last updated on January 26th; January 2016 data will be released on March 14th*

JOBS

- In 2015, private-sector employment in South Dakota grew by 8,600 jobs, an average of 720 jobs per month. This represents an improvement over the 290 jobs per month added in 2014. In December, South Dakota businesses shed 500 jobs.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms in 2015 were: logging, mining and construction at 9.8 percent (2,200 jobs), professional and business services at 8.4 percent (2,500 jobs) and trade, transportation and utilities at 2.4 percent (2,100 jobs).
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, South Dakota businesses have added 33,900 jobs (an increase of 10.6 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.1 percent over this time.



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The South Dakota unemployment rate fell by 0.4 percentage point in 2015 and was 2.9 percent in December. The rate is 2.3 percentage points below its recent peak of 5.2 percent in January 2010.
- Unemployment in South Dakota was 2.1 percentage points below the national rate of 5.0 percent in December. The rate was down 0.1 percentage point from November.
- There were 13,400 state residents unemployed in December, down 1,600 from one year prior.

EARNINGS

- Adjusting for inflation, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in South Dakota rose by 4.0 percent in 2015. Nationally, these earnings increased by 1.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted).
- In December, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers were \$21.54. The average workweek was 33.6 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$723.74.

STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | South Dakota | United States |
|--|----------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Private-Sector Jobs Added | In 2015 | 8,600 | 2.6 million |
| | Since Feb. 2010 | 33,900 | 14.1 million |
| Unemployment Rate | December 2015 | 2.9% | 5.0% |
| | December 2014 | 3.3% | 5.6% |
| | 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 | 2014 | 3.7% | 5.3% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2014 | 3.9% | 7.2% |
| Percentage Without Health Insurance | 2014 | 9.8% | 11.7% |
| | 2013 | 11.3% | 14.5% |

Note: full 2015 data are not yet available for many indicators on this page; they will be included in future reports

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

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

HOUSING

- Home prices in South Dakota increased by 5.0 percent from the third quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2015. They are now 16.1 percent above their level in the fourth quarter of 2007.
- In November 2015, builders in South Dakota broke ground on 2,220 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 4,190 units. That marks a decrease of 5.4 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In South Dakota, goods exports totaled \$121 million in November and \$1.4 billion over the past year, down 4.7 percent from the 12 months ending in November 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 32.0 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 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

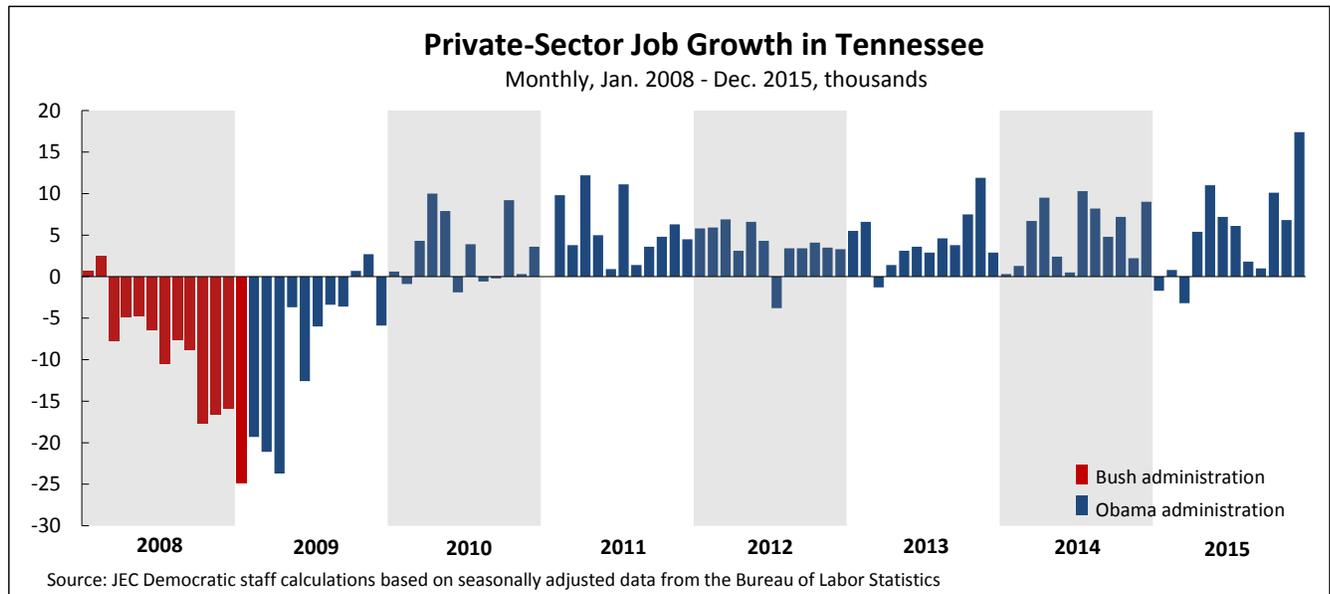


2015 YEAR IN REVIEW: TENNESSEE

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through December 2015**
Last updated on January 26th; January 2016 data will be released on March 14th*

JOBS

- In 2015, private-sector employment in Tennessee grew by 62,700 jobs, an average of 5,220 jobs per month. This represents an improvement over the 5,200 jobs per month added in 2014. In December, Tennessee businesses added 17,400 jobs.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms in 2015 were: leisure and hospitality at 3.7 percent (11,100 jobs), financial activities at 3.7 percent (5,200 jobs) and trade, transportation and utilities at 3.6 percent (21,700 jobs).
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Tennessee businesses have added 324,000 jobs (an increase of 15.0 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.1 percent over this time.



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The Tennessee unemployment rate fell by 1.0 percentage point in 2015 and was 5.6 percent in December. The rate is 5.5 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.1 percent in June 2009.
- Unemployment in Tennessee was 0.6 percentage point above the national rate of 5.0 percent in December. The rate was up 0.1 percentage point from November.
- There were 173,100 state residents unemployed in December, down 23,300 from one year prior.

EARNINGS

- Adjusting for inflation, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Tennessee rose by 2.2 percent in 2015. Nationally, these earnings increased by 1.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted).
- In December, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers were \$21.06. The average workweek was 35.5 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$747.63.

STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Tennessee | United States |
|--|----------------------|-----------|---------------|
| Private-Sector Jobs Added | In 2015 | 62,700 | 2.6 million |
| | Since Feb. 2010 | 324,000 | 14.1 million |
| Unemployment Rate | December 2015 | 5.6% | 5.0% |
| | December 2014 | 6.6% | 5.6% |
| | 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 | 2014 | 4.5% | 5.3% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2014 | 5.0% | 7.2% |
| Percentage Without Health Insurance | 2014 | 12.0% | 11.7% |
| | 2013 | 13.9% | 14.5% |

Note: full 2015 data are not yet available for many indicators on this page; they will be included in future reports

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

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

HOUSING

- Home prices in Tennessee increased by 5.3 percent from the third quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2015. They are up 22.3 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In November 2015, builders in Tennessee broke ground on 49,190 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 31,974 units. That marks an increase of 27.3 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Tennessee, goods exports totaled \$2.6 billion in November and \$31.7 billion over the past year, up 5.9 percent from the 12 months ending in November 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 50.4 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 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/>

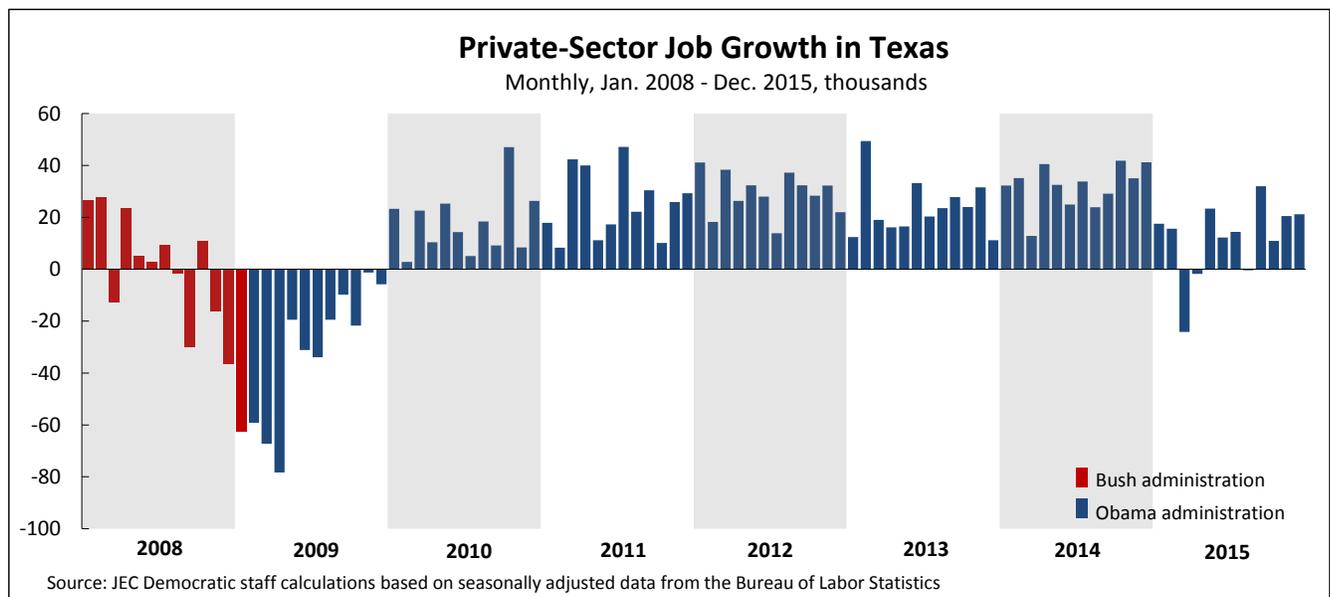


2015 YEAR IN REVIEW: TEXAS

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through December 2015**
Last updated on January 26th; January 2016 data will be released on March 14th*

JOBS

- In 2015, private-sector employment in Texas grew by 141,300 jobs, an average of 11,770 jobs per month. This represents a slowdown in job growth from the 31,900 jobs per month added in 2014. In December, Texas businesses added 21,200 jobs.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms in 2015 were: leisure and hospitality at 4.6 percent (55,300 jobs), education and health services at 4.4 percent (68,300 jobs) and professional and business services at 2.8 percent (44,800 jobs).
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Texas businesses have added 1,648,000 jobs (an increase of 19.6 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.1 percent over this time.



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The Texas unemployment rate increased by 0.1 percentage point in 2015 and was 4.7 percent in December. The rate is 3.7 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.4 percent in October 2009.
- Unemployment in Texas was 0.3 percentage point below the national rate of 5.0 percent in December. The rate was up 0.1 percentage point from November.
- There were 610,300 state residents unemployed in December, up 8,500 from one year prior.

EARNINGS

- Adjusting for inflation, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Texas rose by 0.1 percent in 2015. Nationally, these earnings increased by 1.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted).
- In December, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers were \$24.45. The average workweek was 36.0 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$880.20.

STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Texas | United States |
|--|----------------------|-----------|---------------|
| Private-Sector Jobs Added | In 2015 | 141,300 | 2.6 million |
| | Since Feb. 2010 | 1,648,000 | 14.1 million |
| Unemployment Rate | December 2015 | 4.7% | 5.0% |
| | December 2014 | 4.6% | 5.6% |
| | 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 | 2014 | 4.1% | 5.3% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2014 | 5.2% | 7.2% |
| Percentage Without Health Insurance | 2014 | 19.1% | 11.7% |
| | 2013 | 22.1% | 14.5% |

Note: full 2015 data are not yet available for many indicators on this page; they will be included in future reports

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Texas grew by 4.5 percent in 2014, above the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Texas GDP growth has averaged 4.5 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.8 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Texas increased by 7.5 percent from the third quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2015. They are up 31.0 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- In November 2015, builders in Texas broke ground on 189,780 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 167,776 units. That marks an increase of 4.0 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Texas, goods exports totaled \$19.1 billion in November and \$247.4 billion over the past year, down 6.8 percent from the 12 months ending in November 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 47.1 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

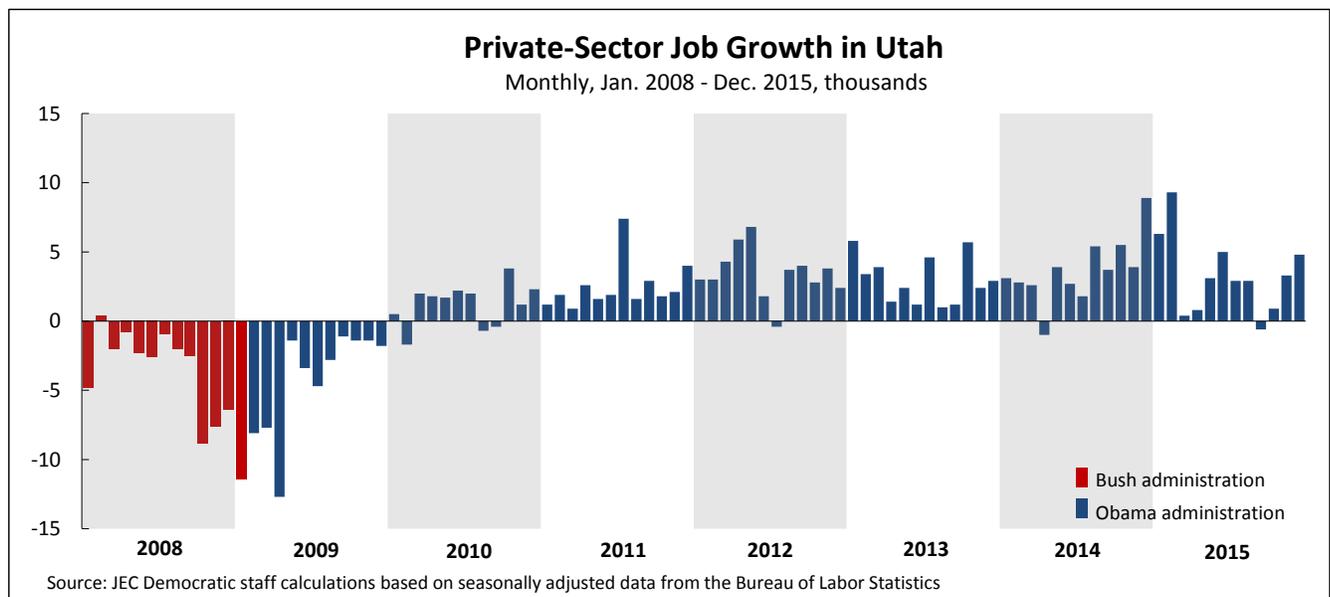


2015 YEAR IN REVIEW: UTAH

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through December 2015**
Last updated on January 26th; January 2016 data will be released on March 14th*

JOBS

- In 2015, private-sector employment in Utah grew by 39,100 jobs, an average of 3,260 jobs per month. This represents a slowdown in job growth from the 3,610 jobs per month added in 2014. In December, Utah businesses added 4,800 jobs.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms in 2015 were: information services at 8.3 percent (2,800 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 6.5 percent (8,600 jobs) and education and health services at 6.3 percent (11,200 jobs).
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Utah businesses have added 205,200 jobs (an increase of 21.4 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.1 percent over this time.



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The Utah unemployment rate fell by 0.1 percentage point in 2015 and was 3.5 percent in December. The rate is 4.5 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.0 percent in May 2010.
- Unemployment in Utah was 1.5 percentage points below the national rate of 5.0 percent in December. The rate held constant from November.
- There were 50,700 state residents unemployed in December, down 600 from one year prior.

EARNINGS

- Adjusting for inflation, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Utah rose by 0.5 percent in 2015. Nationally, these earnings increased by 1.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted).
- In December, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers were \$23.95. The average workweek was 34.5 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$826.28.

STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Utah | United States |
|--|----------------------|-------------|----------------------|
| Private-Sector Jobs Added | In 2015 | 39,100 | 2.6 million |
| | Since Feb. 2010 | 205,200 | 14.1 million |
| Unemployment Rate | December 2015 | 3.5% | 5.0% |
| | December 2014 | 3.6% | 5.6% |
| | 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 | 2014 | 4.9% | 5.3% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2014 | 6.8% | 7.2% |
| Percentage Without Health Insurance | 2014 | 12.5% | 11.7% |
| | 2013 | 14.0% | 14.5% |

Note: full 2015 data are not yet available for many indicators on this page; they will be included in future reports

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Utah grew by 2.7 percent in 2014, above the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Utah GDP growth has averaged 2.1 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.8 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Utah increased by 7.3 percent from the third quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2015. They are up 34.7 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In November 2015, builders in Utah broke ground on 20,670 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 18,545 units. That marks an increase of 9.6 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Utah, goods exports totaled \$911 million in November and \$12.9 billion over the past year, up 14.9 percent from the 12 months ending in November 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 20.9 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 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/>

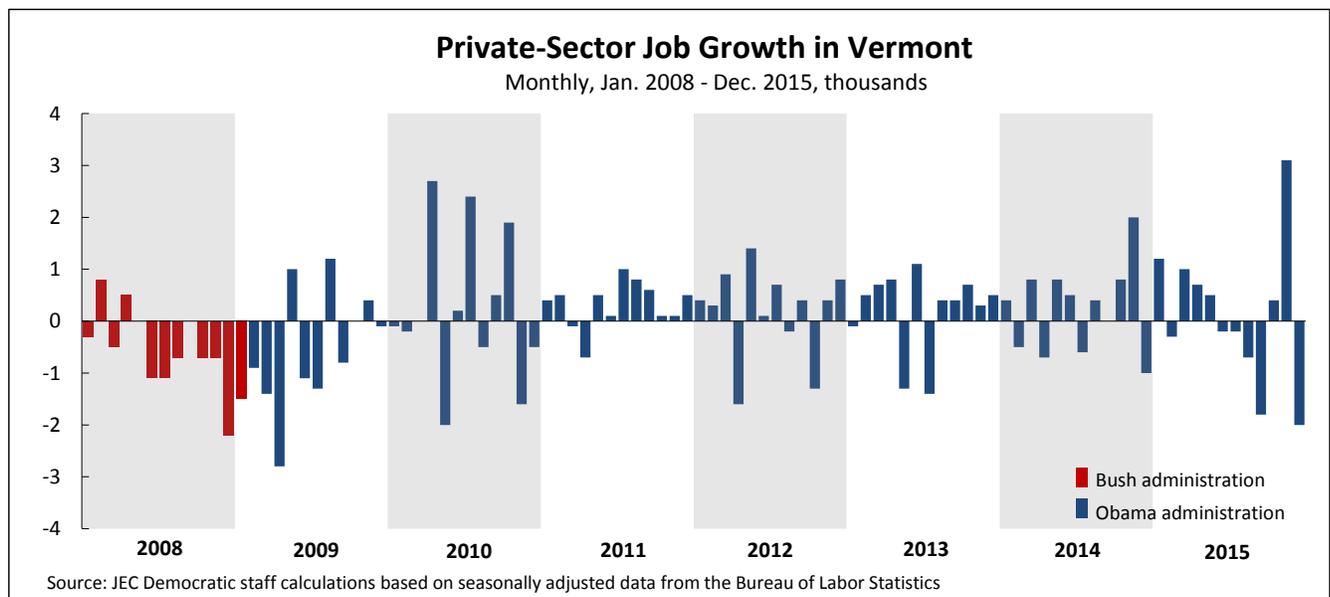


2015 YEAR IN REVIEW: VERMONT

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through December 2015**
Last updated on January 26th; January 2016 data will be released on March 14th*

JOBS

- In 2015, private-sector employment in Vermont grew by 1,700 jobs, an average of 140 jobs per month. This represents a slowdown in job growth from the 240 jobs per month added in 2014. In December, Vermont businesses shed 2,000 jobs.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms in 2015 were: construction at 4.8 percent (700 jobs), other services at 3.9 percent (400 jobs) and education and health services at 3.0 percent (1,900 jobs).
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Vermont businesses have added 16,400 jobs (an increase of 6.8 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.1 percent over this time.



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The Vermont unemployment rate fell by 0.5 percentage point in 2015 and was 3.6 percent in December. The rate is 3.4 percentage points below its recent peak of 7.0 percent in May 2009.
- Unemployment in Vermont was 1.4 percentage points below the national rate of 5.0 percent in December. The rate was down 0.1 percentage point from November.
- There were 12,200 state residents unemployed in December, down 2,200 from one year prior.

EARNINGS

- Adjusting for inflation, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Vermont rose by 4.6 percent in 2015. Nationally, these earnings increased by 1.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted).
- In December, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers were \$24.67. The average workweek was 33.0 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$814.11.

STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Vermont | United States |
|--|----------------------|----------|---------------|
| Private-Sector Jobs Added | In 2015 | 1,700 | 2.6 million |
| | Since Feb. 2010 | 16,400 | 14.1 million |
| Unemployment Rate | December 2015 | 3.6% | 5.0% |
| | December 2014 | 4.1% | 5.6% |
| | 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 | 2014 | 2.2% | 5.3% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2014 | 2.3% | 7.2% |
| Percentage Without Health Insurance | 2014 | 5.0% | 11.7% |
| | 2013 | 7.2% | 14.5% |

Note: full 2015 data are not yet available for many indicators on this page; they will be included in future reports

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Vermont grew by 0.3 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Vermont GDP growth has averaged 1.3 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.8 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Vermont increased by 3.8 percent from the third quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2015. They are up 10.2 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In November 2015, builders in Vermont broke ground on 1,930 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 1,627 units. That marks an increase of 21.9 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Vermont, goods exports totaled \$236 million in November and \$3.2 billion over the past year, down 4.8 percent from the 12 months ending in November 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are down 3.7 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

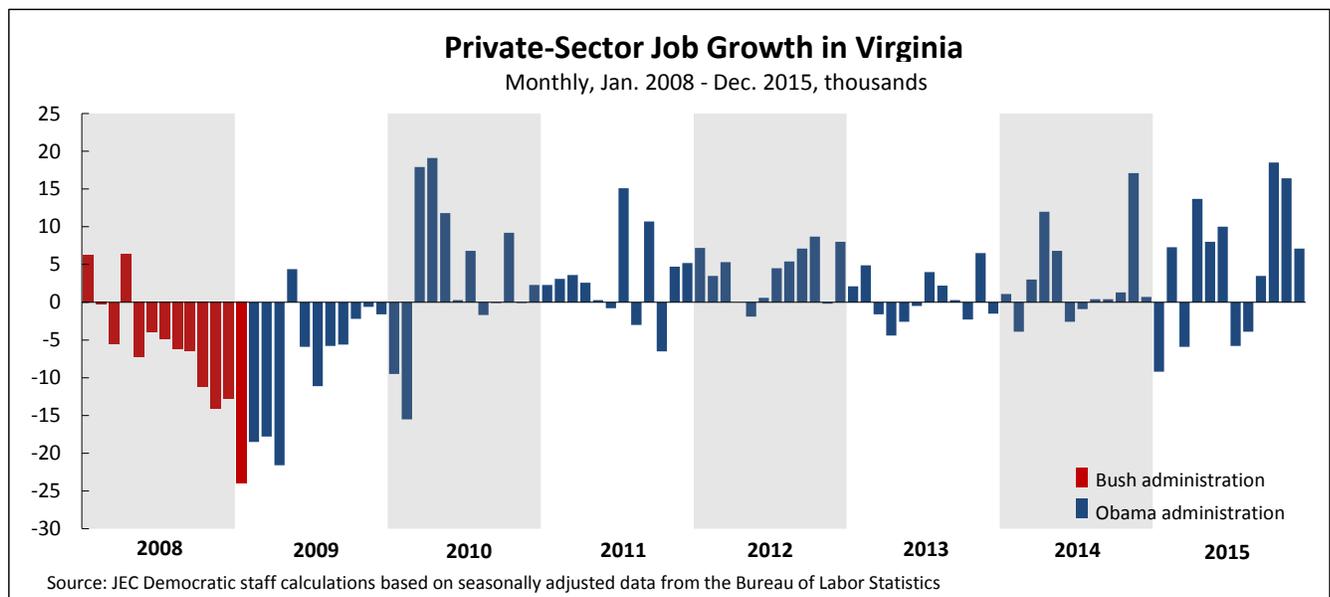


2015 YEAR IN REVIEW: VIRGINIA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through December 2015**
Last updated on January 26th; January 2016 data will be released on March 14th*

JOBS

- In 2015, private-sector employment in Virginia grew by 59,700 jobs, an average of 4,980 jobs per month. This represents an improvement over the 2,950 jobs per month added in 2014. In December, Virginia businesses added 7,100 jobs.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms in 2015 were: construction at 4.4 percent (7,800 jobs), professional and business services at 3.7 percent (25,300 jobs) and financial activities at 3.3 percent (6,400 jobs).
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Virginia businesses have added 253,200 jobs (an increase of 8.7 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.1 percent over this time.



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The Virginia unemployment rate fell by 0.6 percentage point in 2015 and was 4.2 percent in December. The rate is 3.2 percentage points below its recent peak of 7.4 percent in February 2010.
- Unemployment in Virginia was 0.8 percentage point below the national rate of 5.0 percent in December. The rate was up 0.1 percentage point from November.
- There were 176,400 state residents unemployed in December, down 26,400 from one year prior.

EARNINGS

- Adjusting for inflation, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Virginia rose by 2.2 percent in 2015. Nationally, these earnings increased by 1.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted).
- In December, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers were \$26.21. The average workweek was 35.0 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$917.35.

STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Virginia | United States |
|--|----------------------|----------|---------------|
| Private-Sector Jobs Added | In 2015 | 59,700 | 2.6 million |
| | Since Feb. 2010 | 253,200 | 14.1 million |
| Unemployment Rate | December 2015 | 4.2% | 5.0% |
| | December 2014 | 4.8% | 5.6% |
| | 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 | 2014 | 3.2% | 5.3% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2014 | 3.6% | 7.2% |
| Percentage Without Health Insurance | 2014 | 10.9% | 11.7% |
| | 2013 | 12.3% | 14.5% |

Note: full 2015 data are not yet available for many indicators on this page; they will be included in future reports

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Virginia grew by 0.4 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Virginia GDP growth has averaged 0.8 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.8 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Virginia increased by 3.1 percent from the third quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2015. They are up 13.8 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- In November 2015, builders in Virginia broke ground on 32,680 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 30,413 units. That marks an increase of 10.4 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Virginia, goods exports totaled \$1.4 billion in November and \$17.8 billion over the past year, up 1.3 percent from the 12 months ending in November 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 14.5 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 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>

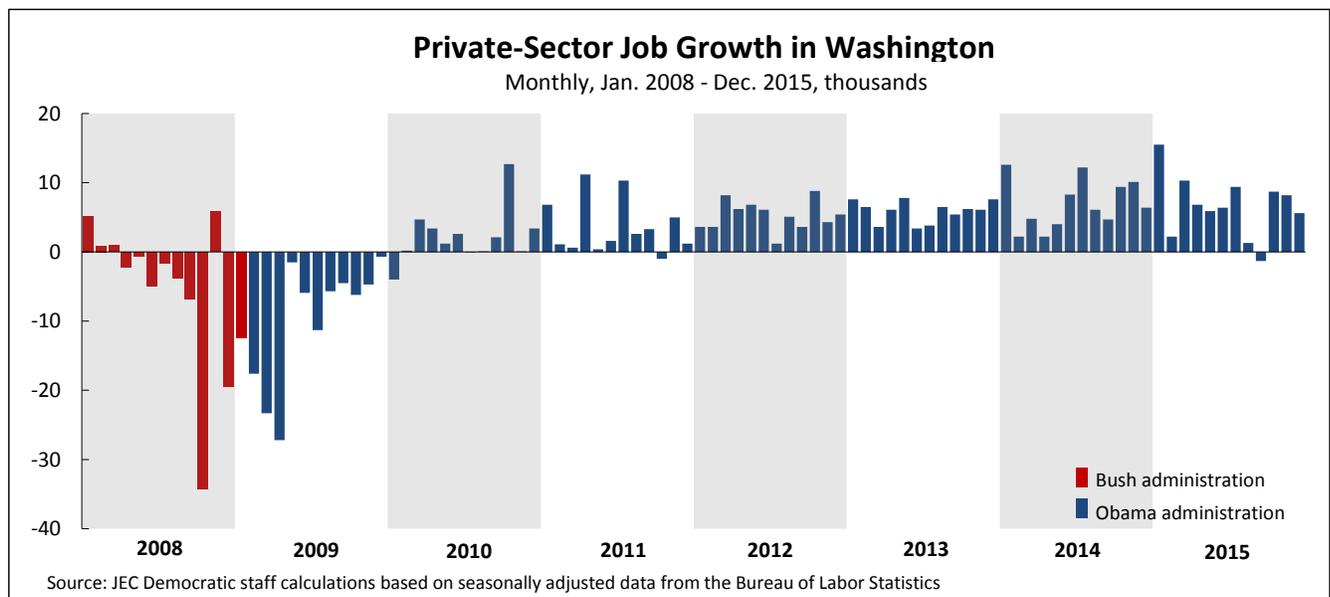


2015 YEAR IN REVIEW: WASHINGTON

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through December 2015**
Last updated on January 26th; January 2016 data will be released on March 14th*

JOBS

- In 2015, private-sector employment in Washington grew by 79,000 jobs, an average of 6,580 jobs per month. This represents a slowdown in job growth from the 6,920 jobs per month added in 2014. In December, Washington businesses added 5,600 jobs.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms in 2015 were: construction at 5.9 percent (9,900 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 4.8 percent (14,300 jobs) and professional and business services at 4.0 percent (15,000 jobs).
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Washington businesses have added 368,800 jobs (an increase of 16.2 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.1 percent over this time.



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The Washington unemployment rate fell by 0.8 percentage point in 2015 and was 5.5 percent in December. The rate is 4.9 percentage points below its recent peak of 10.4 percent in January 2010.
- Unemployment in Washington was 0.5 percentage point above the national rate of 5.0 percent in December. The rate was up 0.2 percentage point from November.
- There were 193,200 state residents unemployed in December, down 30,100 from one year prior.

EARNINGS

- Adjusting for inflation, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Washington rose by 3.3 percent in 2015. Nationally, these earnings increased by 1.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted).
- In December, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers were \$30.23. The average workweek was 34.0 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$1,027.82.

STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Washington | United States |
|--|----------------------|------------|---------------|
| Private-Sector Jobs Added | In 2015 | 79,000 | 2.6 million |
| | Since Feb. 2010 | 368,800 | 14.1 million |
| Unemployment Rate | December 2015 | 5.5% | 5.0% |
| | December 2014 | 6.3% | 5.6% |
| | 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 | 2014 | 6.4% | 5.3% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2014 | 11.4% | 7.2% |
| Percentage Without Health Insurance | 2014 | 9.2% | 11.7% |
| | 2013 | 14.0% | 14.5% |

Note: full 2015 data are not yet available for many indicators on this page; they will be included in future reports

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Washington grew by 3.1 percent in 2014, above the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Washington GDP growth has averaged 1.9 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.8 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Washington increased by 9.4 percent from the third quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2015. They are up 33.9 percent since their recent low in the fourth quarter of 2011.
- In November 2015, builders in Washington broke ground on 33,170 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 39,257 units. That marks an increase of 23.3 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Washington, goods exports totaled \$7.9 billion in November and \$86.0 billion over the past year, up 5.0 percent from the 12 months ending in November 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 61.1 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 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/>

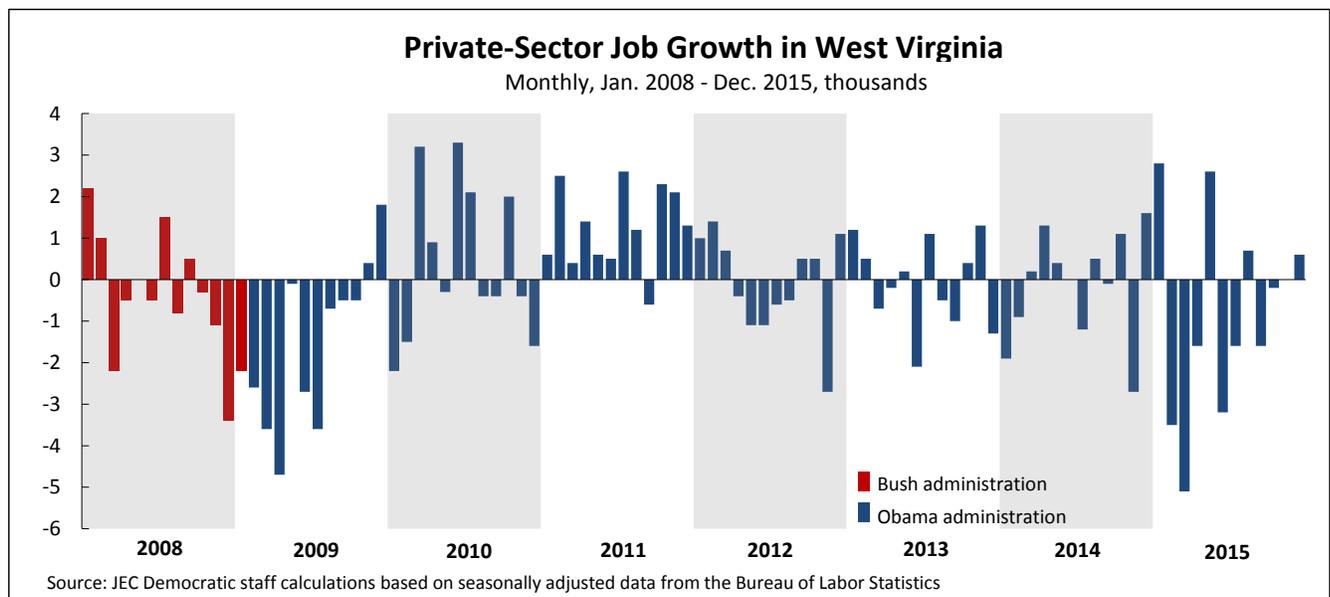


2015 YEAR IN REVIEW: WEST VIRGINIA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through December 2015**
Last updated on January 26th; January 2016 data will be released on March 14th*

JOBS

- In 2015, private-sector employment in West Virginia fell by 10,100 jobs, an average of 840 jobs per month. This represents an increase in job losses from the 140 jobs per month lost in 2014. In December, West Virginia businesses added 600 jobs.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms in 2015 were: education and health services at 1.9 percent (2,400 jobs), other services at 0.5 percent (300 jobs) and manufacturing at 0.2 percent (100 jobs).
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, West Virginia businesses have added 9,200 jobs (an increase of 1.6 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.1 percent over this time.



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The West Virginia unemployment rate increased by 0.4 percentage point in 2015 and was 6.3 percent in December. The rate is 2.5 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.8 percent in November 2010.
- Unemployment in West Virginia was 1.3 percentage points above the national rate of 5.0 percent in December. The rate was down 0.2 percentage point from November.
- There were 49,300 state residents unemployed in December, up 3,600 from one year prior.

EARNINGS

- Adjusting for inflation, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in West Virginia rose by 1.1 percent in 2015. Nationally, these earnings increased by 1.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted).
- In December, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers were \$20.83. The average workweek was 34.7 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$722.80.

STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | West Virginia | United States |
|--|----------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Private-Sector Jobs Added | In 2015 | -10,100 | 2.6 million |
| | Since Feb. 2010 | 9,200 | 14.1 million |
| Unemployment Rate | December 2015 | 6.3% | 5.0% |
| | December 2014 | 5.9% | 5.6% |
| | 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 | 2014 | 4.9% | 5.3% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2014 | 11.1% | 7.2% |
| Percentage Without Health Insurance | 2014 | 8.6% | 11.7% |
| | 2013 | 14.0% | 14.5% |

Note: full 2015 data are not yet available for many indicators on this page; they will be included in future reports

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in West Virginia grew by 4.4 percent in 2014, above the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual West Virginia GDP growth has averaged 1.3 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.8 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in West Virginia decreased by 0.1 percent from the third quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2015. They are up 13.5 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In November 2015, builders in West Virginia broke ground on 2,250 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 2,752 units. That marks an increase of 38.0 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In West Virginia, goods exports totaled \$398 million in November and \$5.7 billion over the past year, down 17.7 percent from the 12 months ending in November 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 14.5 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 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/>

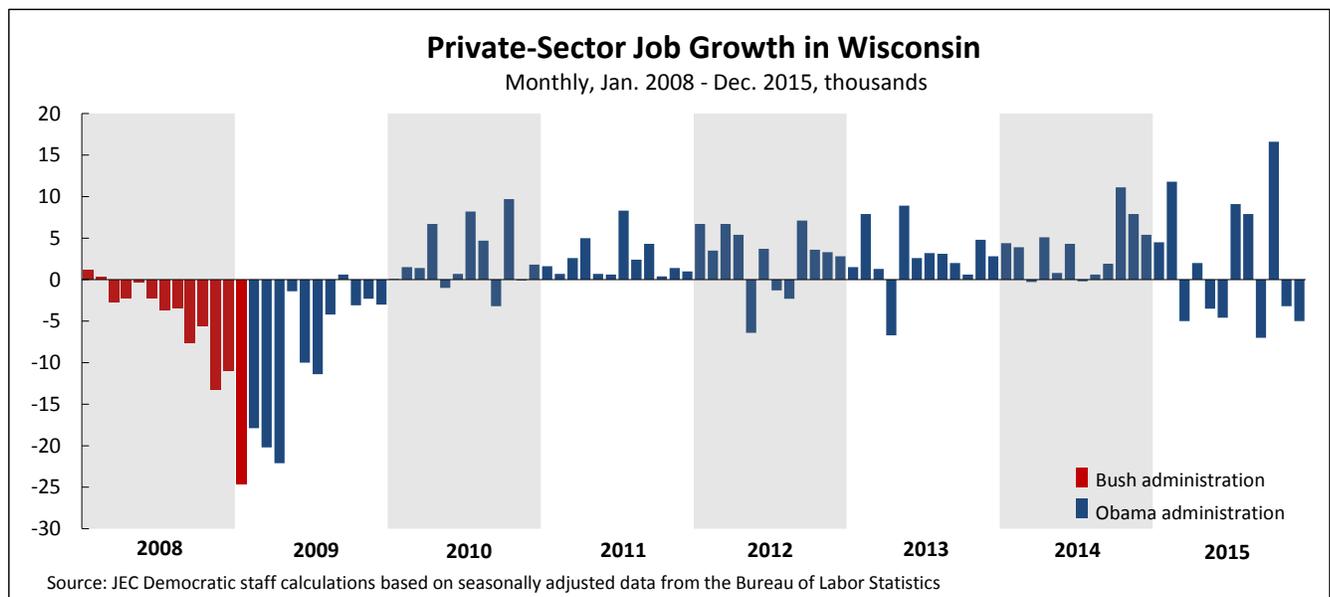


2015 YEAR IN REVIEW: WISCONSIN

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through December 2015**
Last updated on January 26th; January 2016 data will be released on March 14th*

JOBS

- In 2015, private-sector employment in Wisconsin grew by 23,600 jobs, an average of 1,970 jobs per month. This represents a slowdown in job growth from the 3,740 jobs per month added in 2014. In December, Wisconsin businesses shed 5,000 jobs.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms in 2015 were: information services at 5.4 percent (2,600 jobs), education and health services at 2.7 percent (11,900 jobs) and construction at 2.3 percent (2,500 jobs).
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Wisconsin businesses have added 191,200 jobs (an increase of 8.3 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.1 percent over this time.



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The Wisconsin unemployment rate fell by 0.9 percentage point in 2015 and was 4.3 percent in December. The rate is 4.9 percentage points below its recent peak of 9.2 percent in January 2010.
- Unemployment in Wisconsin was 0.7 percentage point below the national rate of 5.0 percent in December. The rate was up 0.1 percentage point from November.
- There were 135,000 state residents unemployed in December, down 26,800 from one year prior.

EARNINGS

- Adjusting for inflation, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Wisconsin rose by 1.5 percent in 2015. Nationally, these earnings increased by 1.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted).
- In December, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers were \$23.74. The average workweek was 33.6 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$797.66.

STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Wisconsin | United States |
|--|----------------------|-----------|---------------|
| Private-Sector Jobs Added | In 2015 | 23,600 | 2.6 million |
| | Since Feb. 2010 | 191,200 | 14.1 million |
| Unemployment Rate | December 2015 | 4.3% | 5.0% |
| | December 2014 | 5.2% | 5.6% |
| | 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 | 2014 | 4.1% | 5.3% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2014 | 2.5% | 7.2% |
| Percentage Without Health Insurance | 2014 | 7.3% | 11.7% |
| | 2013 | 9.1% | 14.5% |

Note: full 2015 data are not yet available for many indicators on this page; they will be included in future reports

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Wisconsin grew by 1.2 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Wisconsin GDP growth has averaged 1.6 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.8 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Wisconsin increased by 4.0 percent from the third quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2015. They are up 12.3 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In November 2015, builders in Wisconsin broke ground on 14,790 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 14,413 units. That marks an increase of 1.6 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Wisconsin, goods exports totaled \$1.7 billion in November and \$22.0 billion over the past year, up 3.9 percent from the 12 months ending in November 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 27.7 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

** A list of sources used to compile the 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>

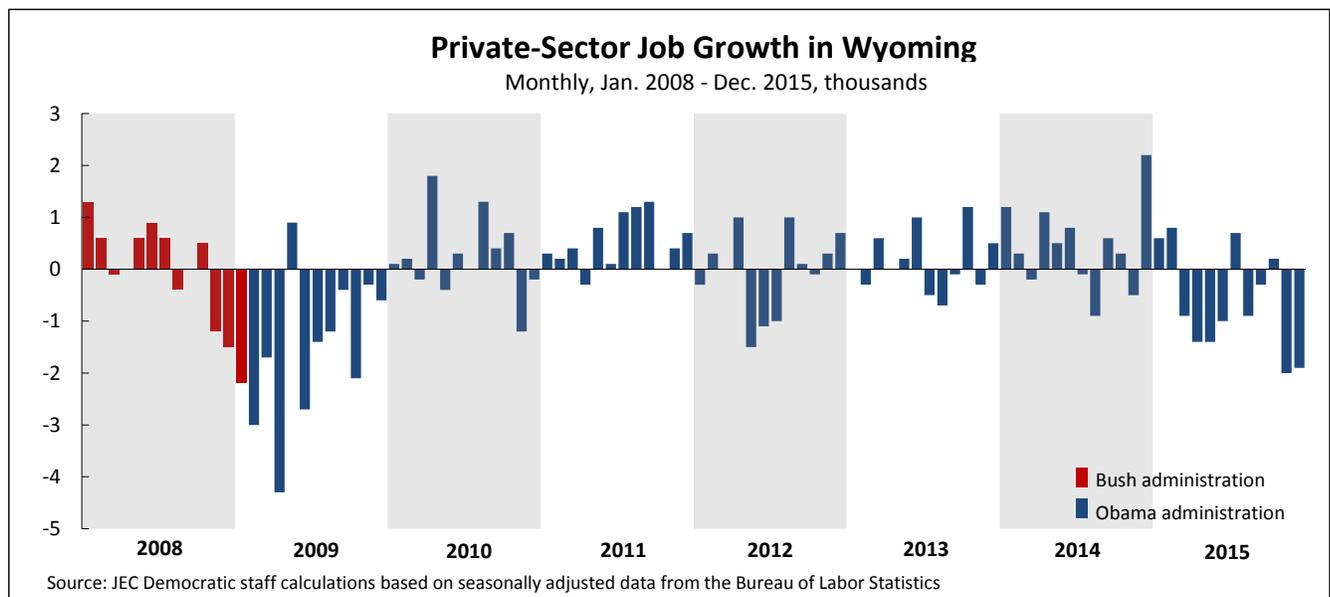


2015 YEAR IN REVIEW: WYOMING

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through December 2015**
Last updated on January 26th; January 2016 data will be released on March 14th*

JOBS

- In 2015, private-sector employment in Wyoming fell by 7,500 jobs, an average of 630 jobs per month. This represents a slowdown in job growth from the 440 jobs per month added in 2014. In December, Wyoming businesses shed 1,900 jobs.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms in 2015 were: financial activities at 3.5 percent (400 jobs), education and health services at 1.8 percent (500 jobs) and government at 1.5 percent (1,100 jobs).
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Wyoming businesses have added 7,500 jobs (an increase of 3.6 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 13.1 percent over this time.



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The Wyoming unemployment rate increased by 0.1 percentage point in 2015 and was 4.3 percent in December. The rate is 2.9 percentage points below its recent peak of 7.2 percent in January 2010.
- Unemployment in Wyoming was 0.7 percentage point below the national rate of 5.0 percent in December. The rate was up 0.2 percentage point from November.
- There were 13,100 state residents unemployed in December, up 100 from one year prior.

EARNINGS

- Adjusting for inflation, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Wyoming fell by 0.3 percent in 2015. Nationally, these earnings increased by 1.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted).
- In December, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers were \$23.40. The average workweek was 33.5 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$783.90.

STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Wyoming | United States |
|--|----------------------|----------|---------------|
| Private-Sector Jobs Added | In 2015 | -7,500 | 2.6 million |
| | Since Feb. 2010 | 7,500 | 14.1 million |
| Unemployment Rate | December 2015 | 4.3% | 5.0% |
| | December 2014 | 4.2% | 5.6% |
| | 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 | 2014 | 4.3% | 5.3% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2014 | 4.4% | 7.2% |
| Percentage Without Health Insurance | 2014 | 12.0% | 11.7% |
| | 2013 | 13.4% | 14.5% |

Note: full 2015 data are not yet available for many indicators on this page; they will be included in future reports

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Wyoming grew by 5.2 percent in 2014, above the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Wyoming GDP growth has averaged -0.1 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.8 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Wyoming increased by 4.7 percent from the third quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2015. They are up 17.4 percent since their recent low in the third quarter of 2010.
- In November 2015, builders in Wyoming broke ground on 1,420 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 1,675 units. That marks an increase of 3.3 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Wyoming, goods exports totaled \$76 million in November and \$1.2 billion over the past year, down 27.8 percent from the 12 months ending in November 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 20.8 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

Veterans' Unemployment Rates by State 2014 Annual Averages

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

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

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

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 January 26, 2016

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

Jobs

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

Unemployment

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

Earnings

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

State Quick Facts

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Private-Sector Jobs | Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics, State and Metro Area Employment, seasonally adjusted. |
| Unemployment | Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, seasonally adjusted. |
| Household Income | U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement. |
| Poverty Rate | U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement. |
| Veterans Data | Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment Situation of Veterans - 2014. |
| Health Insurance | U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey. |

State Gross Domestic Product

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

Housing

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

Exports

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