



STATE ECONOMIC SNAPSHOTS

JANUARY 27, 2017

This page intentionally left blank



January 27, 2017

State Economic Snapshots

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

Highlights

- Private-sector employment increased in 27 states and the District of Columbia in December.
- Over 2016, 41 states and the District of Columbia gained private-sector jobs.
- The unemployment rate fell last month in 32 states and the District of Columbia.
- Average hourly earnings, adjusted for inflation, increased in 29 states and the District of Columbia over the past year.

Private-Sector Job Gains

Private-sector employment increased in 27 states and the District of Columbia in December. The largest private-sector gains were in Virginia (13,600), Ohio (11,700), Massachusetts (11,300), New York (9,000) and Minnesota (8,200). On a percentage basis, the largest gains were in Hawaii, Virginia, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Arizona, the District of Columbia, Tennessee, West Virginia, Washington, New Mexico, Alaska and Oregon.

Over 2016, 41 states and the District of Columbia gained private-sector jobs, with California (270,600), Florida (237,300), Texas (172,600), New York (110,400) and Georgia (90,500) recording the largest increases. The largest percentage gains in private-sector employment during this period were in Oregon (3.4 percent), Florida (3.3 percent), Utah, Washington and Nevada (3.2 percent each). Nationally, 2.0 million private-sector jobs were added in the past year, a 1.6 percent increase.

Unemployment

The unemployment rate declined in 32 states and the District of Columbia in December. The declines were statistically significant in 10 states. Oregon had the largest decline (-0.4 percentage point) that was significant followed by Connecticut, Missouri and New Jersey (-0.3 percentage point each).

Over 2016, 36 states and the District of Columbia reported declines in the unemployment rate. Eleven states had declines that were statistically significant, with the largest of these declines in Massachusetts (-2.1 percentage points), Mississippi, Nevada and South Carolina (-1.2 percentage points each) and Arizona (-1.1 percentage point). Two states had statistically significant increases.

New Hampshire (2.6 percent each) had the lowest unemployment rate in December, followed by Massachusetts and South Dakota (2.8 percent each). Alaska (6.7 percent) had the highest unemployment rate, followed by New Mexico (6.6 percent), Alabama (6.2 percent), Louisiana (6.1 percent), West Virginia

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

(5.9 percent) and the District of Columbia (5.8 percent). The national unemployment rate was 4.7 percent in December, down from 5.0 percent one year ago.

Earnings

Average hourly earnings, adjusted for inflation, increased in 29 states and the District of Columbia over the past year. The largest earnings gains were posted in Missouri (6.2 percent), the District of Columbia (5.8 percent), Delaware (5.1 percent), Tennessee (4.2 percent) and Oregon (4.1 percent). Earnings declined in 18 states and were unchanged in three. Nationally, real average hourly earnings increased by 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted) in the past year. The District of Columbia (\$39.86) had the highest average hourly earnings in December, followed by Massachusetts (\$32.05), Washington (\$30.67) Connecticut (\$30.59), and California (\$29.33).

Key Employment Sectors

Manufacturing

Manufacturing employment expanded in 31 states during December. The largest increases were in Pennsylvania (5,400), Tennessee (3,300), Wisconsin (3,000), Indiana (2,700), Alaska, Arizona and California (1,500 each). On a percentage basis, the largest gains were in Alaska, Montana, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, Wyoming, Pennsylvania, Tennessee and Arizona.

Over 2016, 20 states added manufacturing positions. On a percentage basis, the biggest gains were in Alaska (6.1 percent), Montana (4.2 percent), Utah (3.8 percent), Idaho (2.8 percent) and Florida (2.0 percent). Across the country, 45,000 manufacturing positions have been lost in the last 12 months, a 0.4 percent decrease.

Construction

Construction employment increased in 26 states and the District of Columbia during December. The largest gains were reported in Arizona, Massachusetts (3,700 each), Minnesota (3,500), Tennessee and Wisconsin (2,700 each). The largest percentage gains during the month were in Vermont, Rhode Island, West Virginia, Nevada and Minnesota.

Over 2016, 32 states added construction jobs. The greatest percentage gains over the past year were in Nevada (15.3 percent), Oregon (9.0 percent), Iowa (8.3 percent), Minnesota (8.0 percent) and Washington (7.6 percent). Nationally, over this period, construction employment increased by 102,000 positions, a 1.6 percent increase.

Professional and Business Services

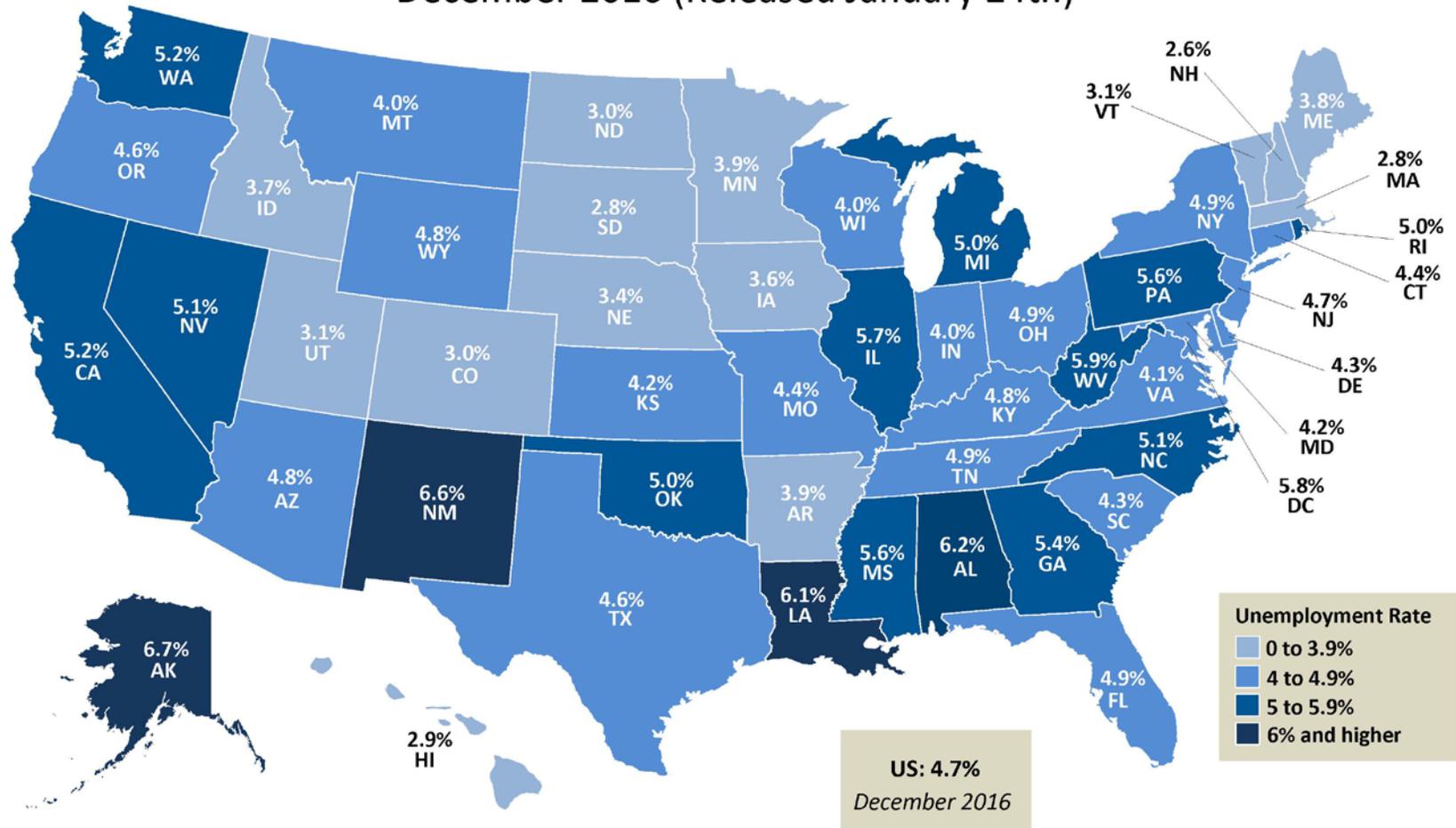
Professional and business services employment increased in 24 states and the District of Columbia during December. The largest increases were posted in New York (7,100), Ohio (5,900), Georgia (5,400), Virginia (4,200) and Arizona (4,100). The largest percentage gains were in Vermont, Hawaii, Arizona, Iowa and New Hampshire.

In 2016, 37 states and the District of Columbia added jobs in professional and business services. The largest percentage gains were in Oregon (7.3 percent), Delaware (5.7 percent), Utah (5.4 percent), Georgia (4.9 percent) and North Carolina (4.3 percent). The U.S. economy overall has added 522,000 professional and business services jobs during this time, a 2.6 percent increase.

Unemployment Rate (December 2016)		Job Growth in America: Change in Private-Sector Jobs				
		Data through December 2016	Since Before Recession (December 2007)		Under President Obama (January 2009)	
			Percentage	Net Jobs	Percentage	Net Jobs
UNITED STATES	4.7%	6.1%	7,043,000	10.4%	11,606,000	
Alabama	6.2%	-2.5%	-41,000	3.2%	49,200	
Alaska	6.7%	7.3%	17,200	6.7%	15,900	
Arizona	4.8%	2.6%	58,200	10.6%	221,600	
Arkansas	3.9%	2.4%	23,400	5.2%	50,000	
California	5.2%	8.5%	1,107,200	14.0%	1,727,000	
Colorado	3.0%	11.6%	229,400	14.8%	284,400	
Connecticut	4.4%	-0.7%	-9,900	2.2%	31,200	
Delaware	4.3%	4.1%	15,600	8.7%	31,400	
District of Columbia	5.8%	16.0%	74,500	15.4%	72,100	
Florida	4.9%	8.2%	559,200	16.9%	1,065,800	
Georgia	5.4%	7.8%	269,800	13.8%	452,800	
Hawaii	2.9%	4.7%	23,900	10.9%	51,800	
Idaho	3.7%	7.4%	39,900	14.5%	73,500	
Illinois	5.7%	0.7%	33,800	4.5%	223,500	
Indiana	4.0%	3.8%	96,100	9.8%	236,600	
Iowa	3.6%	4.1%	51,900	6.2%	77,300	
Kansas	4.2%	0.7%	8,000	1.7%	19,000	
Kentucky	4.8%	3.8%	59,200	8.6%	127,100	
Louisiana	6.1%	5.0%	78,500	5.7%	88,900	
Maine	3.1%	-0.9%	-4,700	2.1%	10,700	
Maryland	4.2%	3.5%	74,100	6.8%	139,800	
Massachusetts	4.4%	8.7%	251,700	11.4%	320,200	
Michigan	5.0%	4.6%	164,900	14.0%	462,300	
Minnesota	4.6%	5.8%	136,200	8.7%	199,000	
Mississippi	5.6%	-2.7%	-24,600	2.1%	18,400	
Missouri	4.4%	2.2%	52,900	5.2%	119,200	
Montana	3.7%	4.5%	16,000	8.4%	29,100	
Nebraska	3.4%	5.5%	43,900	6.7%	53,100	
Nevada	5.1%	1.1%	12,600	10.4%	108,100	
New Hampshire	4.7%	5.2%	28,900	7.8%	42,400	
New Jersey	4.7%	1.2%	41,000	5.1%	168,800	
New Mexico	6.6%	-1.8%	-11,500	1.7%	10,800	
New York	4.9%	9.7%	703,600	11.5%	823,600	
North Carolina	5.1%	5.1%	177,100	11.1%	364,600	
North Dakota	3.0%	23.8%	68,200	22.4%	64,900	
Ohio	4.8%	2.5%	113,400	7.5%	328,700	
Oklahoma	5.0%	2.6%	32,900	3.6%	45,100	
Oregon	4.6%	7.5%	107,900	14.4%	195,400	
Pennsylvania	5.6%	2.8%	141,000	5.2%	255,500	
Puerto Rico	12.4%	-8.7%	-62,800	-4.6%	-31,900	
Rhode Island	5.0%	1.7%	7,300	6.4%	25,800	
South Carolina	6.1%	6.7%	106,400	13.3%	199,700	
South Dakota	2.8%	7.5%	25,100	7.7%	25,600	
Tennessee	4.9%	7.4%	176,200	13.2%	298,900	
Texas	4.6%	16.7%	1,461,400	17.4%	1,515,400	
Utah	3.1%	13.6%	143,300	19.4%	194,700	
Vermont	3.1%	1.5%	3,700	4.5%	11,200	
Virginia	4.1%	4.7%	146,400	7.7%	230,900	
Washington	5.2%	10.3%	253,500	13.7%	327,600	
West Virginia	5.9%	-1.4%	-8,500	-0.5%	-3,000	
Wisconsin	4.0%	2.4%	60,100	5.6%	134,000	
Wyoming	3.7%	-8.2%	-18,500	-7.8%	-17,600	

Current Unemployment Rates Across States

December 2016 (Released January 24th)



Source: JEC Democratic staff based on data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (state data update next on March 13, 2017)



This page intentionally left blank

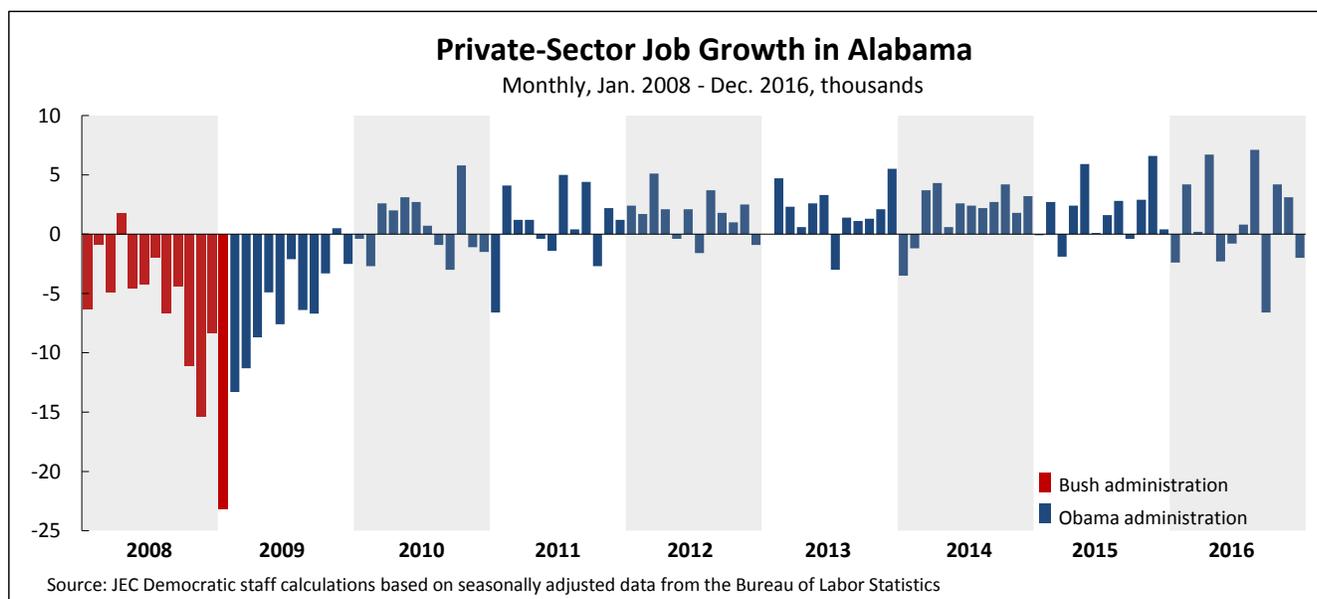


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: ALABAMA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through December 2016**
Last updated on January 24th; January data will be released on March 13th, 2017*

JOBS

- In December, private-sector employment in Alabama fell by 2,000 jobs. Over the past year, Alabama businesses have added 12,200 jobs. This compares with an increase of 23,000 jobs over the 12 months through December 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Alabama businesses have added 118,600 jobs (an increase of 8.0 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.8 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: leisure and hospitality at 14.5 percent (24,200 jobs), professional and business services at 13.1 percent (26,700 jobs) and education and health services at 9.2 percent (19,500 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Alabama was 6.2 percent in December 2016, up 0.3 percentage point from November. The rate was 1.5 percentage points above the national rate of 4.7 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.1 percentage point from one year earlier and is 5.7 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.9 percent in November 2009.
- There were 136,400 Alabama residents unemployed in December 2016.

EARNINGS

- In December 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Alabama were \$21.90. The average workweek was 35.4 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$775.26.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 0.5 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Alabama	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	12,200	2.0 million
	Since Feb. 2010	118,600	15.8 million
Unemployment Rate	December 2016	6.2%	4.7%
	December 2015	6.3%	5.0%
	Recession-Era Peak	11.9%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2015 \$)*	2015	\$44,800	\$55,800
	2014	\$42,900	\$53,700
Poverty Rate*	2015	18.5%	14.7%
	2014	19.3%	15.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	3.1%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	4.6%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance*	2015	10.1%	9.4%
	2013	13.6%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ▣ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Alabama grew by 1.4 percent over the four quarters through the second quarter of 2016, above the national average growth rate of 1.2 percent.**
- ▣ Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Alabama GDP growth has averaged 1.0 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- ▣ Home prices in Alabama increased by 4.5 percent from the third quarter of 2015 to the third quarter of 2016. They are up 19.5 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- ▣ In November 2016, builders in Alabama broke ground on 12,390 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 14,636 units. That marks an increase of 7.8 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ▣ In Alabama, goods exports totaled \$1.7 billion in November and \$20.4 billion over the past year, up 8.9 percent from the 12 months ending in November 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ▣ Exports over the past 12 months are up 61.2 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

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

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



ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: ALASKA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through December 2016**
Last updated on January 24th; January data will be released on March 13th, 2017*

JOBS

- ❑ In December, private-sector employment in Alaska grew by 700 jobs. Over the past year, Alaska businesses have shed 3,900 jobs. This compares with an increase of 600 jobs over the 12 months through December 2015.
- ❑ Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Alaska businesses have added 18,300 jobs (an increase of 7.8 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.8 percent over this time.
- ❑ The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: manufacturing at 23.6 percent (3,000 jobs), education and health services at 23.3 percent (9,600 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 12.1 percent (3,800 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- ❑ The unemployment rate in Alaska was 6.7 percent in December 2016, down 0.1 percentage point from November. The rate was 2.0 percentage points above the national rate of 4.7 percent.
- ❑ Unemployment is up 0.1 percentage point from one year earlier but remains 1.3 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.0 percent in April 2010.
- ❑ There were 24,000 Alaska residents unemployed in December 2016.

EARNINGS

- ❑ In December 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Alaska were \$28.94. The average workweek was 33.7 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$975.28.
- ❑ Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have fallen by 0.8 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Alaska	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	-3,900	2.0 million
	Since Feb. 2010	18,300	15.8 million
Unemployment Rate	December 2016	6.7%	4.7%
	December 2015	6.6%	5.0%
	Recession-Era Peak	8.0%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2015 \$)*	2015	\$73,400	\$55,800
	2014	\$71,700	\$53,700
Poverty Rate*	2015	10.3%	14.7%
	2014	11.2%	15.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	4.3%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	3.9%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance*	2015	14.9%	9.4%
	2013	18.5%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ❑ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Alaska fell by 3.1 percent over the four quarters through the second quarter of 2016, below the national average growth rate of 1.2 percent.**
- ❑ Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Alaska GDP growth has averaged -0.8 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Alaska increased by 1.5 percent from the third quarter of 2015 to the third quarter of 2016. They are up 16.8 percent since their recent low in the third quarter of 2009.
- ❑ In November 2016, builders in Alaska broke ground on 1,050 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 1,409 units. That marks an increase of 15.9 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Alaska, goods exports totaled \$221 million in November and \$4.4 billion over the past year, down 3.5 percent from the 12 months ending in November 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 31.8 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

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

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

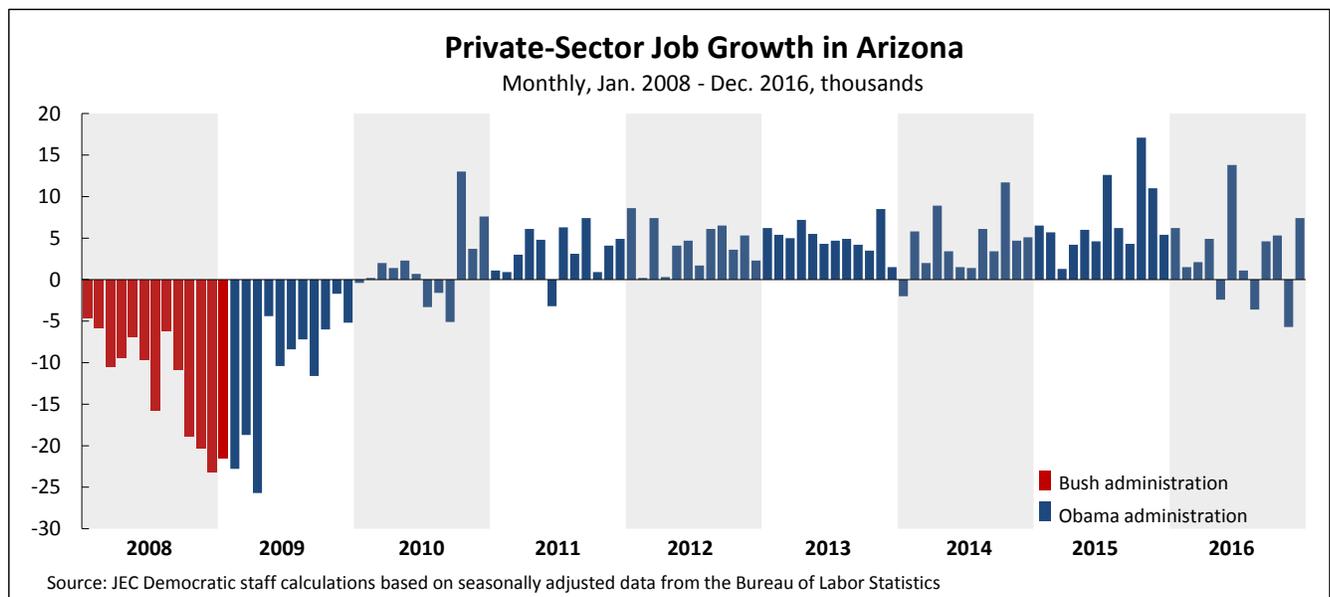


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: ARIZONA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through December 2016**
Last updated on January 24th; January data will be released on March 13th, 2017*

JOBS

- In December, private-sector employment in Arizona grew by 7,400 jobs. Over the past year, Arizona businesses have added 35,200 jobs. This compares with an increase of 84,900 jobs over the 12 months through December 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Arizona businesses have added 343,900 jobs (an increase of 17.5 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.8 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: information services at 27.2 percent (10,000 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 24.8 percent (62,300 jobs) and education and health services at 24.0 percent (81,700 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Arizona was 4.8 percent in December 2016, down 0.2 percentage point from November. The rate was 0.1 percentage point above the national rate of 4.7 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.1 percentage points from one year earlier and is 6.4 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.2 percent in December 2009.
- There were 157,900 Arizona residents unemployed in December 2016.

EARNINGS

- In December 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Arizona were \$24.02. The average workweek was 34.4 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$826.29.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 1.2 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Arizona	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	35,200	2.0 million
	Since Feb. 2010	343,900	15.8 million
Unemployment Rate	December 2016	4.8%	4.7%
	December 2015	5.9%	5.0%
	Recession-Era Peak	11.2%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2015 \$)*	2015	\$51,500	\$55,800
	2014	\$50,100	\$53,700
Poverty Rate*	2015	17.4%	14.7%
	2014	18.2%	15.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	3.7%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	4.0%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance*	2015	10.8%	9.4%
	2013	17.1%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ▣ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Arizona grew by 1.8 percent over the four quarters through the second quarter of 2016, above the national average growth rate of 1.2 percent.**
- ▣ Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Arizona GDP growth has averaged 1.4 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- ▣ Home prices in Arizona increased by 6.7 percent from the third quarter of 2015 to the third quarter of 2016. They are up 67.7 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- ▣ In November 2016, builders in Arizona broke ground on 31,400 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 32,510 units. That marks an increase of 3.3 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ▣ In Arizona, goods exports totaled \$1.9 billion in November and \$22.0 billion over the past year, up 0.7 percent from the 12 months ending in November 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ▣ Exports over the past 12 months are up 52.9 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

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

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

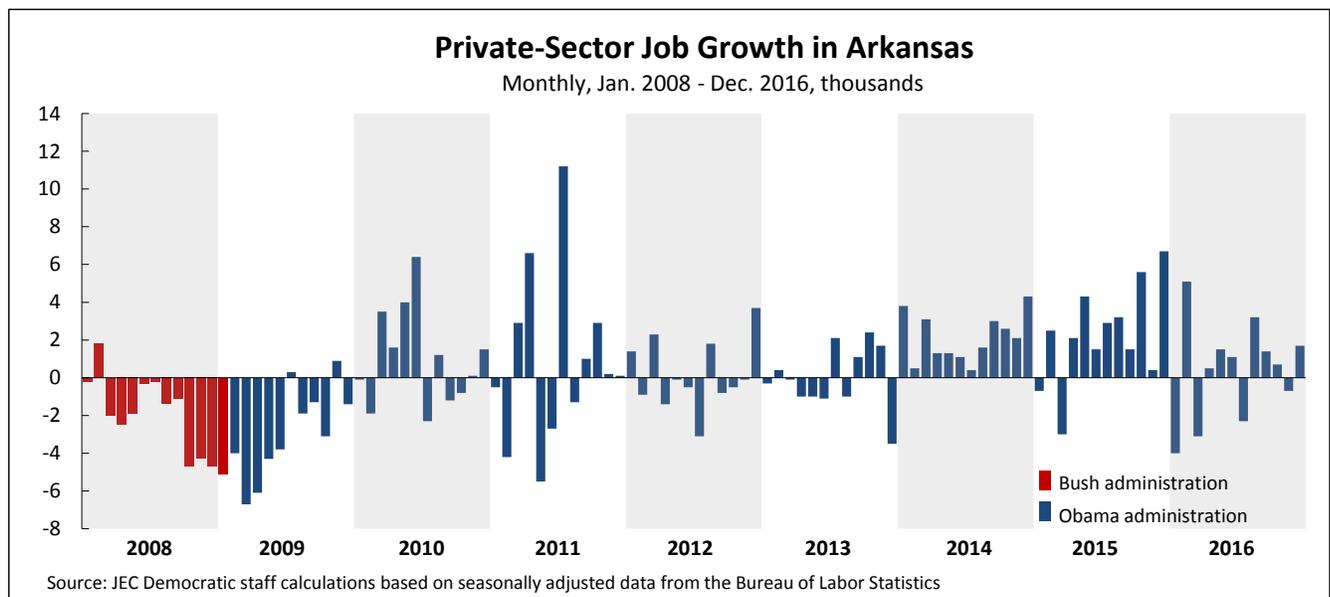


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: ARKANSAS

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through December 2016**
Last updated on January 24th; January data will be released on March 13th, 2017*

JOBS

- In December, private-sector employment in Arkansas grew by 1,700 jobs. Over the past year, Arkansas businesses have added 5,100 jobs. This compares with an increase of 27,000 jobs over the 12 months through December 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Arkansas businesses have added 83,400 jobs (an increase of 8.9 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.8 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 25.9 percent (30,100 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 18.8 percent (18,400 jobs) and education and health services at 11.9 percent (19,600 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Arkansas was 3.9 percent in December 2016, down 0.1 percentage point from November. The rate was 0.8 percentage point below the national rate of 4.7 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.8 percentage point from one year earlier and is 4.5 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.4 percent in May 2011.
- There were 52,300 Arkansas residents unemployed in December 2016.

EARNINGS

- In December 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Arkansas were \$20.26. The average workweek was 34.4 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$696.94.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 0.8 percent over the past year, as have real average hourly earnings nationally (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Arkansas	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	5,100	2.0 million
	Since Feb. 2010	83,400	15.8 million
Unemployment Rate	December 2016	3.9%	4.7%
	December 2015	4.7%	5.0%
	Recession-Era Peak	8.4%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2015 \$)*	2015	\$42,000	\$55,800
	2014	\$41,300	\$53,700
Poverty Rate*	2015	19.1%	14.7%
	2014	18.9%	15.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	4.7%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	6.4%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance*	2015	9.5%	9.4%
	2013	16.0%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ▣ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Arkansas grew by 2.4 percent over the four quarters through the second quarter of 2016, above the national average growth rate of 1.2 percent.**
- ▣ Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Arkansas GDP growth has averaged 1.9 percent at an annual rate, matching the national average growth rate.

HOUSING

- ▣ Home prices in Arkansas increased by 2.7 percent from the third quarter of 2015 to the third quarter of 2016. They are up 17.6 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- ▣ In November 2016, builders in Arkansas broke ground on 6,860 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 9,101 units. That marks an increase of 6.2 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ▣ In Arkansas, goods exports totaled \$692 million in November and \$5.8 billion over the past year, down 1.0 percent from the 12 months ending in November 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ▣ Exports over the past 12 months are up 6.9 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

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

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



ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: CALIFORNIA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through December 2016**
Last updated on January 24th; January data will be released on March 13th, 2017*

JOBS

- In December, private-sector employment in California grew by 2,700 jobs. Over the past year, California businesses have added 270,600 jobs. This compares with an increase of 441,600 jobs over the 12 months through December 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, California businesses have added 2,319,600 jobs (an increase of 19.7 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.8 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 36.5 percent (205,900 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 29.5 percent (437,300 jobs) and professional and business services at 26.6 percent (545,200 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in California was 5.2 percent in December 2016, down 0.1 percentage point from November. The rate was 0.5 percentage point above the national rate of 4.7 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.7 percentage point from one year earlier and is 7.0 percentage points below its recent peak of 12.2 percent in October 2010.
- There were 1,009,000 California residents unemployed in December 2016.

EARNINGS

- In December 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in California were \$29.33. The average workweek was 34.3 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$1,006.02.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 2.2 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		California	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	270,600	2.0 million
	Since Feb. 2010	2.3 million	15.8 million
Unemployment Rate	December 2016	5.2%	4.7%
	December 2015	5.9%	5.0%
	Recession-Era Peak	12.2%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2015 \$)*	2015	\$64,500	\$55,800
	2014	\$62,000	\$53,700
Poverty Rate*	2015	15.3%	14.7%
	2014	16.4%	15.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	6.8%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	10.6%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance*	2015	8.6%	9.4%
	2013	17.2%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ▣ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in California grew by 2.0 percent over the four quarters through the second quarter of 2016, above the national average growth rate of 1.2 percent.**
- ▣ Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, California GDP growth has averaged 2.5 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- ▣ Home prices in California increased by 7.2 percent from the third quarter of 2015 to the third quarter of 2016. They are up 61.8 percent since their recent low in the third quarter of 2011.
- ▣ In November 2016, builders in California broke ground on 83,130 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 92,433 units. That marks a decrease of 3.4 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ▣ In California, goods exports totaled \$14.4 billion in November and \$163.6 billion over the past year, up 1.0 percent from the 12 months ending in November 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ▣ Exports over the past 12 months are up 32.5 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

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

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

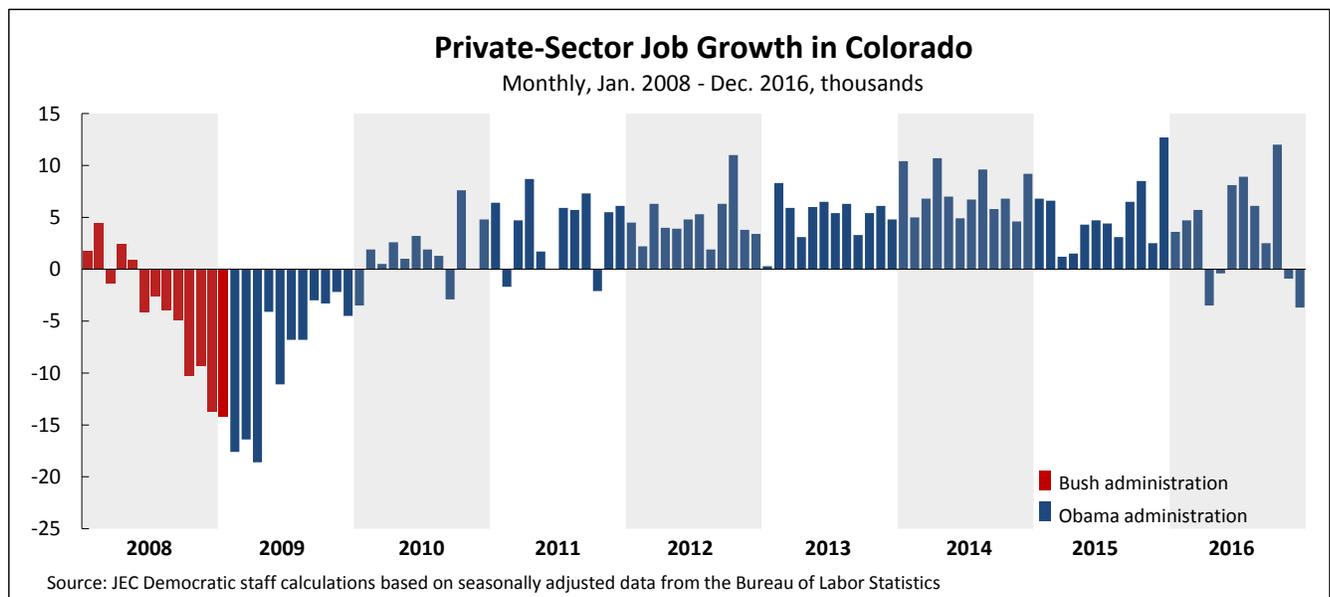


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: COLORADO

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through December 2016**
Last updated on January 24th; January data will be released on March 13th, 2017*

JOBS

- In December, private-sector employment in Colorado fell by 3,700 jobs. Over the past year, Colorado businesses have added 43,100 jobs. This compares with an increase of 62,800 jobs over the 12 months through December 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Colorado businesses have added 380,400 jobs (an increase of 20.9 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.8 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 41.7 percent (49,200 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 27.6 percent (71,900 jobs) and education and health services at 27.1 percent (70,600 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Colorado was 3.0 percent in December 2016, down 0.2 percentage point from November. The rate was 1.7 percentage points below the national rate of 4.7 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.5 percentage point from one year earlier and is 5.9 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.9 percent in October 2010.
- There were 87,500 Colorado residents unemployed in December 2016.

EARNINGS

- In December 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Colorado were \$26.92. The average workweek was 33.3 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$896.44.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have fallen by 2.4 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Colorado	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	43,100	2.0 million
	Since Feb. 2010	380,400	15.8 million
Unemployment Rate	December 2016	3.0%	4.7%
	December 2015	3.5%	5.0%
	Recession-Era Peak	8.9%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2015 \$)*	2015	\$63,900	\$55,800
	2014	\$61,400	\$53,700
Poverty Rate*	2015	11.5%	14.7%
	2014	12.0%	15.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	3.5%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	2.0%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance*	2015	8.1%	9.4%
	2013	14.1%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ❑ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Colorado grew by 0.9 percent over the four quarters through the second quarter of 2016, below the national average growth rate of 1.2 percent.**
- ❑ Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Colorado GDP growth has averaged 2.4 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Colorado increased by 10.0 percent from the third quarter of 2015 to the third quarter of 2016. They are up 57.1 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- ❑ In November 2016, builders in Colorado broke ground on 38,690 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 34,686 units. That marks an increase of 19.7 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Colorado, goods exports totaled \$622 million in November and \$7.5 billion over the past year, down 3.4 percent from the 12 months ending in November 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 26.9 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

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

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

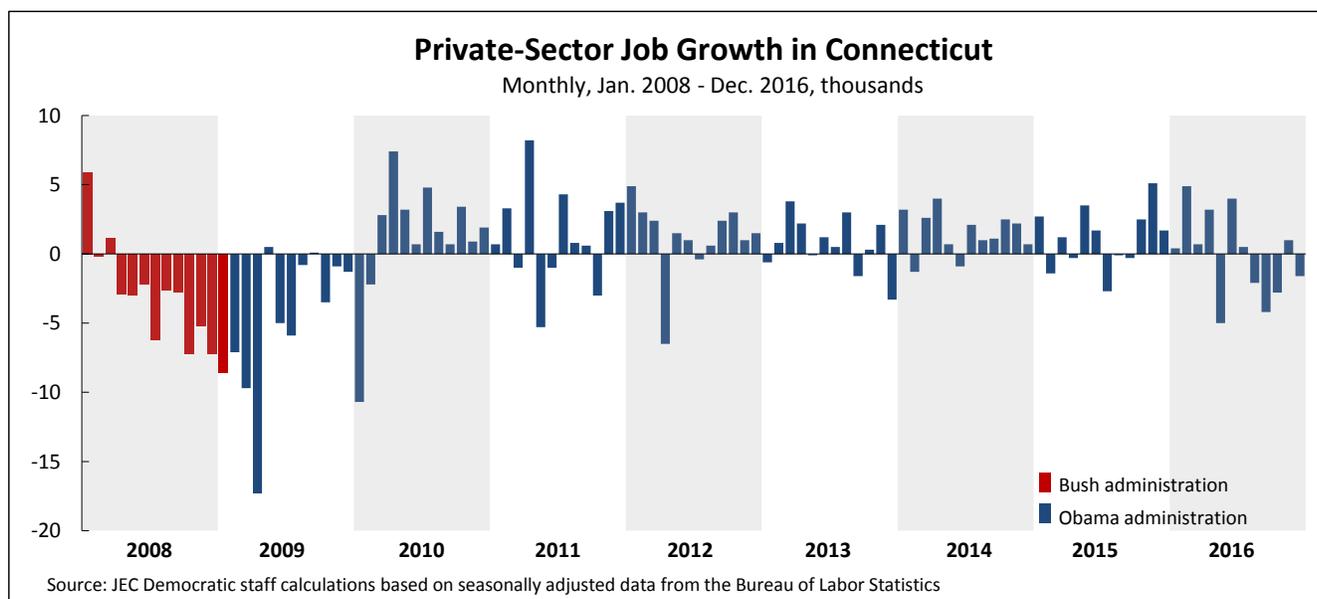


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: CONNECTICUT

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through December 2016**
Last updated on January 24th; January data will be released on March 13th, 2017*

JOBS

- In December, private-sector employment in Connecticut fell by 1,600 jobs. Over the past year, Connecticut businesses have shed 1,000 jobs. This compares with an increase of 13,600 jobs over the 12 months through December 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Connecticut businesses have added 95,000 jobs (an increase of 7.1 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.8 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: leisure and hospitality at 17.6 percent (22,900 jobs), professional and business services at 13.7 percent (25,900 jobs) and construction at 13.5 percent (6,600 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Connecticut was 4.4 percent in December 2016, down 0.3 percentage point from November. The rate was 0.3 percentage point below the national rate of 4.7 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.0 percentage point from one year earlier and is 4.8 percentage points below its recent peak of 9.2 percent in February 2011.
- There were 83,500 Connecticut residents unemployed in December 2016.

EARNINGS

- In December 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Connecticut were \$30.59. The average workweek was 33.7 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$1,030.88.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 0.6 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Connecticut	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	-1,000	2.0 million
	Since Feb. 2010	95,000	15.8 million
Unemployment Rate	December 2016	4.4%	4.7%
	December 2015	5.4%	5.0%
	Recession-Era Peak	9.2%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2015 \$)*	2015	\$71,300	\$55,800
	2014	\$70,100	\$53,700
Poverty Rate*	2015	10.5%	14.7%
	2014	10.8%	15.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	4.6%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	1.4%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance*	2015	6.0%	9.4%
	2013	9.4%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ❑ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Connecticut grew by 0.1 percent over the four quarters through the second quarter of 2016, below the national average growth rate of 1.2 percent.**
- ❑ Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Connecticut GDP growth has averaged -0.4 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Connecticut increased by 0.8 percent from the third quarter of 2015 to the third quarter of 2016. They are up 4.2 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2012.
- ❑ In November 2016, builders in Connecticut broke ground on 2,230 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 5,379 units. That marks an increase of 2.2 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Connecticut, goods exports totaled \$1.1 billion in November and \$14.4 billion over the past year, down 3.5 percent from the 12 months ending in November 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are down 0.4 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

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

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

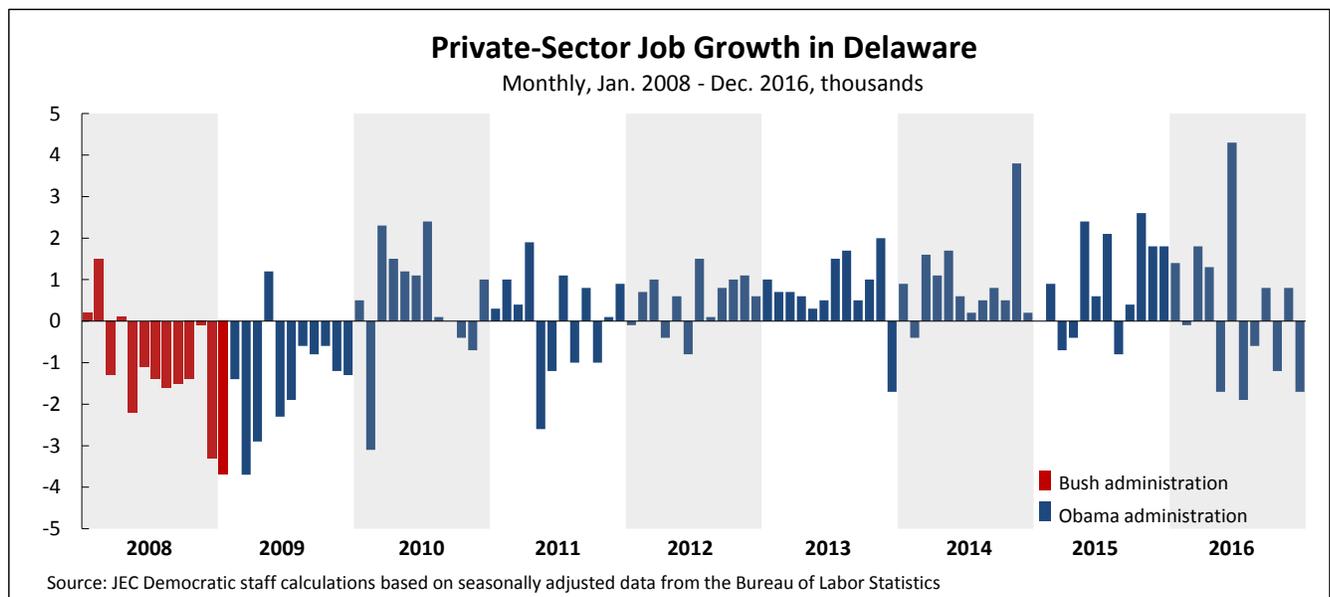


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: DELAWARE

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through December 2016**
Last updated on January 24th; January data will be released on March 13th, 2017*

JOBS

- In December, private-sector employment in Delaware fell by 1,700 jobs. Over the past year, Delaware businesses have added 3,200 jobs. This compares with an increase of 10,700 jobs over the 12 months through December 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Delaware businesses have added 49,500 jobs (an increase of 14.4 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.8 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: leisure and hospitality at 26.2 percent (10,800 jobs), education and health services at 22.4 percent (14,300 jobs) and professional and business services at 19.3 percent (10,500 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Delaware was 4.3 percent in December 2016, holding constant from November. The rate was 0.4 percentage point below the national rate of 4.7 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.6 percentage point from one year earlier and is 4.4 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.7 percent in February 2010.
- There were 20,300 Delaware residents unemployed in December 2016.

EARNINGS

- In December 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Delaware were \$24.98. The average workweek was 32.6 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$814.35.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 5.1 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Delaware	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	3,200	2.0 million
	Since Feb. 2010	49,500	15.8 million
Unemployment Rate	December 2016	4.3%	4.7%
	December 2015	4.9%	5.0%
	Recession-Era Peak	8.7%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2015 \$)*	2015	\$61,300	\$55,800
	2014	\$59,700	\$53,700
Poverty Rate*	2015	12.4%	14.7%
	2014	12.5%	15.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	3.6%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	1.1%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance*	2015	5.9%	9.4%
	2013	9.1%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Delaware grew by 0.8 percent over the four quarters through the second quarter of 2016, below the national average growth rate of 1.2 percent.**
- Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Delaware GDP growth has averaged 0.8 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Delaware decreased by 0.5 percent from the third quarter of 2015 to the third quarter of 2016. They are up 12.6 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2012.
- In November 2016, builders in Delaware broke ground on 6,320 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 5,924 units. That marks an increase of 8.9 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Delaware, goods exports totaled \$361 million in November and \$4.7 billion over the past year, down 8.7 percent from the 12 months ending in November 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 6.0 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

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

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

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



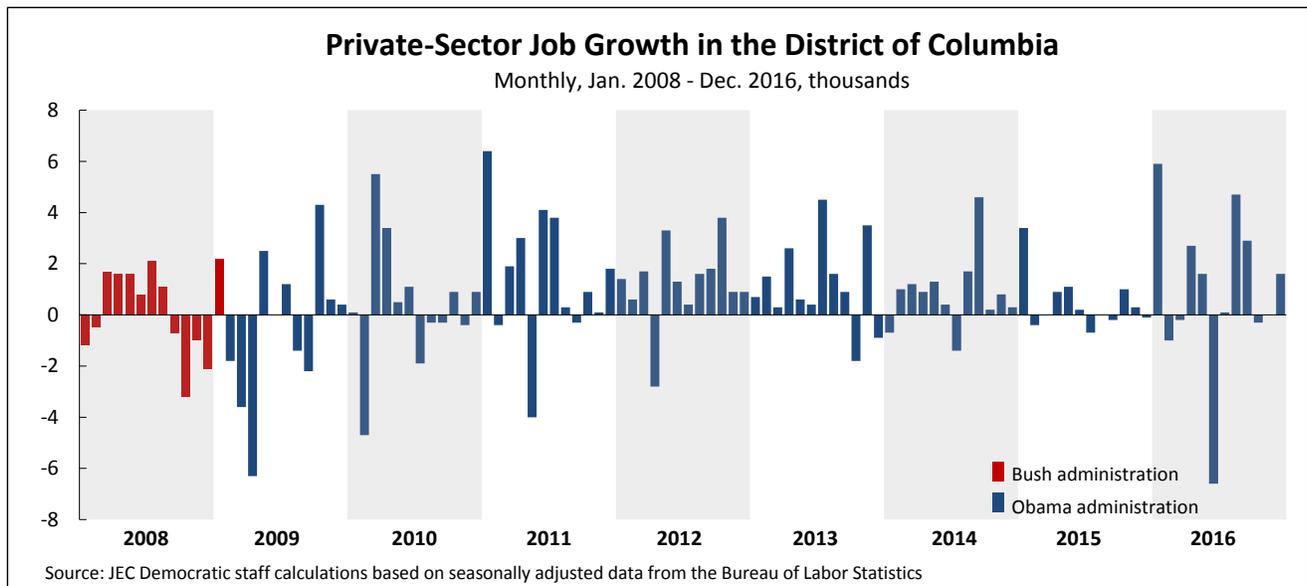
ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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

Last updated on January 24th; January data will be released on March 13th, 2017

JOBS

- In December, private-sector employment in the District of Columbia grew by 1,600 jobs. Over the past year, District of Columbia businesses have added 11,400 jobs. This compares with an increase of 5,500 jobs over the 12 months through December 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, District of Columbia businesses have added 83,000 jobs (an increase of 18.1 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.8 percent over this time.
- The DC sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: logging, mining and construction at 51.6 percent (4,900 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 32.7 percent (19,100 jobs) and education and health services at 22.5 percent (23,800 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in the District of Columbia was 5.8 percent in December 2016, down 0.2 percentage point from November. The rate was 1.1 percentage points above the national rate of 4.7 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.8 percentage point from one year earlier and is 4.7 percentage points below its recent peak of 10.5 percent in June 2011.
- There were 23,100 District of Columbia residents unemployed in December 2016.

EARNINGS

- In December 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in the District of Columbia were \$39.86. The average workweek was 35.5 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$1,415.03.
- Adjusting for inflation, DC average hourly earnings have risen by 5.8 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

		District	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	11,400	2.0 million
	Since Feb. 2010	83,000	15.8 million
Unemployment Rate	December 2016	5.8%	4.7%
	December 2015	6.6%	5.0%
	Recession-Era Peak	10.5%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2015 \$)*	2015	\$75,600	\$55,800
	2014	\$71,700	\$53,700
Poverty Rate*	2015	17.3%	14.7%
	2014	17.7%	15.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	7.7%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	3.1%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance*	2015	3.8%	9.4%
	2013	6.7%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in the District of Columbia grew by 1.4 percent over the four quarters through the second quarter of 2016, above the national average growth rate of 1.2 percent.**
- Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, District of Columbia GDP growth has averaged 1.4 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in the District of Columbia decreased by 2.7 percent from the third quarter of 2015 to the third quarter of 2016. They are up 56.1 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2009.
- In November 2016, builders in the District of Columbia broke ground on 280 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 4,141 units. That marks a decrease of 14.9 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In the District of Columbia, goods exports totaled \$147 million in November and \$1.3 billion over the past year, up 21.7 percent from the 12 months ending in November 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 15.1 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

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

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

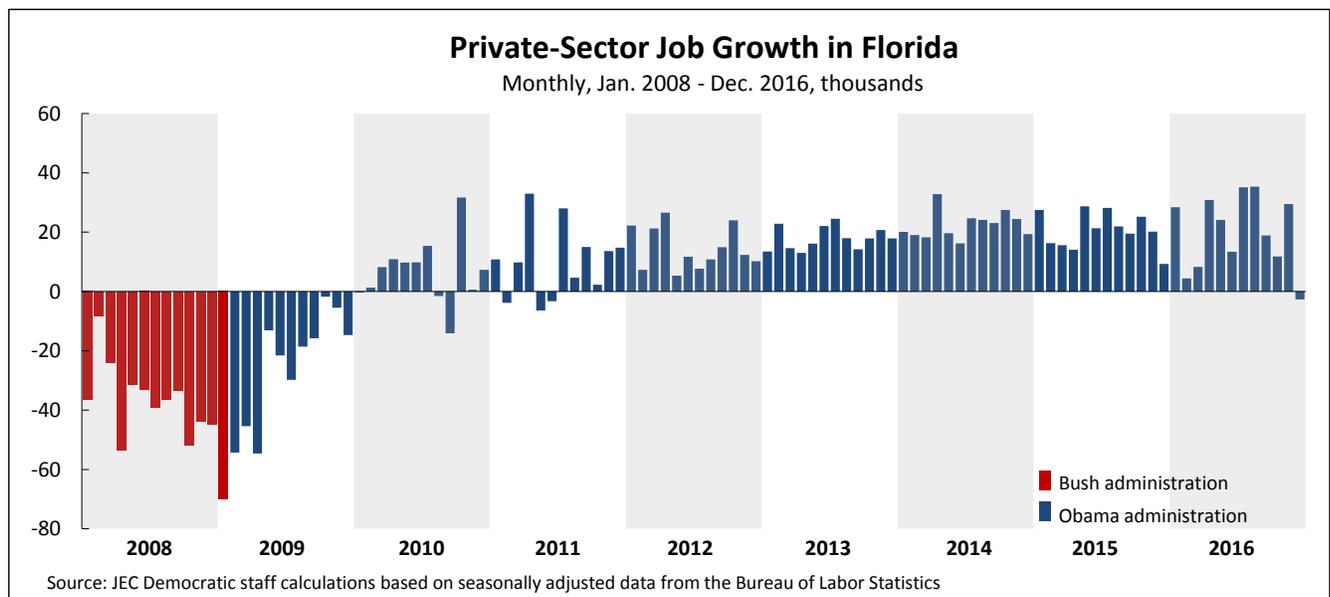


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: FLORIDA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through December 2016**
Last updated on January 24th; January data will be released on March 13th, 2017*

JOBS

- In December, private-sector employment in Florida fell by 2,700 jobs. Over the past year, Florida businesses have added 237,300 jobs. This compares with an increase of 247,800 jobs over the 12 months through December 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Florida businesses have added 1,340,100 jobs (an increase of 22.3 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.8 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 31.5 percent (311,900 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 30.7 percent (282,500 jobs) and construction at 30.0 percent (106,900 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Florida was 4.9 percent in December 2016, holding constant from November. The rate was 0.2 percentage point above the national rate of 4.7 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.2 percentage point from one year earlier and is 6.3 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.2 percent in January 2010.
- There were 490,600 Florida residents unemployed in December 2016.

EARNINGS

- In December 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Florida were \$23.57. The average workweek was 34.2 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$806.09.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 0.9 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Florida	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	237,300	2.0 million
	Since Feb. 2010	1.3 million	15.8 million
Unemployment Rate	December 2016	4.9%	4.7%
	December 2015	5.1%	5.0%
	Recession-Era Peak	11.2%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2015 \$)*	2015	\$49,400	\$55,800
	2014	\$47,500	\$53,700
Poverty Rate*	2015	15.7%	14.7%
	2014	16.5%	15.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	5.4%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	6.7%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance*	2015	13.3%	9.4%
	2013	20.0%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ❑ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Florida grew by 2.9 percent over the four quarters through the second quarter of 2016, above the national average growth rate of 1.2 percent.**
- ❑ Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Florida GDP growth has averaged 1.8 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Florida increased by 10.7 percent from the third quarter of 2015 to the third quarter of 2016. They are up 60.4 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- ❑ In November 2016, builders in Florida broke ground on 110,130 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 114,698 units. That marks an increase of 13.2 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Florida, goods exports totaled \$4.2 billion in November and \$52.0 billion over the past year, down 0.6 percent from the 12 months ending in November 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 7.9 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

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

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

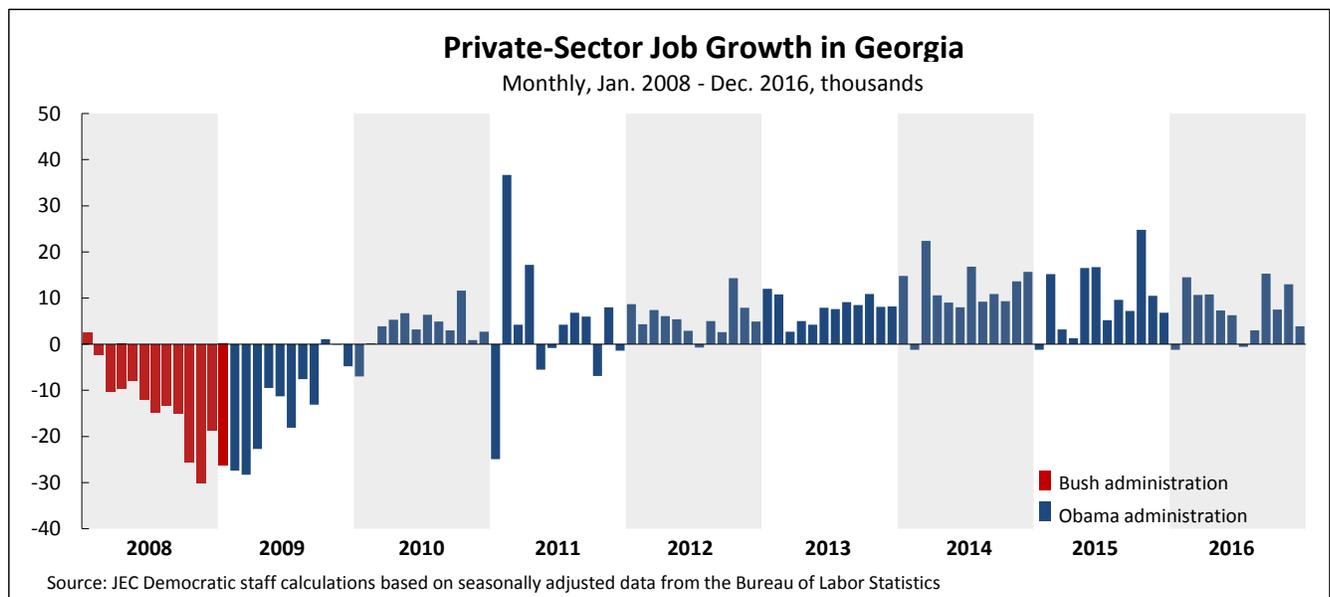


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: GEORGIA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through December 2016**
Last updated on January 24th; January data will be released on March 13th, 2017*

JOBS

- In December, private-sector employment in Georgia grew by 3,900 jobs. Over the past year, Georgia businesses have added 90,500 jobs. This compares with an increase of 115,800 jobs over the 12 months through December 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Georgia businesses have added 601,400 jobs (an increase of 19.2 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.8 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 33.7 percent (174,000 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 28.9 percent (107,200 jobs) and education and health services at 18.7 percent (87,900 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Georgia was 5.4 percent in December 2016, up 0.1 percentage point from November. The rate was 0.7 percentage point above the national rate of 4.7 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.1 percentage point from one year earlier and is 5.1 percentage points below its recent peak of 10.5 percent in December 2010.
- There were 270,900 Georgia residents unemployed in December 2016.

EARNINGS

- In December 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Georgia were \$24.72. The average workweek was 34.9 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$862.73.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 0.4 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Georgia	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	90,500	2.0 million
	Since Feb. 2010	601,400	15.8 million
Unemployment Rate	December 2016	5.4%	4.7%
	December 2015	5.5%	5.0%
	Recession-Era Peak	10.5%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2015 \$)*	2015	\$51,200	\$55,800
	2014	\$49,400	\$53,700
Poverty Rate*	2015	17.0%	14.7%
	2014	18.3%	15.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	4.9%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	7.8%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance*	2015	13.9%	9.4%
	2013	18.8%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ▣ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Georgia grew by 3.9 percent over the four quarters through the second quarter of 2016, above the national average growth rate of 1.2 percent.**
- ▣ Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Georgia GDP growth has averaged 1.8 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- ▣ Home prices in Georgia increased by 7.7 percent from the third quarter of 2015 to the third quarter of 2016. They are up 44.8 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- ▣ In November 2016, builders in Georgia broke ground on 47,310 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 50,246 units. That marks an increase of 19.8 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ▣ In Georgia, goods exports totaled \$2.7 billion in November and \$36.2 billion over the past year, down 3.4 percent from the 12 months ending in November 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ▣ Exports over the past 12 months are up 47.5 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

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

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

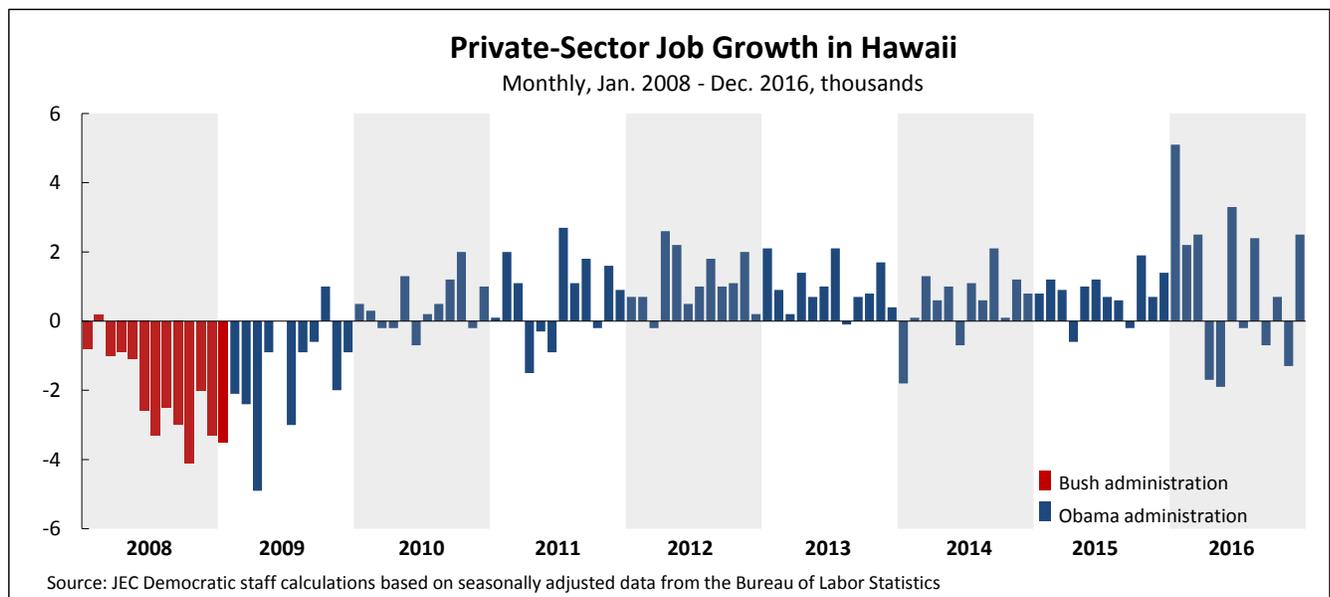


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: HAWAII

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through December 2016**
Last updated on January 24th; January data will be released on March 13th, 2017*

JOBS

- In December, private-sector employment in Hawaii grew by 2,500 jobs. Over the past year, Hawaii businesses have added 12,900 jobs. This compares with an increase of 9,600 jobs over the 12 months through December 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Hawaii businesses have added 67,700 jobs (an increase of 14.7 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.8 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: logging, mining and construction at 33.8 percent (9,900 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 21.0 percent (21,000 jobs) and professional and business services at 20.6 percent (14,600 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Hawaii was 2.9 percent in December 2016, down 0.1 percentage point from November. The rate was 1.8 percentage points below the national rate of 4.7 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.4 percentage point from one year earlier and is 4.4 percentage points below its recent peak of 7.3 percent in October 2009.
- There were 20,000 Hawaii residents unemployed in December 2016.

EARNINGS

- In December 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Hawaii were \$25.79. The average workweek was 32.5 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$838.18.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 0.7 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Hawaii	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	12,900	2.0 million
	Since Feb. 2010	67,700	15.8 million
Unemployment Rate	December 2016	2.9%	4.7%
	December 2015	3.3%	5.0%
	Recession-Era Peak	7.3%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2015 \$)*	2015	\$73,500	\$55,800
	2014	\$69,600	\$53,700
Poverty Rate*	2015	10.6%	14.7%
	2014	11.4%	15.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	2.5%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	2.5%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance*	2015	4.0%	9.4%
	2013	6.7%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ❑ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Hawaii grew by 1.9 percent over the four quarters through the second quarter of 2016, above the national average growth rate of 1.2 percent.**
- ❑ Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Hawaii GDP growth has averaged 1.5 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Hawaii increased by 0.7 percent from the third quarter of 2015 to the third quarter of 2016. They are up 41.2 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- ❑ In November 2016, builders in Hawaii broke ground on 3,420 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 3,712 units. That marks a decrease of 35.0 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Hawaii, goods exports totaled \$107 million in November and \$1.3 billion over the past year, down 29.3 percent from the 12 months ending in November 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 126.7 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

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

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

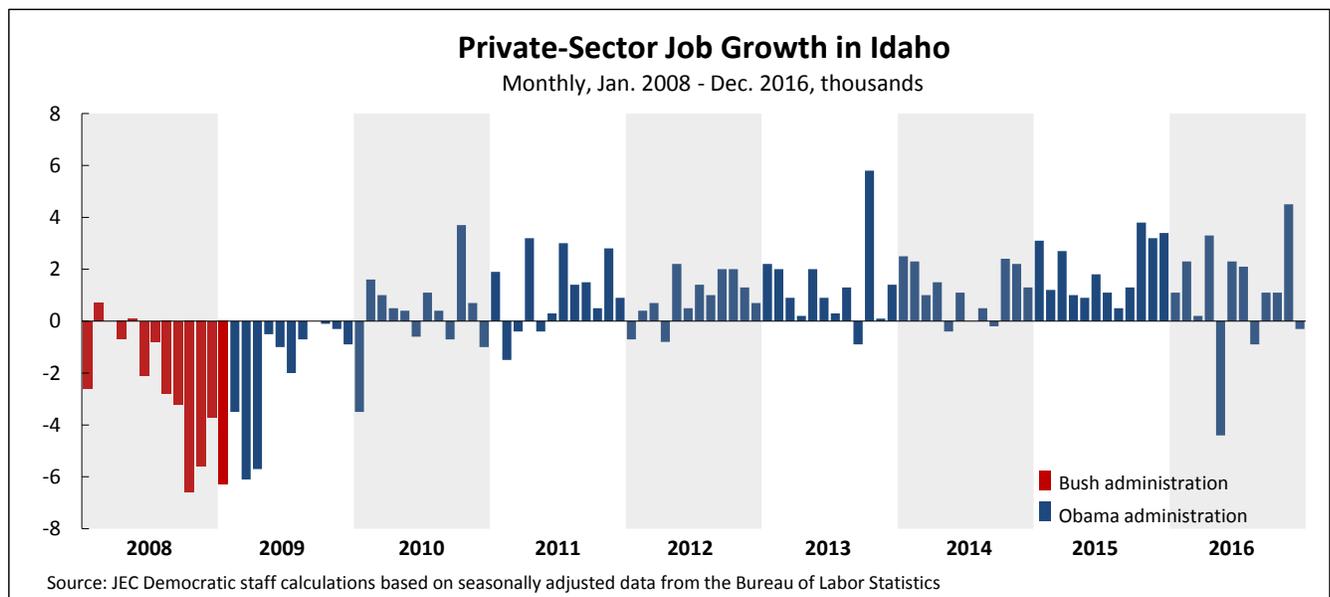


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: IDAHO

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through December 2016**
Last updated on January 24th; January data will be released on March 13th, 2017*

JOBS

- In December, private-sector employment in Idaho fell by 300 jobs. Over the past year, Idaho businesses have added 12,400 jobs. This compares with an increase of 24,000 jobs over the 12 months through December 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Idaho businesses have added 96,200 jobs (an increase of 19.9 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.8 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: leisure and hospitality at 27.0 percent (15,500 jobs), construction at 26.2 percent (8,400 jobs) and financial activities at 23.8 percent (6,900 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Idaho was 3.7 percent in December 2016, down 0.1 percentage point from November. The rate was 1.0 percentage point below the national rate of 4.7 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.2 percentage point from one year earlier and is 6.0 percentage points below its recent peak of 9.7 percent in July 2009.
- There were 30,000 Idaho residents unemployed in December 2016.

EARNINGS

- In December 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Idaho were \$22.40. The average workweek was 32.4 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$725.76.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have fallen by 2.0 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Idaho	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	12,400	2.0 million
	Since Feb. 2010	96,200	15.8 million
Unemployment Rate	December 2016	3.7%	4.7%
	December 2015	3.9%	5.0%
	Recession-Era Peak	9.7%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2015 \$)*	2015	\$48,300	\$55,800
	2014	\$47,900	\$53,700
Poverty Rate*	2015	15.1%	14.7%
	2014	14.8%	15.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	4.0%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	9.2%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance*	2015	11.0%	9.4%
	2013	16.2%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ❑ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Idaho grew by 2.1 percent over the four quarters through the second quarter of 2016, above the national average growth rate of 1.2 percent.**
- ❑ Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Idaho GDP growth has averaged 1.6 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Idaho increased by 8.9 percent from the third quarter of 2015 to the third quarter of 2016. They are up 50.3 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- ❑ In November 2016, builders in Idaho broke ground on 9,520 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 10,694 units. That marks an increase of 14.2 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Idaho, goods exports totaled \$334 million in November and \$4.9 billion over the past year, up 16.2 percent from the 12 months ending in November 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 23.3 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

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

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

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

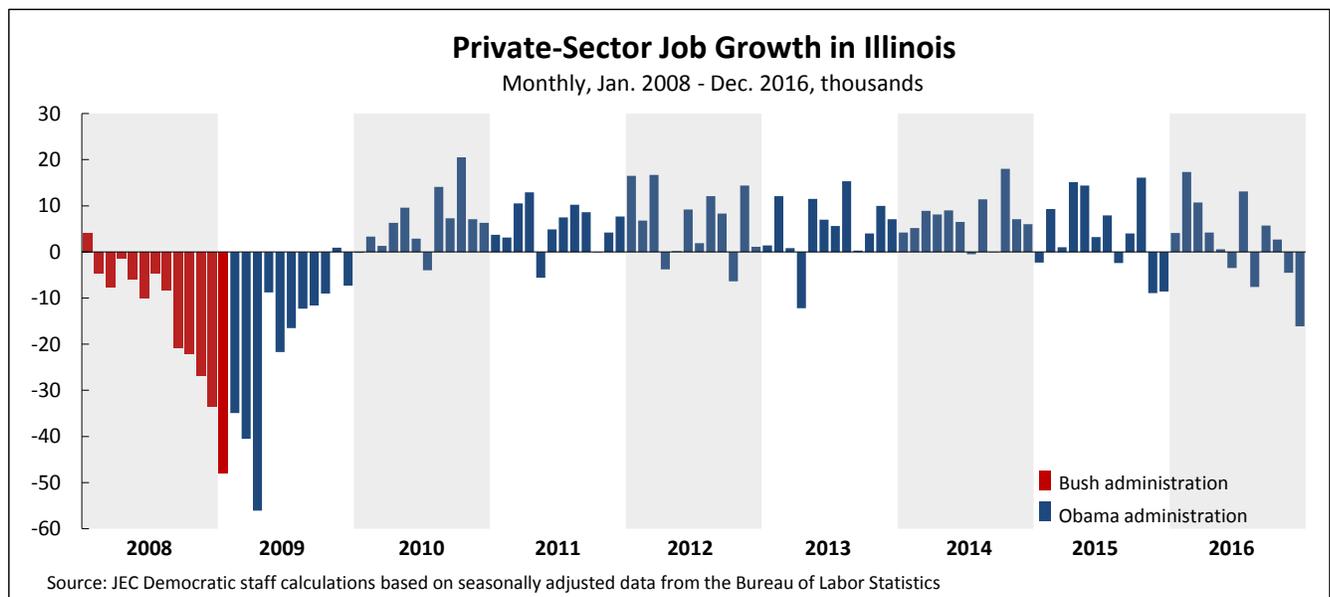


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: ILLINOIS

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through December 2016**
Last updated on January 24th; January data will be released on March 13th, 2017*

JOBS

- In December, private-sector employment in Illinois fell by 16,100 jobs. Over the past year, Illinois businesses have added 26,700 jobs. This compares with an increase of 48,800 jobs over the 12 months through December 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Illinois businesses have added 438,200 jobs (an increase of 9.3 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.8 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 21.3 percent (166,300 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 16.1 percent (82,800 jobs) and education and health services at 10.6 percent (87,600 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Illinois was 5.7 percent in December 2016, up 0.1 percentage point from November. The rate was 1.0 percentage point above the national rate of 4.7 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.4 percentage point from one year earlier and is 5.5 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.2 percent in January 2010.
- There were 374,500 Illinois residents unemployed in December 2016.

EARNINGS

- In December 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Illinois were \$26.55. The average workweek was 33.8 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$897.39.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have fallen by 1.1 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Illinois	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	26,700	2.0 million
	Since Feb. 2010	438,200	15.8 million
Unemployment Rate	December 2016	5.7%	4.7%
	December 2015	6.1%	5.0%
	Recession-Era Peak	11.2%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2015 \$)*	2015	\$59,600	\$55,800
	2014	\$57,500	\$53,700
Poverty Rate*	2015	13.6%	14.7%
	2014	14.4%	15.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	5.0%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	5.8%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance*	2015	7.1%	9.4%
	2013	12.7%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ❑ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Illinois grew by 1.8 percent over the four quarters through the second quarter of 2016, above the national average growth rate of 1.2 percent.**
- ❑ Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Illinois GDP growth has averaged 1.3 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Illinois increased by 3.8 percent from the third quarter of 2015 to the third quarter of 2016. They are up 16.7 percent since their recent low in the fourth quarter of 2011.
- ❑ In November 2016, builders in Illinois broke ground on 15,680 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 21,265 units. That marks an increase of 13.7 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Illinois, goods exports totaled \$5.0 billion in November and \$60.3 billion over the past year, down 2.3 percent from the 12 months ending in November 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 41.2 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

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

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

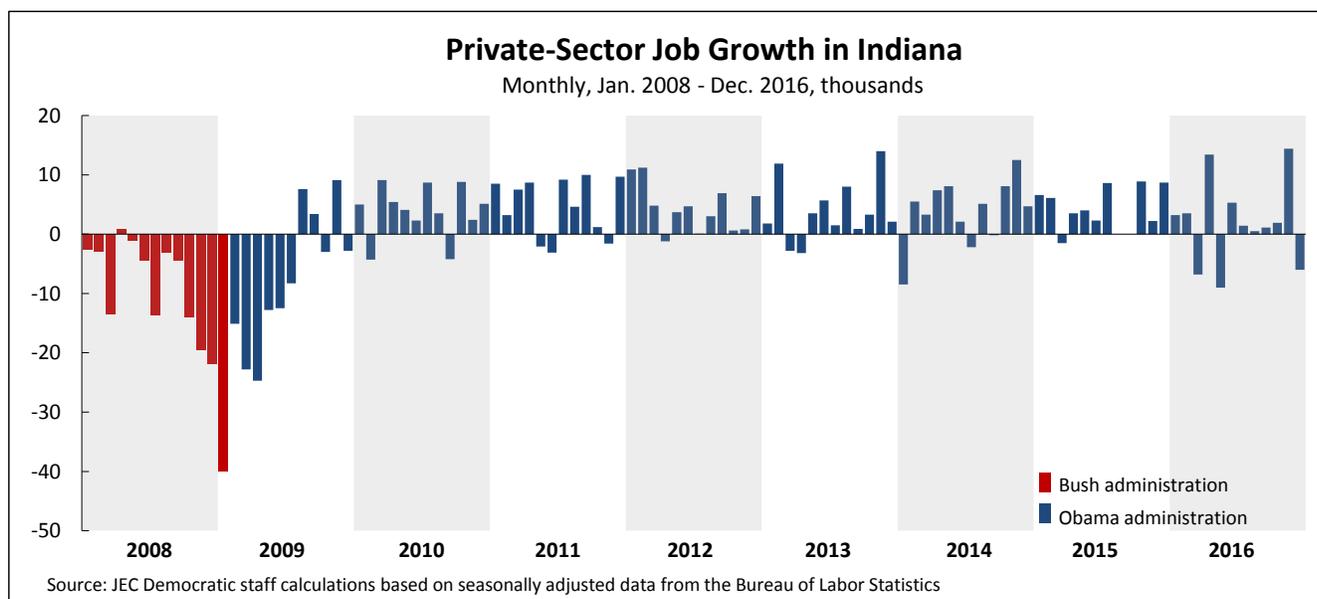


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: INDIANA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through December 2016**
Last updated on January 24th; January data will be released on March 13th, 2017*

JOBS

- In December, private-sector employment in Indiana fell by 6,000 jobs. Over the past year, Indiana businesses have added 22,900 jobs. This compares with an increase of 49,400 jobs over the 12 months through December 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Indiana businesses have added 317,800 jobs (an increase of 13.6 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.8 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 23.0 percent (61,400 jobs), manufacturing at 18.2 percent (80,000 jobs) and construction at 16.1 percent (18,300 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Indiana was 4.0 percent in December 2016, down 0.2 percentage point from November. The rate was 0.7 percentage point below the national rate of 4.7 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.6 percentage point from one year earlier and is 6.9 percentage points below its recent peak of 10.9 percent in February 2010.
- There were 134,400 Indiana residents unemployed in December 2016.

EARNINGS

- In December 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Indiana were \$24.15. The average workweek was 34.5 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$833.18.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 2.9 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Indiana	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	22,900	2.0 million
	Since Feb. 2010	317,800	15.8 million
Unemployment Rate	December 2016	4.0%	4.7%
	December 2015	4.6%	5.0%
	Recession-Era Peak	10.9%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2015 \$)*	2015	\$50,500	\$55,800
	2014	\$49,500	\$53,700
Poverty Rate*	2015	14.5%	14.7%
	2014	15.2%	15.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	2.4%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	1.4%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance*	2015	9.6%	9.4%
	2013	14.0%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ❑ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Indiana grew by 1.5 percent over the four quarters through the second quarter of 2016, above the national average growth rate of 1.2 percent.**
- ❑ Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Indiana GDP growth has averaged 2.3 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Indiana increased by 6.2 percent from the third quarter of 2015 to the third quarter of 2016. They are up 21.6 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- ❑ In November 2016, builders in Indiana broke ground on 17,040 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 17,760 units. That marks an increase of 10.3 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Indiana, goods exports totaled \$3.0 billion in November and \$34.7 billion over the past year, up 5.9 percent from the 12 months ending in November 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 47.4 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

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

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

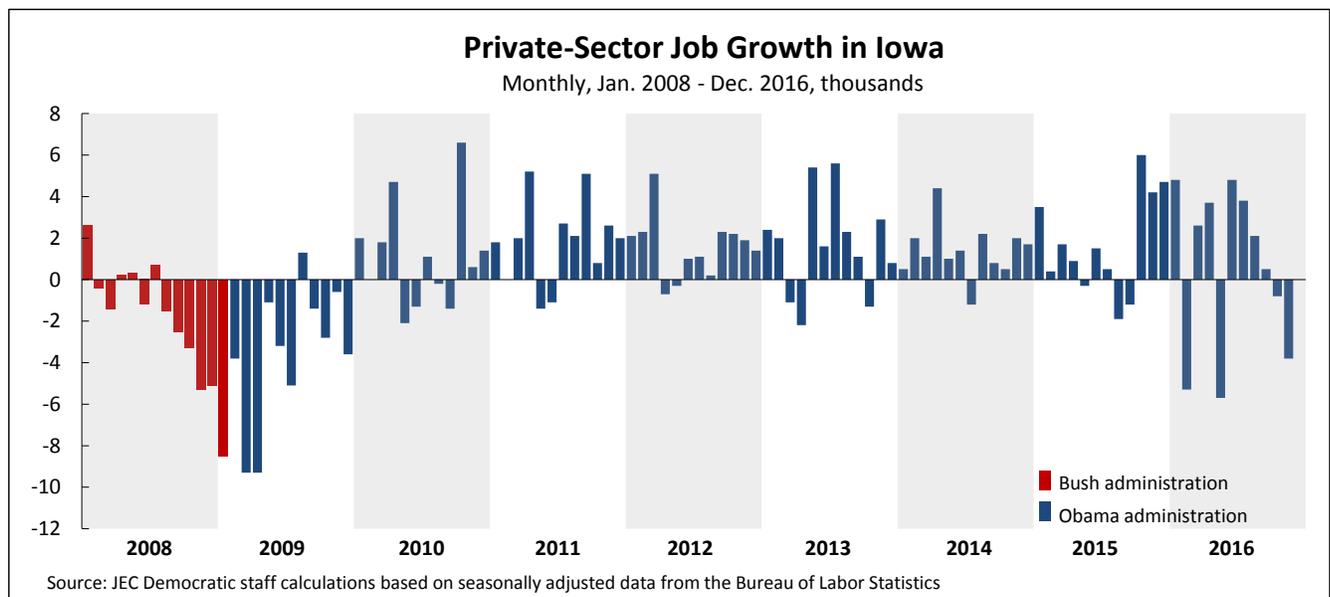


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: IOWA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through December 2016**
Last updated on January 24th; January data will be released on March 13th, 2017*

JOBS

- ❑ In December, private-sector employment in Iowa was unchanged. Over the past year, Iowa businesses have added 6,700 jobs. This compares with an increase of 20,000 jobs over the 12 months through December 2015.
- ❑ Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Iowa businesses have added 114,200 jobs (an increase of 9.4 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.8 percent over this time.
- ❑ The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 45.8 percent (28,200 jobs), professional and business services at 16.2 percent (19,300 jobs) and other services at 11.1 percent (6,300 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- ❑ The unemployment rate in Iowa was 3.6 percent in December 2016, down 0.2 percentage point from November. The rate was 1.1 percentage points below the national rate of 4.7 percent.
- ❑ Unemployment is up 0.1 percentage point from one year earlier but remains 3.0 percentage points below its recent peak of 6.6 percent in August 2009.
- ❑ There were 61,200 Iowa residents unemployed in December 2016.

EARNINGS

- ❑ In December 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Iowa were \$23.29. The average workweek was 34.2 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$796.52.
- ❑ Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 0.6 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Iowa	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	6,700	2.0 million
	Since Feb. 2010	114,200	15.8 million
Unemployment Rate	December 2016	3.6%	4.7%
	December 2015	3.5%	5.0%
	Recession-Era Peak	6.6%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2015 \$)*	2015	\$54,700	\$55,800
	2014	\$53,800	\$53,700
Poverty Rate*	2015	12.2%	14.7%
	2014	12.2%	15.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	1.9%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	1.1%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance*	2015	5.0%	9.4%
	2013	8.1%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ❑ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Iowa fell by 1.4 percent over the four quarters through the second quarter of 2016, below the national average growth rate of 1.2 percent.**
- ❑ Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Iowa GDP growth has averaged 1.7 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Iowa increased by 6.1 percent from the third quarter of 2015 to the third quarter of 2016. They are up 21.8 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- ❑ In November 2016, builders in Iowa broke ground on 17,110 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 12,177 units. That marks an increase of 39.1 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Iowa, goods exports totaled \$974 million in November and \$12.3 billion over the past year, down 4.3 percent from the 12 months ending in November 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 31.8 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

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

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

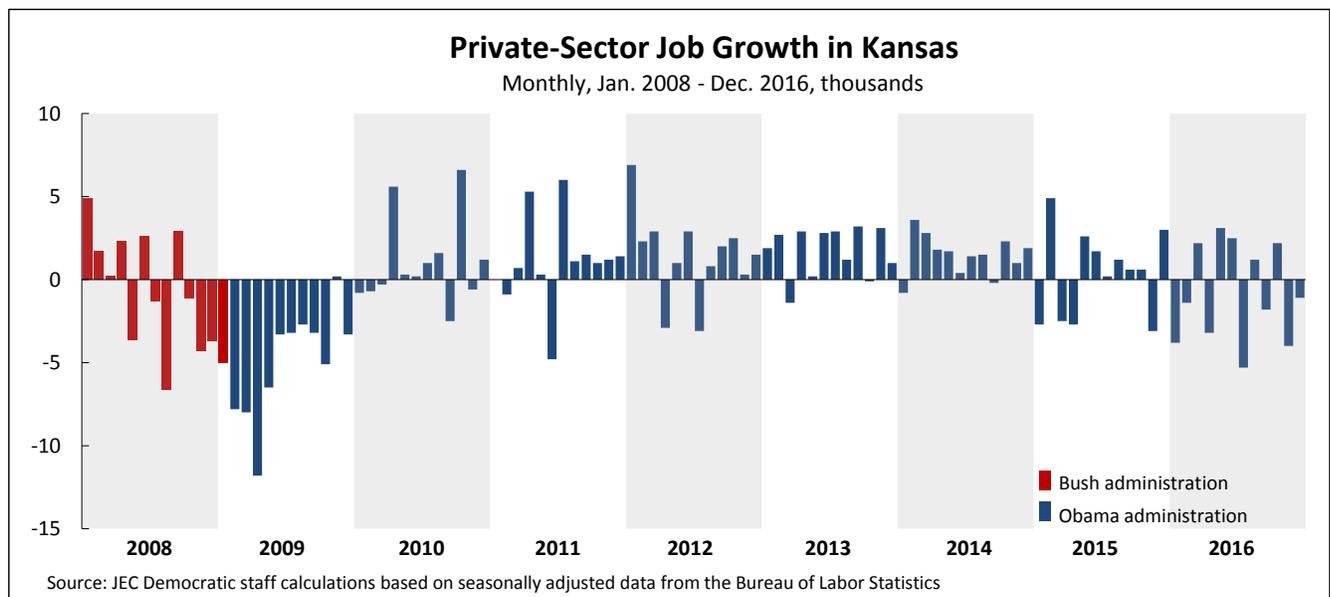


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: KANSAS

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through December 2016**
Last updated on January 24th; January data will be released on March 13th, 2017*

JOBS

- ❑ In December, private-sector employment in Kansas fell by 1,100 jobs. Over the past year, Kansas businesses have shed 9,400 jobs. This compares with an increase of 3,800 jobs over the 12 months through December 2015.
- ❑ Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Kansas businesses have added 75,200 jobs (an increase of 7.1 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.8 percent over this time.
- ❑ The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 19.1 percent (28,400 jobs), financial activities at 12.8 percent (9,200 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 11.5 percent (13,000 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- ❑ The unemployment rate in Kansas was 4.2 percent in December 2016, down 0.1 percentage point from November. The rate was 0.5 percentage point below the national rate of 4.7 percent.
- ❑ Unemployment is up 0.2 percentage point from one year earlier but remains 3.1 percentage points below its recent peak of 7.3 percent in September 2009.
- ❑ There were 62,700 Kansas residents unemployed in December 2016.

EARNINGS

- ❑ In December 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Kansas were \$23.08. The average workweek was 33.8 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$780.10.
- ❑ Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have fallen by 2.5 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Kansas	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	-9,400	2.0 million
	Since Feb. 2010	75,200	15.8 million
Unemployment Rate	December 2016	4.2%	4.7%
	December 2015	4.0%	5.0%
	Recession-Era Peak	7.3%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2015 \$)*	2015	\$53,900	\$55,800
	2014	\$52,600	\$53,700
Poverty Rate*	2015	13.0%	14.7%
	2014	13.6%	15.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	6.1%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	14.0%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance*	2015	9.1%	9.4%
	2013	12.3%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ❑ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Kansas grew by 0.4 percent over the four quarters through the second quarter of 2016, below the national average growth rate of 1.2 percent.**
- ❑ Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Kansas GDP growth has averaged 1.4 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Kansas increased by 5.8 percent from the third quarter of 2015 to the third quarter of 2016. They are up 21.0 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- ❑ In November 2016, builders in Kansas broke ground on 6,170 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 7,916 units. That marks an increase of 13.6 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Kansas, goods exports totaled \$891 million in November and \$10.2 billion over the past year, down 1.6 percent from the 12 months ending in November 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 12.0 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

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

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

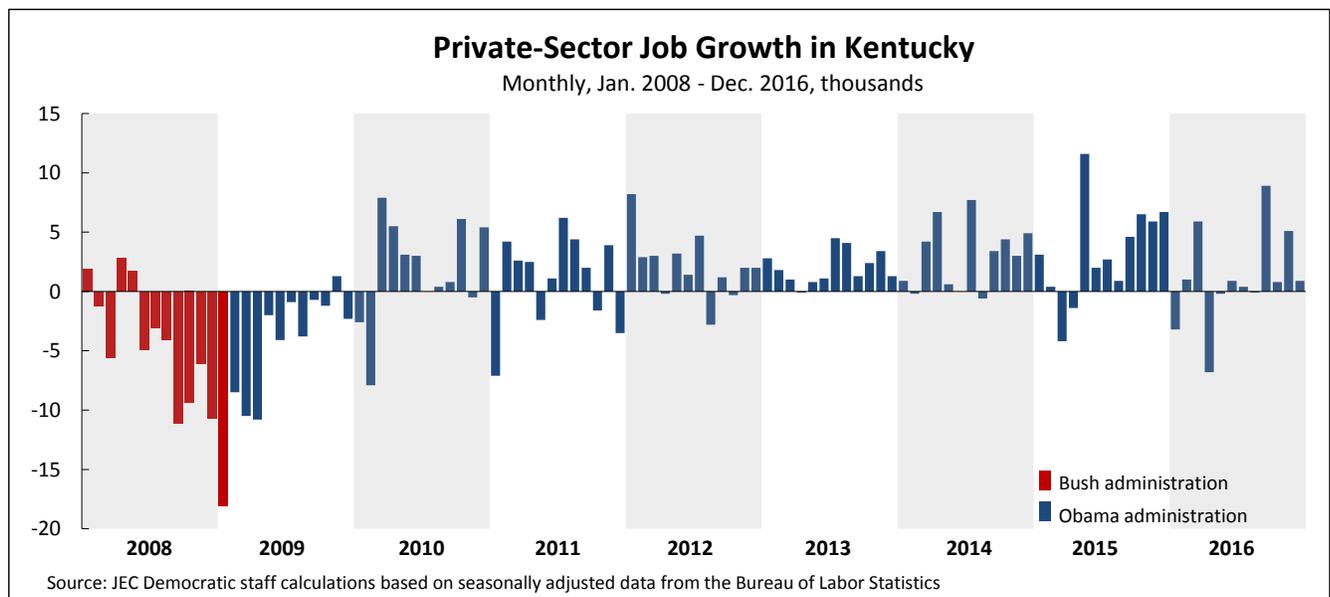


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: KENTUCKY

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through December 2016**
Last updated on January 24th; January data will be released on March 13th, 2017*

JOBS

- In December, private-sector employment in Kentucky grew by 900 jobs. Over the past year, Kentucky businesses have added 13,600 jobs. This compares with an increase of 38,800 jobs over the 12 months through December 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Kentucky businesses have added 181,100 jobs (an increase of 12.7 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.8 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 28.1 percent (49,100 jobs), manufacturing at 20.6 percent (41,900 jobs) and financial activities at 15.9 percent (13,700 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Kentucky was 4.8 percent in December 2016, holding constant from November. The rate was 0.1 percentage point above the national rate of 4.7 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.9 percentage point from one year earlier and is 6.1 percentage points below its recent peak of 10.9 percent in June 2009.
- There were 97,200 Kentucky residents unemployed in December 2016.

EARNINGS

- In December 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Kentucky were \$21.58. The average workweek was 35.4 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$763.93.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 0.8 percent over the past year, as have real average hourly earnings nationally (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Kentucky	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	13,600	2.0 million
	Since Feb. 2010	181,100	15.8 million
Unemployment Rate	December 2016	4.8%	4.7%
	December 2015	5.7%	5.0%
	Recession-Era Peak	10.9%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2015 \$)*	2015	\$45,200	\$55,800
	2014	\$43,000	\$53,700
Poverty Rate*	2015	18.5%	14.7%
	2014	19.1%	15.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	5.6%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	5.9%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance*	2015	6.0%	9.4%
	2013	14.3%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ❑ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Kentucky fell by 0.1 percent over the four quarters through the second quarter of 2016, below the national average growth rate of 1.2 percent.**
- ❑ Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Kentucky GDP growth has averaged 1.5 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Kentucky increased by 6.2 percent from the third quarter of 2015 to the third quarter of 2016. They are up 19.4 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- ❑ In November 2016, builders in Kentucky broke ground on 15,500 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 12,351 units. That marks an increase of 23.9 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Kentucky, goods exports totaled \$2.4 billion in November and \$29.2 billion over the past year, up 7.3 percent from the 12 months ending in November 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 61.7 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

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

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

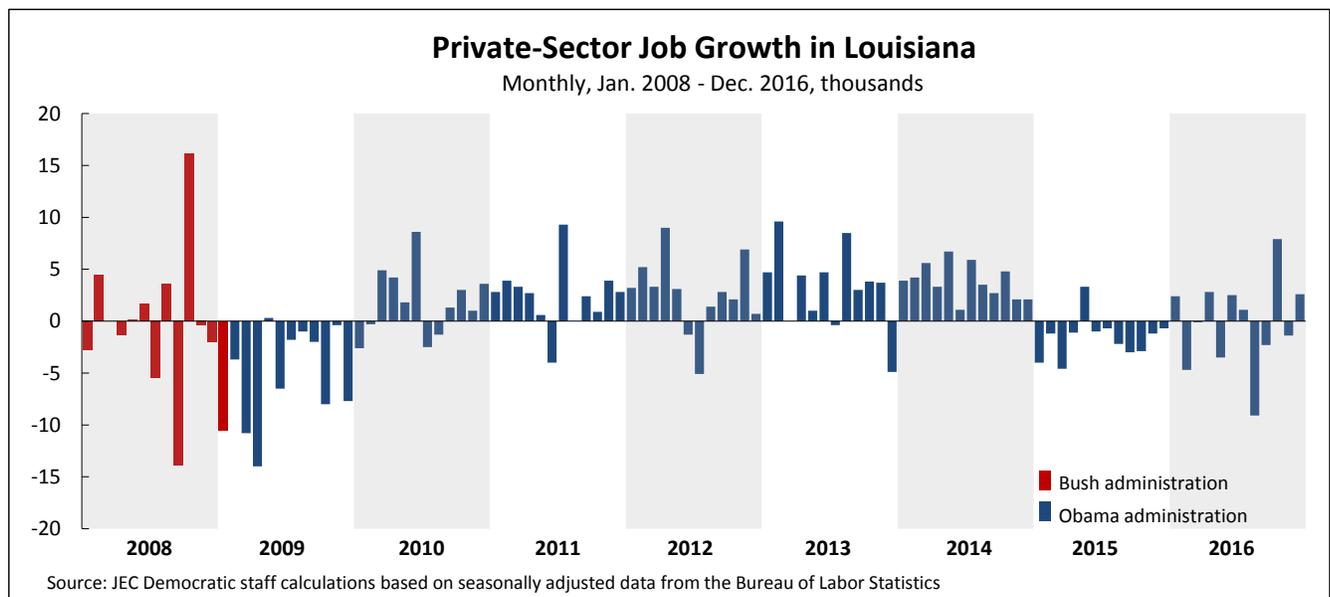


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: LOUISIANA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through December 2016**
Last updated on January 24th; January data will be released on March 13th, 2017*

JOBS

- In December, private-sector employment in Louisiana grew by 2,600 jobs. Over the past year, Louisiana businesses have shed 1,800 jobs. This compares with a decrease of 19,300 jobs over the 12 months through December 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Louisiana businesses have added 147,400 jobs (an increase of 9.8 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.8 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 20.3 percent (24,600 jobs), education and health services at 17.7 percent (47,600 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 17.3 percent (33,300 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Louisiana was 6.1 percent in December 2016, down 0.1 percentage point from November. The rate was 1.4 percentage points above the national rate of 4.7 percent.
- Unemployment is up 0.3 percentage point from one year earlier but remains 2.2 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.3 percent in December 2010.
- There were 129,300 Louisiana residents unemployed in December 2016.

EARNINGS

- In December 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Louisiana were \$22.87. The average workweek was 35.2 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$805.02.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have held roughly constant over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Louisiana	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	-1,800	2.0 million
	Since Feb. 2010	147,400	15.8 million
Unemployment Rate	December 2016	6.1%	4.7%
	December 2015	5.8%	5.0%
	Recession-Era Peak	8.3%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2015 \$)*	2015	\$45,700	\$55,800
	2014	\$44,600	\$53,700
Poverty Rate*	2015	19.6%	14.7%
	2014	19.8%	15.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	4.6%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	4.7%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance*	2015	11.9%	9.4%
	2013	16.6%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ❑ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Louisiana fell by 1.1 percent over the four quarters through the second quarter of 2016, below the national average growth rate of 1.2 percent.**
- ❑ Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Louisiana GDP growth has averaged -0.2 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Louisiana increased by 2.5 percent from the third quarter of 2015 to the third quarter of 2016. They are up 18.9 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- ❑ In November 2016, builders in Louisiana broke ground on 13,860 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 15,710 units. That marks an increase of 7.4 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Louisiana, goods exports totaled \$5.4 billion in November and \$48.5 billion over the past year, down 1.3 percent from the 12 months ending in November 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 44.2 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

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

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

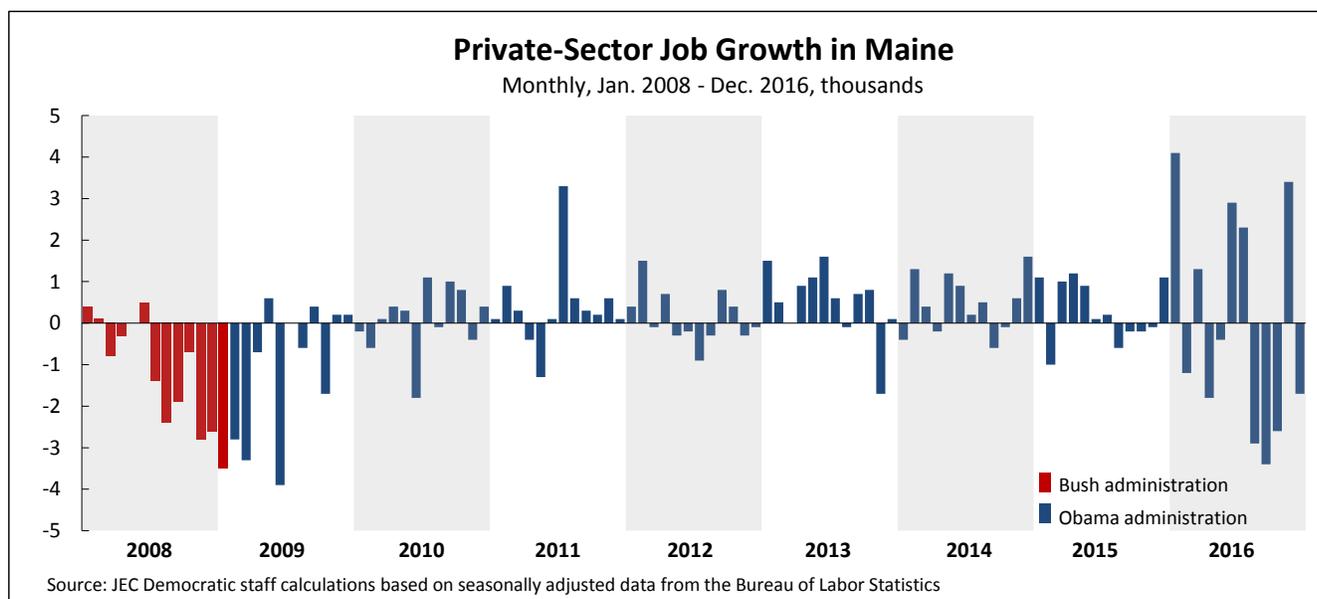


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: MAINE

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through December 2016**
Last updated on January 24th; January data will be released on March 13th, 2017*

JOBS

- In December, private-sector employment in Maine fell by 1,700 jobs. Over the past year, private-sector employment was unchanged. This compares with an increase of 3,500 jobs over the 12 months through December 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Maine businesses have added 23,100 jobs (an increase of 4.7 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.8 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 14.5 percent (8,200 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 10.1 percent (6,000 jobs) and construction at 8.3 percent (2,000 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Maine was 3.8 percent in December 2016, down 0.2 percentage point from November. The rate was 0.9 percentage point below the national rate of 4.7 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.2 percentage point from one year earlier and is 4.5 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.3 percent in July 2009.
- There were 26,200 Maine residents unemployed in December 2016.

EARNINGS

- In December 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Maine were \$22.57. The average workweek was 33.7 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$760.61.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have fallen by 0.6 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Maine	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	0	2.0 million
	Since Feb. 2010	23,100	15.8 million
Unemployment Rate	December 2016	3.8%	4.7%
	December 2015	4.0%	5.0%
	Recession-Era Peak	8.3%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2015 \$)*	2015	\$51,500	\$55,800
	2014	\$49,500	\$53,700
Poverty Rate*	2015	13.4%	14.7%
	2014	14.1%	15.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	4.5%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	3.0%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance*	2015	8.4%	9.4%
	2013	11.2%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ❑ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Maine grew by 1.5 percent over the four quarters through the second quarter of 2016, above the national average growth rate of 1.2 percent.**
- ❑ Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Maine GDP growth has averaged 0.5 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Maine increased by 4.6 percent from the third quarter of 2015 to the third quarter of 2016. They are up 15.4 percent since their recent low in the third quarter of 2012.
- ❑ In November 2016, builders in Maine broke ground on 2,880 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 4,576 units. That marks an increase of 38.7 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Maine, goods exports totaled \$246 million in November and \$2.9 billion over the past year, up 7.5 percent from the 12 months ending in November 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 22.5 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

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

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

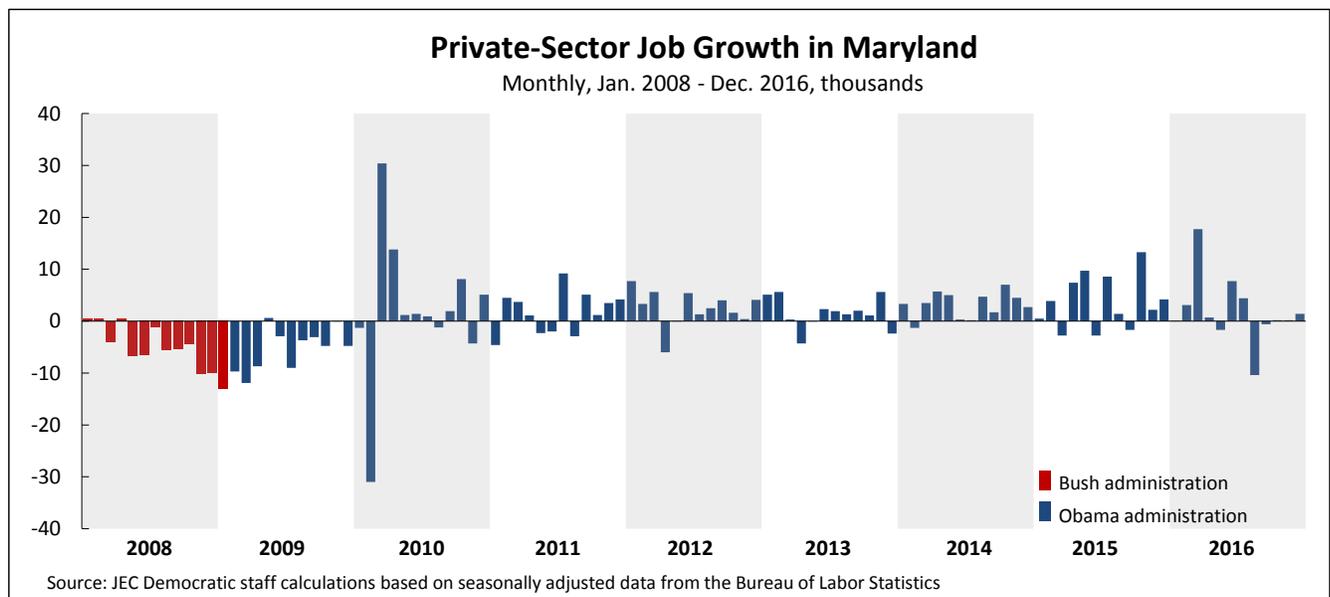


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: MARYLAND

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through December 2016**
Last updated on January 24th; January data will be released on March 13th, 2017*

JOBS

- In December, private-sector employment in Maryland grew by 1,400 jobs. Over the past year, Maryland businesses have added 22,800 jobs. This compares with an increase of 43,900 jobs over the 12 months through December 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Maryland businesses have added 230,200 jobs (an increase of 11.7 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.8 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: leisure and hospitality at 25.1 percent (55,900 jobs), professional and business services at 16.5 percent (62,400 jobs) and logging, mining and construction at 14.3 percent (19,800 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Maryland was 4.2 percent in December 2016, holding constant from November. The rate was 0.5 percentage point below the national rate of 4.7 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.8 percentage point from one year earlier and is 3.6 percentage points below its recent peak of 7.8 percent in February 2010.
- There were 133,400 Maryland residents unemployed in December 2016.

EARNINGS

- In December 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Maryland were \$27.34. The average workweek was 34.4 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$940.50.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have fallen by 2.2 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Maryland	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	22,800	2.0 million
	Since Feb. 2010	230,200	15.8 million
Unemployment Rate	December 2016	4.2%	4.7%
	December 2015	5.0%	5.0%
	Recession-Era Peak	7.8%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2015 \$)*	2015	\$75,800	\$55,800
	2014	\$74,100	\$53,700
Poverty Rate*	2015	9.7%	14.7%
	2014	10.1%	15.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	7.2%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	9.7%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance*	2015	6.6%	9.4%
	2013	10.2%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ❑ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Maryland grew by 0.4 percent over the four quarters through the second quarter of 2016, below the national average growth rate of 1.2 percent.**
- ❑ Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Maryland GDP growth has averaged 1.3 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Maryland increased by 2.5 percent from the third quarter of 2015 to the third quarter of 2016. They are up 17.7 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2012.
- ❑ In November 2016, builders in Maryland broke ground on 13,420 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 15,551 units. That marks a decrease of 0.6 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Maryland, goods exports totaled \$725 million in November and \$9.4 billion over the past year, down 4.1 percent from the 12 months ending in November 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are down 0.6 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

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

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

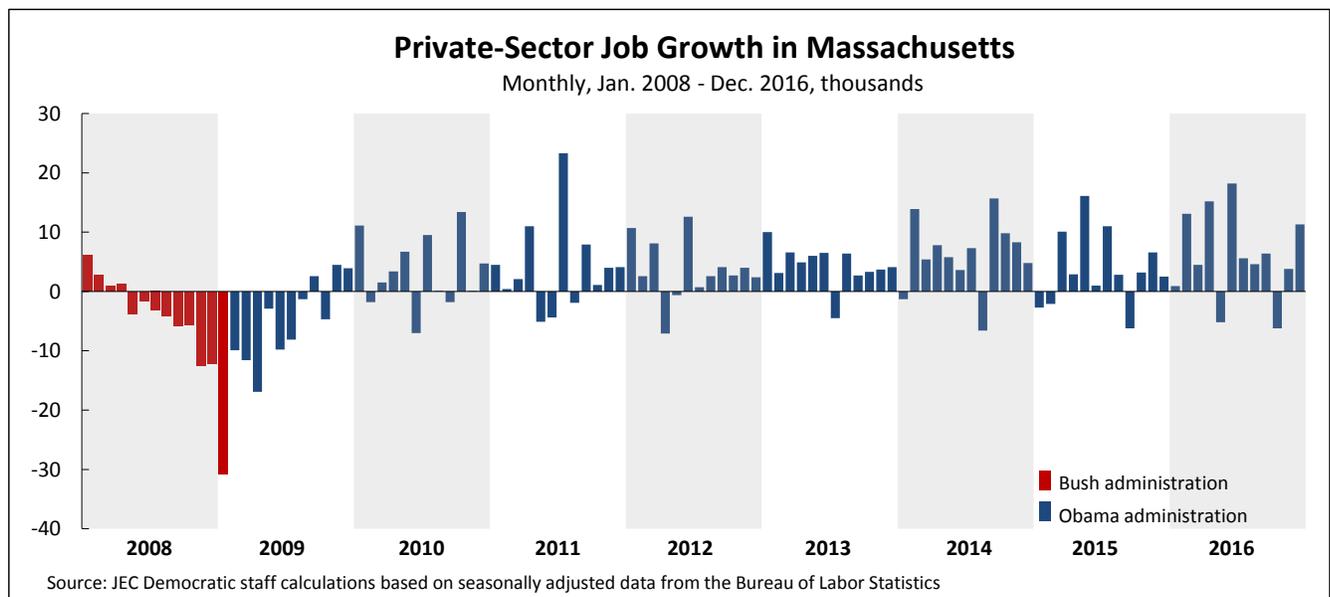


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: MASSACHUSETTS

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through December 2016**
Last updated on January 24th; January data will be released on March 13th, 2017*

JOBS

- In December, private-sector employment in Massachusetts grew by 11,300 jobs. Over the past year, Massachusetts businesses have added 72,200 jobs. This compares with an increase of 45,200 jobs over the 12 months through December 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Massachusetts businesses have added 365,100 jobs (an increase of 13.2 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.8 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 44.2 percent (47,100 jobs), professional and business services at 21.2 percent (97,600 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 17.8 percent (54,000 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Massachusetts was 2.8 percent in December 2016, down 0.1 percentage point from November. The rate was 1.9 percentage points below the national rate of 4.7 percent.
- Unemployment is down 2.1 percentage points from one year earlier and is 6.0 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.8 percent in January 2010.
- There were 101,300 Massachusetts residents unemployed in December 2016.

EARNINGS

- In December 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Massachusetts were \$32.05. The average workweek was 33.4 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$1,070.47.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 1.4 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Massachusetts	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	72,200	2.0 million
	Since Feb. 2010	365,100	15.8 million
Unemployment Rate	December 2016	2.8%	4.7%
	December 2015	4.9%	5.0%
	Recession-Era Peak	8.8%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2015 \$)*	2015	\$70,600	\$55,800
	2014	\$69,200	\$53,700
Poverty Rate*	2015	11.5%	14.7%
	2014	11.6%	15.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	5.3%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	14.3%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance*	2015	2.8%	9.4%
	2013	3.7%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ▣ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Massachusetts grew by 1.1 percent over the four quarters through the second quarter of 2016, below the national average growth rate of 1.2 percent.**
- ▣ Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Massachusetts GDP growth has averaged 1.9 percent at an annual rate, matching the national average growth rate.

HOUSING

- ▣ Home prices in Massachusetts increased by 5.2 percent from the third quarter of 2015 to the third quarter of 2016. They are up 22.9 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2012.
- ▣ In November 2016, builders in Massachusetts broke ground on 10,120 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 15,299 units. That marks a decrease of 2.2 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ▣ In Massachusetts, goods exports totaled \$1.9 billion in November and \$26.0 billion over the past year, up 6.4 percent from the 12 months ending in November 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ▣ Exports over the past 12 months are up 7.3 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

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

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



ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: MICHIGAN

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through December 2016**
Last updated on January 24th; January data will be released on March 13th, 2017*

JOBS

- ❑ In December, private-sector employment in Michigan was unchanged. Over the past year, Michigan businesses have added 70,300 jobs. This compares with an increase of 68,300 jobs over the 12 months through December 2015.
- ❑ Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Michigan businesses have added 566,500 jobs (an increase of 17.7 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.8 percent over this time.
- ❑ The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 31.5 percent (161,100 jobs), construction at 31.2 percent (37,100 jobs) and manufacturing at 31.1 percent (141,400 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- ❑ The unemployment rate in Michigan was 5.0 percent in December 2016, up 0.1 percentage point from November. The rate was 0.3 percentage point above the national rate of 4.7 percent.
- ❑ Unemployment is down 0.1 percentage point from one year earlier and is 9.9 percentage points below its recent peak of 14.9 percent in June 2009.
- ❑ There were 244,900 Michigan residents unemployed in December 2016.

EARNINGS

- ❑ In December 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Michigan were \$24.42. The average workweek was 34.4 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$840.05.
- ❑ Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have fallen by 1.8 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Michigan	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	70,300	2.0 million
	Since Feb. 2010	566,500	15.8 million
Unemployment Rate	December 2016	5.0%	4.7%
	December 2015	5.1%	5.0%
	Recession-Era Peak	14.9%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2015 \$)*	2015	\$51,100	\$55,800
	2014	\$49,900	\$53,700
Poverty Rate*	2015	15.8%	14.7%
	2014	16.2%	15.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	5.3%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	2.2%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance*	2015	6.1%	9.4%
	2013	11.0%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ❑ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Michigan grew by 1.9 percent over the four quarters through the second quarter of 2016, above the national average growth rate of 1.2 percent.**
- ❑ Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Michigan GDP growth has averaged 2.4 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Michigan increased by 6.9 percent from the third quarter of 2015 to the third quarter of 2016. They are up 43.9 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- ❑ In November 2016, builders in Michigan broke ground on 21,430 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 23,934 units. That marks an increase of 33.7 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Michigan, goods exports totaled \$4.4 billion in November and \$54.9 billion over the past year, up 6.3 percent from the 12 months ending in November 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 64.1 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

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

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

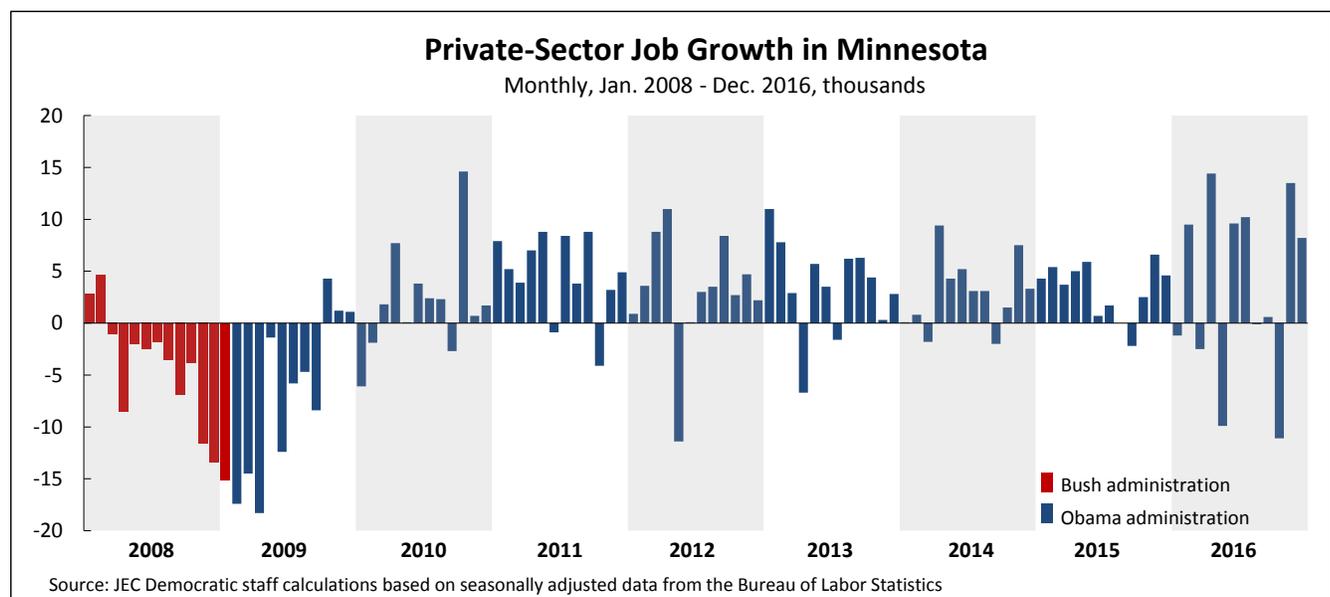


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: MINNESOTA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through December 2016**
Last updated on January 24th; January data will be released on March 13th, 2017*

JOBS

- In December, private-sector employment in Minnesota grew by 8,200 jobs. Over the past year, Minnesota businesses have added 41,200 jobs. This compares with an increase of 38,200 jobs over the 12 months through December 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Minnesota businesses have added 283,300 jobs (an increase of 12.8 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.8 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 43.3 percent (37,800 jobs), professional and business services at 17.6 percent (54,800 jobs) and education and health services at 17.5 percent (79,700 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Minnesota was 3.9 percent in December 2016, up 0.1 percentage point from November. The rate was 0.8 percentage point below the national rate of 4.7 percent.
- Unemployment is up 0.2 percentage point from one year earlier but remains 4.2 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.1 percent in June 2009.
- There were 115,200 Minnesota residents unemployed in December 2016.

EARNINGS

- In December 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Minnesota were \$27.87. The average workweek was 33.9 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$944.79.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 3.6 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Minnesota	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	41,200	2.0 million
	Since Feb. 2010	283,300	15.8 million
Unemployment Rate	December 2016	3.9%	4.7%
	December 2015	3.7%	5.0%
	Recession-Era Peak	8.1%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2015 \$)*	2015	\$63,500	\$55,800
	2014	\$61,500	\$53,700
Poverty Rate*	2015	10.2%	14.7%
	2014	11.5%	15.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	5.5%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	10.5%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance*	2015	4.5%	9.4%
	2013	8.2%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ❑ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Minnesota fell by 1.6 percent over the four quarters through the second quarter of 2016, below the national average growth rate of 1.2 percent.**
- ❑ Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Minnesota GDP growth has averaged 1.7 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Minnesota increased by 6.0 percent from the third quarter of 2015 to the third quarter of 2016. They are up 30.9 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- ❑ In November 2016, builders in Minnesota broke ground on 27,890 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 20,437 units. That marks an increase of 8.8 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Minnesota, goods exports totaled \$1.6 billion in November and \$19.3 billion over the past year, down 0.7 percent from the 12 months ending in November 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 21.4 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

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

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

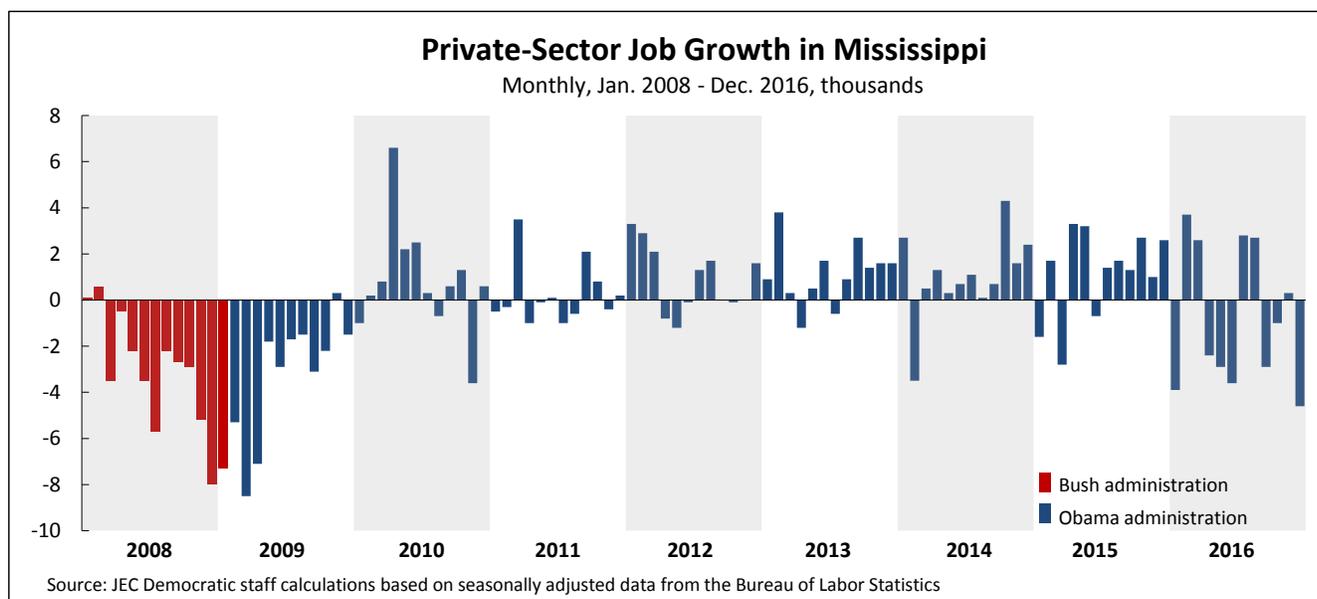


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: MISSISSIPPI

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through December 2016**
Last updated on January 24th; January data will be released on March 13th, 2017*

JOBS

- In December, private-sector employment in Mississippi fell by 4,600 jobs. Over the past year, Mississippi businesses have shed 9,200 jobs. This compares with an increase of 13,800 jobs over the 12 months through December 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Mississippi businesses have added 54,500 jobs (an increase of 6.5 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.8 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: leisure and hospitality at 14.0 percent (16,500 jobs), professional and business services at 12.3 percent (10,800 jobs) and trade, transportation and utilities at 8.4 percent (17,900 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Mississippi was 5.6 percent in December 2016, down 0.1 percentage point from November. The rate was 0.9 percentage point above the national rate of 4.7 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.2 percentage points from one year earlier and is 5.2 percentage points below its recent peak of 10.8 percent in March 2010.
- There were 72,200 Mississippi residents unemployed in December 2016.

EARNINGS

- In December 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Mississippi were \$20.17. The average workweek was 35.0 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$705.95.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have fallen by 0.6 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Mississippi	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	-9,200	2.0 million
	Since Feb. 2010	54,500	15.8 million
Unemployment Rate	December 2016	5.6%	4.7%
	December 2015	6.8%	5.0%
	Recession-Era Peak	10.8%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2015 \$)*	2015	\$40,600	\$55,800
	2014	\$39,700	\$53,700
Poverty Rate*	2015	22.0%	14.7%
	2014	21.5%	15.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	6.2%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	4.7%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance*	2015	12.7%	9.4%
	2013	17.1%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ❑ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Mississippi grew by 2.4 percent over the four quarters through the second quarter of 2016, above the national average growth rate of 1.2 percent.**
- ❑ Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Mississippi GDP growth has averaged 0.4 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Mississippi increased by 4.2 percent from the third quarter of 2015 to the third quarter of 2016. They are up 14.6 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- ❑ In November 2016, builders in Mississippi broke ground on 8,270 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 7,214 units. That marks an increase of 7.7 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Mississippi, goods exports totaled \$879 million in November and \$10.6 billion over the past year, up 0.9 percent from the 12 months ending in November 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 64.1 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

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

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



ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: MISSOURI

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through December 2016**
Last updated on January 24th; January data will be released on March 13th, 2017*

JOBS

- In December, private-sector employment in Missouri grew by 4,300 jobs. Over the past year, Missouri businesses have added 61,000 jobs. This compares with an increase of 22,500 jobs over the 12 months through December 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Missouri businesses have added 210,400 jobs (an increase of 9.6 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.8 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 22.6 percent (71,200 jobs), construction at 13.9 percent (14,800 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 12.9 percent (34,900 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Missouri was 4.4 percent in December 2016, down 0.3 percentage point from November. The rate was 0.3 percentage point below the national rate of 4.7 percent.
- Unemployment held constant from one year earlier and is 5.4 percentage points below its recent peak of 9.8 percent in February 2010.
- There were 139,300 Missouri residents unemployed in December 2016.

EARNINGS

- In December 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Missouri were \$24.00. The average workweek was 33.7 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$808.80.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 6.2 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Missouri	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	61,000	2.0 million
	Since Feb. 2010	210,400	15.8 million
Unemployment Rate	December 2016	4.4%	4.7%
	December 2015	4.4%	5.0%
	Recession-Era Peak	9.8%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2015 \$)*	2015	\$50,200	\$55,800
	2014	\$48,400	\$53,700
Poverty Rate*	2015	14.8%	14.7%
	2014	15.5%	15.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	4.8%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	7.3%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance*	2015	9.8%	9.4%
	2013	13.0%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ❑ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Missouri grew by 1.7 percent over the four quarters through the second quarter of 2016, above the national average growth rate of 1.2 percent.**
- ❑ Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Missouri GDP growth has averaged 1.0 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Missouri increased by 5.7 percent from the third quarter of 2015 to the third quarter of 2016. They are up 23.1 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- ❑ In November 2016, builders in Missouri broke ground on 21,100 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 19,134 units. That marks an increase of 30.6 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Missouri, goods exports totaled \$1.2 billion in November and \$14.0 billion over the past year, up 5.5 percent from the 12 months ending in November 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 43.6 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

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

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

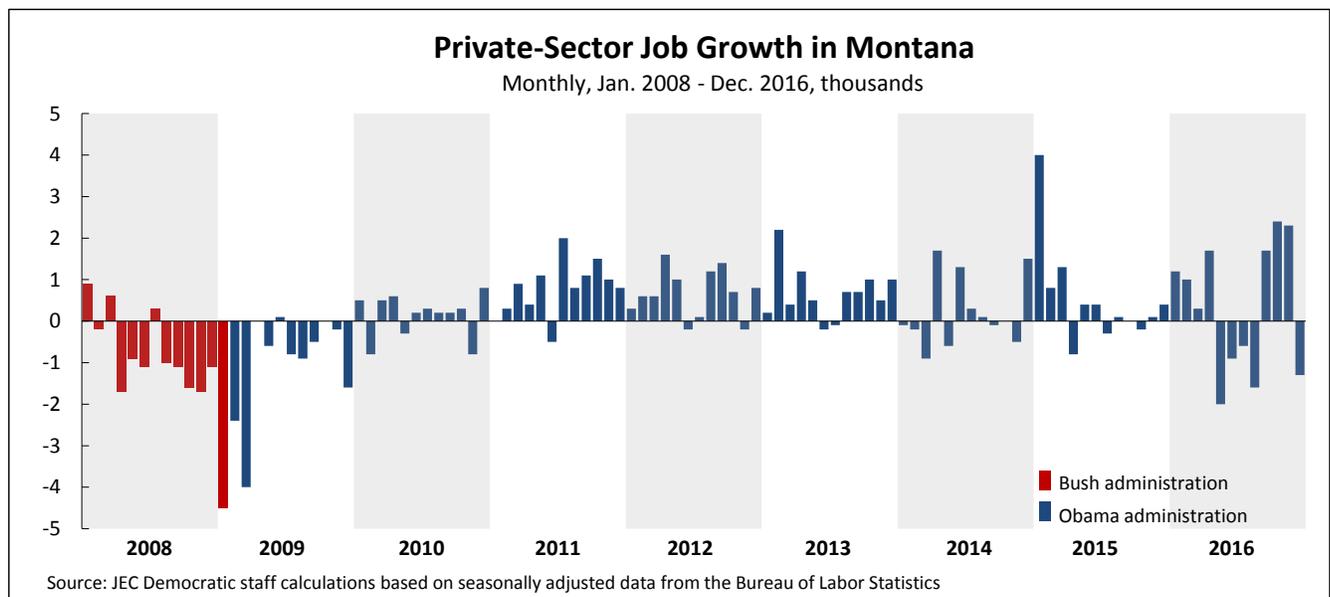


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: MONTANA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through December 2016**
Last updated on January 24th; January data will be released on March 13th, 2017*

JOBS

- In December, private-sector employment in Montana fell by 1,300 jobs. Over the past year, Montana businesses have added 4,200 jobs. This compares with an increase of 6,200 jobs over the 12 months through December 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Montana businesses have added 40,300 jobs (an increase of 12.0 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.8 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: manufacturing at 19.8 percent (3,300 jobs), education and health services at 18.5 percent (11,700 jobs) and financial activities at 16.4 percent (3,500 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Montana was 4.0 percent in December 2016, holding constant from November. The rate was 0.7 percentage point below the national rate of 4.7 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.1 percentage point from one year earlier and is 3.4 percentage points below its recent peak of 7.4 percent in April 2010.
- There were 20,800 Montana residents unemployed in December 2016.

EARNINGS

- In December 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Montana were \$22.72. The average workweek was 32.4 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$736.13.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have fallen by 0.5 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Montana	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	4,200	2.0 million
	Since Feb. 2010	40,300	15.8 million
Unemployment Rate	December 2016	4.0%	4.7%
	December 2015	4.1%	5.0%
	Recession-Era Peak	7.4%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2015 \$)*	2015	\$49,500	\$55,800
	2014	\$46,400	\$53,700
Poverty Rate*	2015	14.6%	14.7%
	2014	15.4%	15.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	5.2%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	3.8%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance*	2015	11.6%	9.4%
	2013	16.5%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ❑ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Montana fell by 0.2 percent over the four quarters through the second quarter of 2016, below the national average growth rate of 1.2 percent.**
- ❑ Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Montana GDP growth has averaged 1.8 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Montana increased by 4.6 percent from the third quarter of 2015 to the third quarter of 2016. They are up 27.9 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- ❑ In November 2016, builders in Montana broke ground on 2,410 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 3,816 units. That marks an increase of 2.9 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Montana, goods exports totaled \$127 million in November and \$1.3 billion over the past year, down 2.2 percent from the 12 months ending in November 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 25.4 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

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

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

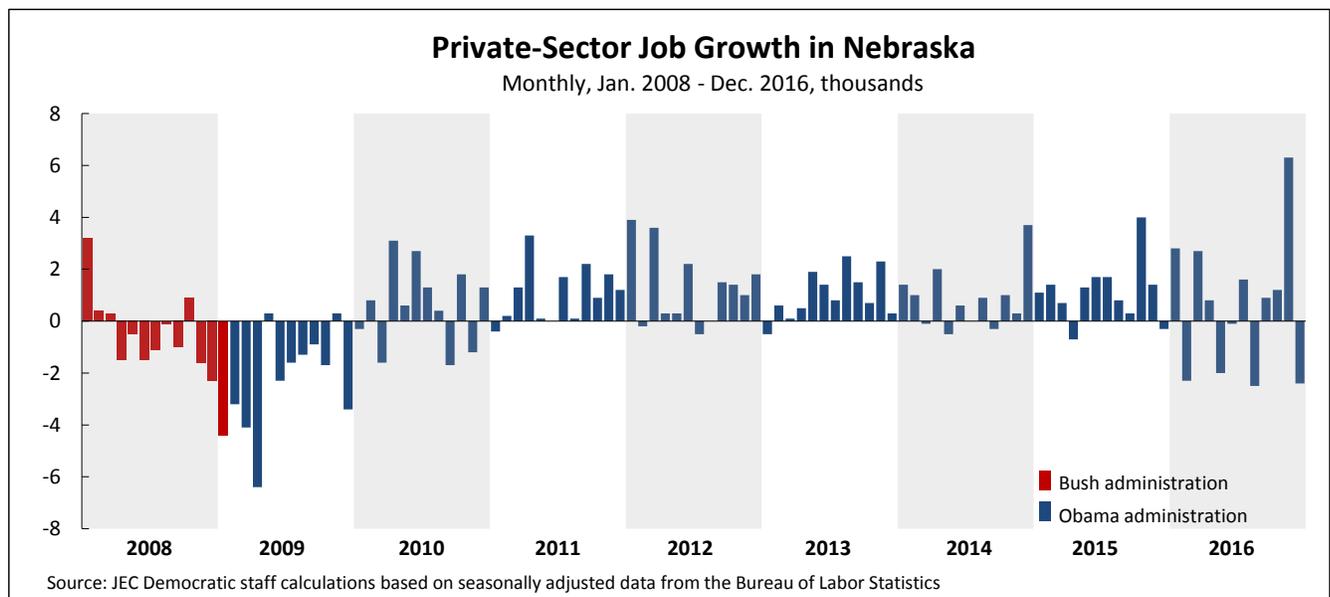


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: NEBRASKA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through December 2016**
Last updated on January 24th; January data will be released on March 13th, 2017*

JOBS

- In December, private-sector employment in Nebraska fell by 2,400 jobs. Over the past year, Nebraska businesses have added 7,000 jobs. This compares with an increase of 13,400 jobs over the 12 months through December 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Nebraska businesses have added 76,900 jobs (an increase of 10.0 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.8 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 23.0 percent (22,900 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 13.1 percent (10,500 jobs) and logging, mining and construction at 12.6 percent (5,500 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Nebraska was 3.4 percent in December 2016, holding constant from November. The rate was 1.3 percentage points below the national rate of 4.7 percent.
- Unemployment is up 0.4 percentage point from one year earlier but remains 1.4 percentage points below its recent peak of 4.8 percent in March 2010.
- There were 34,000 Nebraska residents unemployed in December 2016.

EARNINGS

- In December 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Nebraska were \$22.98. The average workweek was 33.7 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$774.43.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have held roughly constant over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Nebraska	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	7,000	2.0 million
	Since Feb. 2010	76,900	15.8 million
Unemployment Rate	December 2016	3.4%	4.7%
	December 2015	3.0%	5.0%
	Recession-Era Peak	4.8%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2015 \$)*	2015	\$55,000	\$55,800
	2014	\$52,700	\$53,700
Poverty Rate*	2015	12.6%	14.7%
	2014	12.4%	15.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	3.4%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	3.8%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance*	2015	8.2%	9.4%
	2013	11.3%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ▣ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Nebraska grew by 1.3 percent over the four quarters through the second quarter of 2016, above the national average growth rate of 1.2 percent.**
- ▣ Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Nebraska GDP growth has averaged 2.4 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- ▣ Home prices in Nebraska increased by 5.3 percent from the third quarter of 2015 to the third quarter of 2016. They are up 26.1 percent since their recent low in the fourth quarter of 2010.
- ▣ In November 2016, builders in Nebraska broke ground on 6,770 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 7,981 units. That marks an increase of 22.5 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ▣ In Nebraska, goods exports totaled \$538 million in November and \$6.4 billion over the past year, down 2.1 percent from the 12 months ending in November 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ▣ Exports over the past 12 months are up 26.9 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

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

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

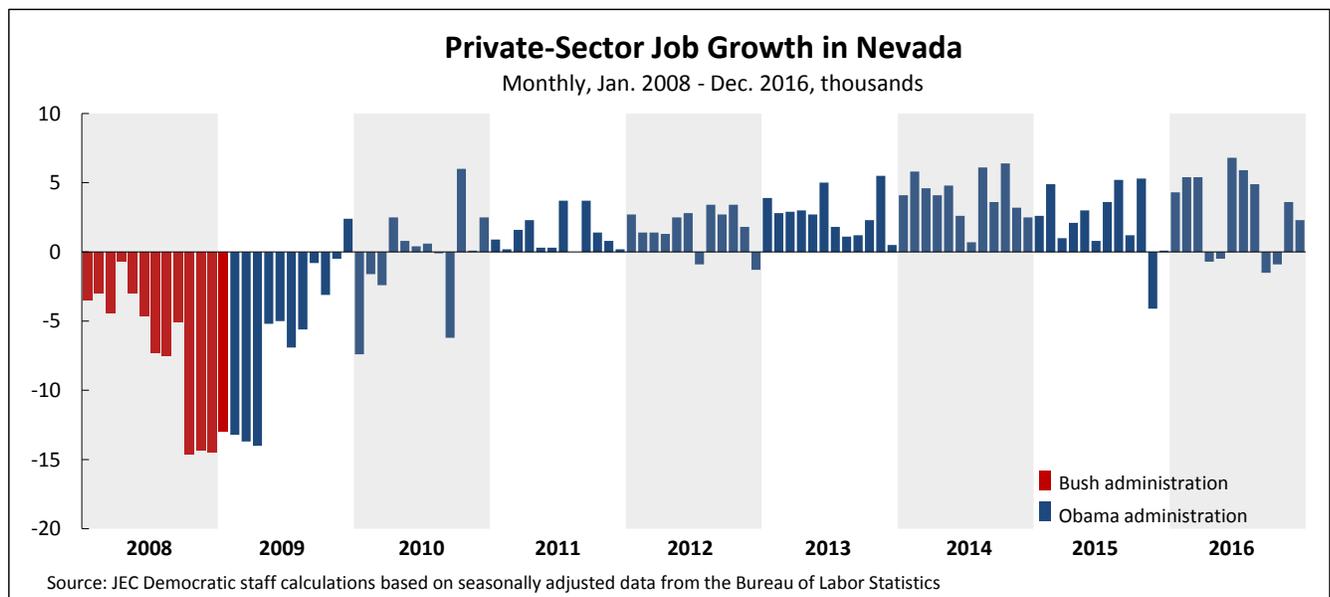


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: NEVADA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through December 2016**
Last updated on January 24th; January data will be released on March 13th, 2017*

JOBS

- In December, private-sector employment in Nevada grew by 2,300 jobs. Over the past year, Nevada businesses have added 35,000 jobs. This compares with an increase of 25,700 jobs over the 12 months through December 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Nevada businesses have added 182,700 jobs (an increase of 19.0 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.8 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 34.7 percent (21,400 jobs), education and health services at 27.7 percent (27,800 jobs) and professional and business services at 26.2 percent (35,100 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Nevada was 5.1 percent in December 2016, down 0.1 percentage point from November. The rate was 0.4 percentage point above the national rate of 4.7 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.2 percentage points from one year earlier and is 8.6 percentage points below its recent peak of 13.7 percent in November 2010.
- There were 72,500 Nevada residents unemployed in December 2016.

EARNINGS

- In December 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Nevada were \$22.09. The average workweek was 34.1 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$753.27.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have fallen by 1.9 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Nevada	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	35,000	2.0 million
	Since Feb. 2010	182,700	15.8 million
Unemployment Rate	December 2016	5.1%	4.7%
	December 2015	6.3%	5.0%
	Recession-Era Peak	13.7%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2015 \$)*	2015	\$52,400	\$55,800
	2014	\$51,500	\$53,700
Poverty Rate*	2015	14.7%	14.7%
	2014	15.2%	15.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	5.8%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	7.7%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance*	2015	12.3%	9.4%
	2013	20.7%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ▣ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Nevada grew by 1.4 percent over the four quarters through the second quarter of 2016, above the national average growth rate of 1.2 percent.**
- ▣ Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Nevada GDP growth has averaged 0.7 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- ▣ Home prices in Nevada increased by 7.8 percent from the third quarter of 2015 to the third quarter of 2016. They are up 86.4 percent since their recent low in the fourth quarter of 2011.
- ▣ In November 2016, builders in Nevada broke ground on 9,890 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 15,670 units. That marks an increase of 18.2 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ▣ In Nevada, goods exports totaled \$835 million in November and \$9.6 billion over the past year, up 16.0 percent from the 12 months ending in November 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ▣ Exports over the past 12 months are up 64.1 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

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

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

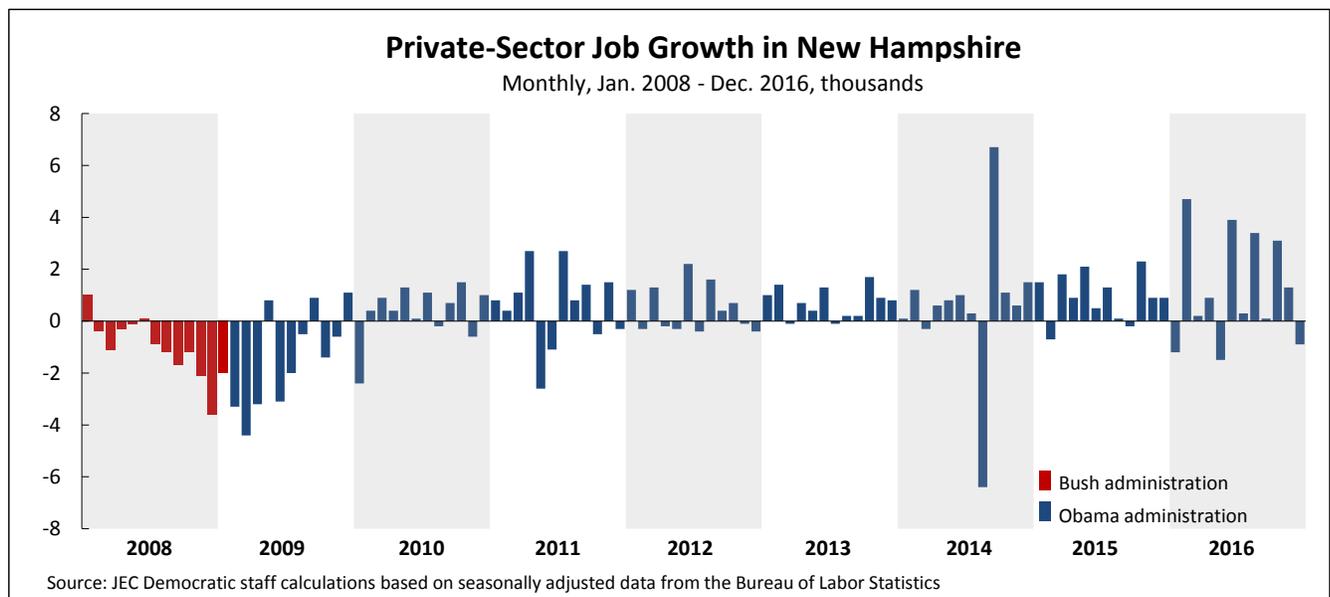


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: NEW HAMPSHIRE

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through December 2016**
Last updated on January 24th; January data will be released on March 13th, 2017*

JOBS

- ❑ In December, private-sector employment in New Hampshire fell by 900 jobs. Over the past year, New Hampshire businesses have added 14,300 jobs. This compares with an increase of 11,400 jobs over the 12 months through December 2015.
- ❑ Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, New Hampshire businesses have added 60,100 jobs (an increase of 11.4 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.8 percent over this time.
- ❑ The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 26.5 percent (16,700 jobs), construction at 24.5 percent (5,200 jobs) and other services at 23.1 percent (5,100 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- ❑ The unemployment rate in New Hampshire was 2.6 percent in December 2016, down 0.1 percentage point from November. The rate was 2.1 percentage points below the national rate of 4.7 percent.
- ❑ Unemployment is down 0.5 percentage point from one year earlier and is 4.0 percentage points below its recent peak of 6.6 percent in July 2009.
- ❑ There were 19,600 New Hampshire residents unemployed in December 2016.

EARNINGS

- ❑ In December 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in New Hampshire were \$26.19. The average workweek was 34.0 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$890.46.
- ❑ Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 1.6 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		New Hampshire	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	14,300	2.0 million
	Since Feb. 2010	60,100	15.8 million
Unemployment Rate	December 2016	2.6%	4.7%
	December 2015	3.1%	5.0%
	Recession-Era Peak	6.6%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2015 \$)*	2015	\$70,300	\$55,800
	2014	\$66,600	\$53,700
Poverty Rate*	2015	8.2%	14.7%
	2014	9.2%	15.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	3.7%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	4.1%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance*	2015	6.3%	9.4%
	2013	10.7%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ▣ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in New Hampshire grew by 3.1 percent over the four quarters through the second quarter of 2016, above the national average growth rate of 1.2 percent.**
- ▣ Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, New Hampshire GDP growth has averaged 1.7 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- ▣ Home prices in New Hampshire increased by 3.5 percent from the third quarter of 2015 to the third quarter of 2016. They are up 19.9 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2012.
- ▣ In November 2016, builders in New Hampshire broke ground on 3,470 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 3,866 units. That marks an increase of 37.5 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ▣ In New Hampshire, goods exports totaled \$325 million in November and \$4.1 billion over the past year, up 5.1 percent from the 12 months ending in November 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ▣ Exports over the past 12 months are up 30.9 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

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

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

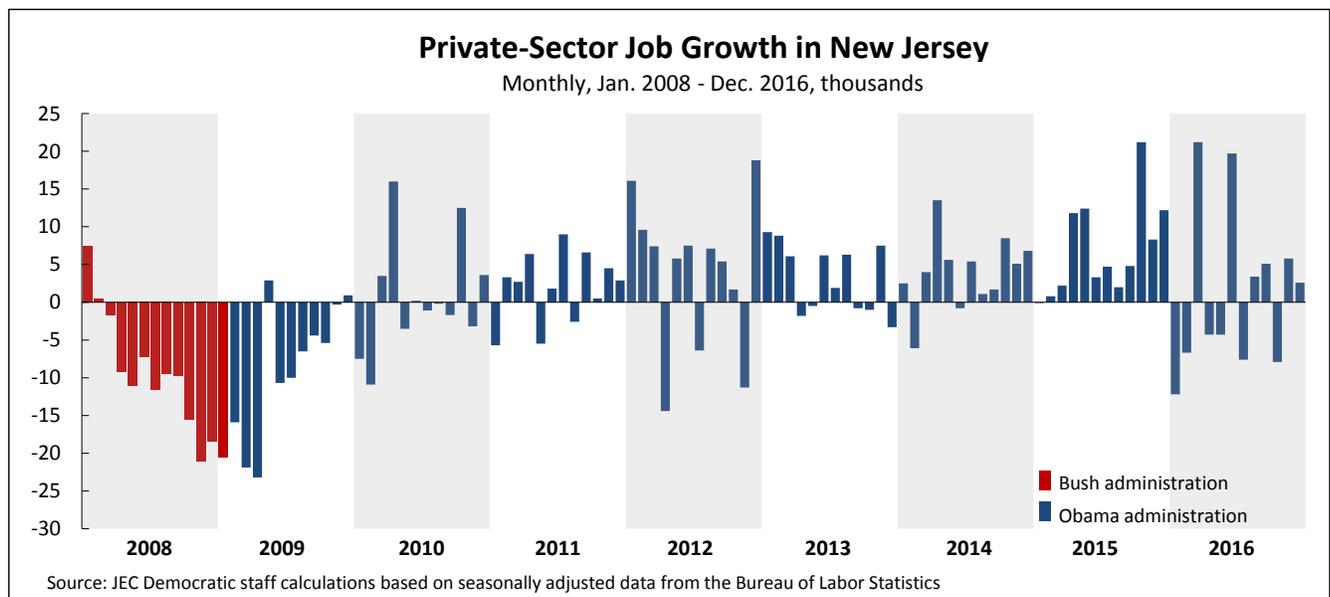


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: NEW JERSEY

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through December 2016**
Last updated on January 24th; January data will be released on March 13th, 2017*

JOBS

- In December, private-sector employment in New Jersey grew by 2,600 jobs. Over the past year, New Jersey businesses have added 14,800 jobs. This compares with an increase of 83,600 jobs over the 12 months through December 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, New Jersey businesses have added 281,700 jobs (an increase of 8.8 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.8 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 17.7 percent (23,100 jobs), professional and business services at 13.5 percent (79,100 jobs) and education and health services at 13.4 percent (80,000 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in New Jersey was 4.7 percent in December 2016, down 0.3 percentage point from November. The rate was the same as the national rate of 4.7 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.1 percentage point from one year earlier and is 5.1 percentage points below its recent peak of 9.8 percent in January 2010.
- There were 215,100 New Jersey residents unemployed in December 2016.

EARNINGS

- In December 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in New Jersey were \$28.42. The average workweek was 34.7 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$986.17.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 0.4 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		New Jersey	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	14,800	2.0 million
	Since Feb. 2010	281,700	15.8 million
Unemployment Rate	December 2016	4.7%	4.7%
	December 2015	4.8%	5.0%
	Recession-Era Peak	9.8%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2015 \$)*	2015	\$72,200	\$55,800
	2014	\$72,000	\$53,700
Poverty Rate*	2015	10.8%	14.7%
	2014	11.1%	15.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	5.4%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	1.4%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance*	2015	8.7%	9.4%
	2013	13.2%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ❑ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in New Jersey grew by 0.3 percent over the four quarters through the second quarter of 2016, below the national average growth rate of 1.2 percent.**
- ❑ Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, New Jersey GDP growth has averaged 1.0 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in New Jersey increased by 2.8 percent from the third quarter of 2015 to the third quarter of 2016. They are up 11.2 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2012.
- ❑ In November 2016, builders in New Jersey broke ground on 16,840 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 26,860 units. That marks a decrease of 4.4 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In New Jersey, goods exports totaled \$2.5 billion in November and \$31.4 billion over the past year, down 0.5 percent from the 12 months ending in November 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 12.0 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

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

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

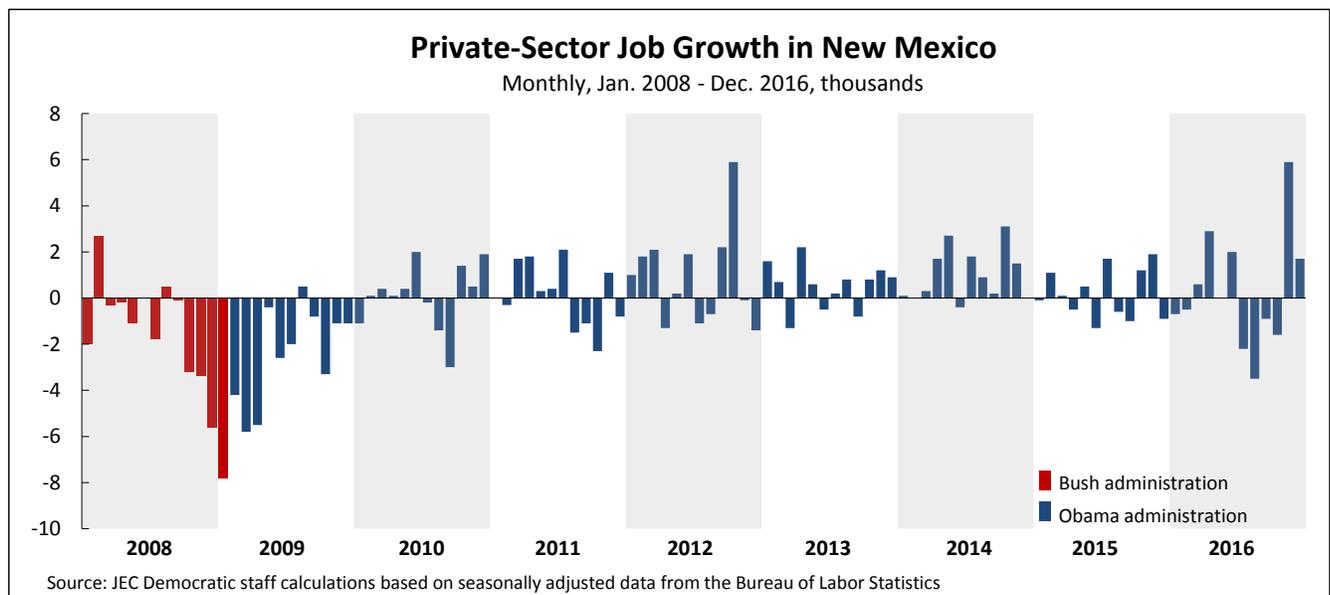


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: NEW MEXICO

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through December 2016**
Last updated on January 24th; January data will be released on March 13th, 2017*

JOBS

- In December, private-sector employment in New Mexico grew by 1,700 jobs. Over the past year, New Mexico businesses have added 3,700 jobs. This compares with an increase of 2,100 jobs over the 12 months through December 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, New Mexico businesses have added 38,100 jobs (an increase of 6.3 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.8 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: education and health services at 18.9 percent (22,500 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 15.6 percent (13,000 jobs) and other services at 3.9 percent (1,100 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in New Mexico was 6.6 percent in December 2016, down 0.1 percentage point from November. The rate was 1.9 percentage points above the national rate of 4.7 percent.
- Unemployment held constant from one year earlier and is 1.7 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.3 percent in July 2010.
- There were 61,600 New Mexico residents unemployed in December 2016.

EARNINGS

- In December 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in New Mexico were \$20.82. The average workweek was 33.1 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$689.14.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have held roughly constant over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		New Mexico	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	3,700	2.0 million
	Since Feb. 2010	38,100	15.8 million
Unemployment Rate	December 2016	6.6%	4.7%
	December 2015	6.6%	5.0%
	Recession-Era Peak	8.3%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2015 \$)*	2015	\$45,400	\$55,800
	2014	\$44,800	\$53,700
Poverty Rate*	2015	20.4%	14.7%
	2014	21.3%	15.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	5.5%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	6.7%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance*	2015	10.9%	9.4%
	2013	18.6%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ❑ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in New Mexico fell by 1.5 percent over the four quarters through the second quarter of 2016, below the national average growth rate of 1.2 percent.**
- ❑ Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, New Mexico GDP growth has averaged 0.5 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in New Mexico increased by 0.8 percent from the third quarter of 2015 to the third quarter of 2016. They are up 10.8 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- ❑ In November 2016, builders in New Mexico broke ground on 6,100 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 4,613 units. That marks an increase of 8.3 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In New Mexico, goods exports totaled \$414 million in November and \$3.7 billion over the past year, up 0.5 percent from the 12 months ending in November 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 180.5 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

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

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

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



ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: NEW YORK

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through December 2016**
Last updated on January 24th; January data will be released on March 13th, 2017*

JOBS

- In December, private-sector employment in New York grew by 9,000 jobs. Over the past year, New York businesses have added 110,400 jobs. This compares with an increase of 115,900 jobs over the 12 months through December 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, New York businesses have added 994,800 jobs (an increase of 14.3 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.8 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: leisure and hospitality at 28.8 percent (208,000 jobs), construction at 19.6 percent (60,000 jobs) and professional and business services at 18.8 percent (204,000 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in New York was 4.9 percent in December 2016, down 0.2 percentage point from November. The rate was 0.2 percentage point above the national rate of 4.7 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.1 percentage point from one year earlier and is 4.0 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.9 percent in December 2009.
- There were 473,900 New York residents unemployed in December 2016.

EARNINGS

- In December 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in New York were \$29.21. The average workweek was 33.5 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$978.54.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have fallen by 1.4 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		New York	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	110,400	2.0 million
	Since Feb. 2010	994,800	15.8 million
Unemployment Rate	December 2016	4.9%	4.7%
	December 2015	5.0%	5.0%
	Recession-Era Peak	8.9%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2015 \$)*	2015	\$60,900	\$55,800
	2014	\$58,900	\$53,700
Poverty Rate*	2015	15.4%	14.7%
	2014	15.9%	15.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	3.7%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	5.2%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance*	2015	7.1%	9.4%
	2013	10.7%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ❑ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in New York grew by 0.9 percent over the four quarters through the second quarter of 2016, below the national average growth rate of 1.2 percent.**
- ❑ Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, New York GDP growth has averaged 1.4 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in New York increased by 2.7 percent from the third quarter of 2015 to the third quarter of 2016. They are up 12.3 percent since their recent low in the fourth quarter of 2011.
- ❑ In November 2016, builders in New York broke ground on 25,280 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 38,807 units. That marks a decrease of 29.1 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In New York, goods exports totaled \$6.6 billion in November and \$75.0 billion over the past year, down 3.6 percent from the 12 months ending in November 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 27.2 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

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

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

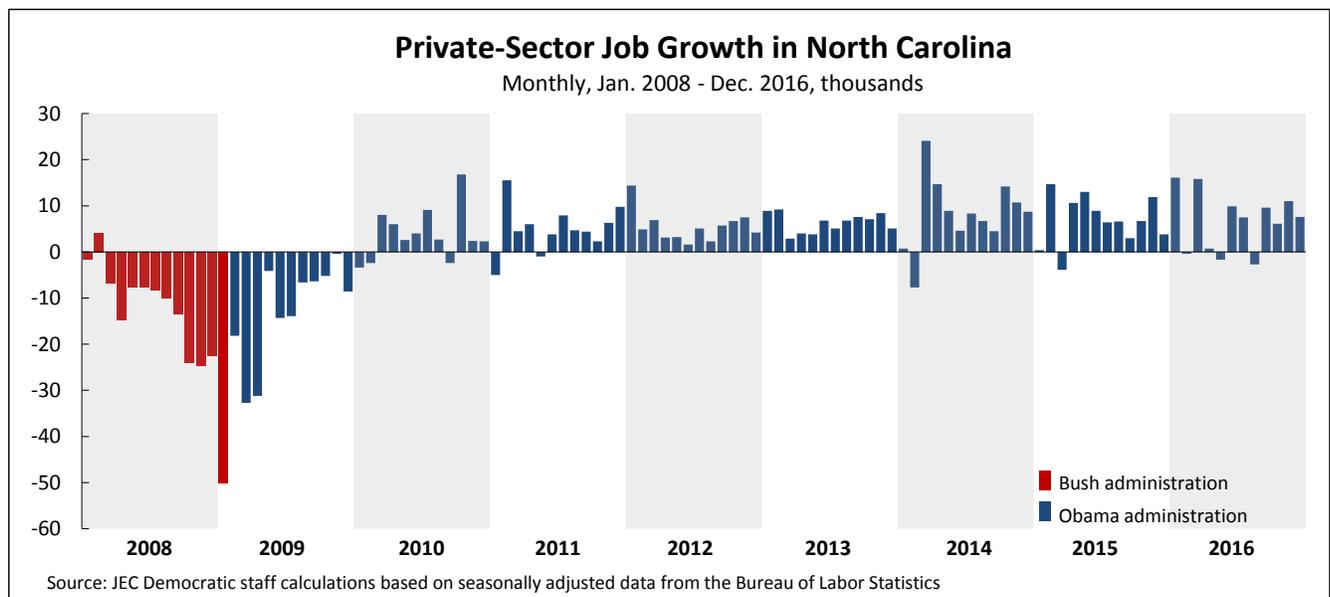


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: NORTH CAROLINA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through December 2016**
Last updated on January 24th; January data will be released on March 13th, 2017*

JOBS

- In December, private-sector employment in North Carolina grew by 7,600 jobs. Over the past year, North Carolina businesses have added 79,500 jobs. This compares with an increase of 82,100 jobs over the 12 months through December 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, North Carolina businesses have added 512,000 jobs (an increase of 16.4 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.8 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 32.8 percent (154,900 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 22.4 percent (86,700 jobs) and trade, transportation and utilities at 16.6 percent (118,000 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in North Carolina was 5.1 percent in December 2016, up 0.1 percentage point from November. The rate was 0.4 percentage point above the national rate of 4.7 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.5 percentage point from one year earlier and is 6.2 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.3 percent in March 2010.
- There were 251,600 North Carolina residents unemployed in December 2016.

EARNINGS

- In December 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in North Carolina were \$23.71. The average workweek was 34.3 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$813.25.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 2.6 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		North Carolina	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	79,500	2.0 million
	Since Feb. 2010	512,000	15.8 million
Unemployment Rate	December 2016	5.1%	4.7%
	December 2015	5.6%	5.0%
	Recession-Era Peak	11.3%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2015 \$)*	2015	\$47,800	\$55,800
	2014	\$46,600	\$53,700
Poverty Rate*	2015	16.4%	14.7%
	2014	17.2%	15.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	3.2%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	8.0%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance*	2015	11.2%	9.4%
	2013	15.6%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ▣ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in North Carolina grew by 2.3 percent over the four quarters through the second quarter of 2016, above the national average growth rate of 1.2 percent.**
- ▣ Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, North Carolina GDP growth has averaged 1.3 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- ▣ Home prices in North Carolina increased by 6.3 percent from the third quarter of 2015 to the third quarter of 2016. They are up 25.0 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- ▣ In November 2016, builders in North Carolina broke ground on 59,360 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 57,208 units. That marks an increase of 13.9 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ▣ In North Carolina, goods exports totaled \$2.6 billion in November and \$30.0 billion over the past year, up 2.5 percent from the 12 months ending in November 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ▣ Exports over the past 12 months are up 33.9 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

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

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

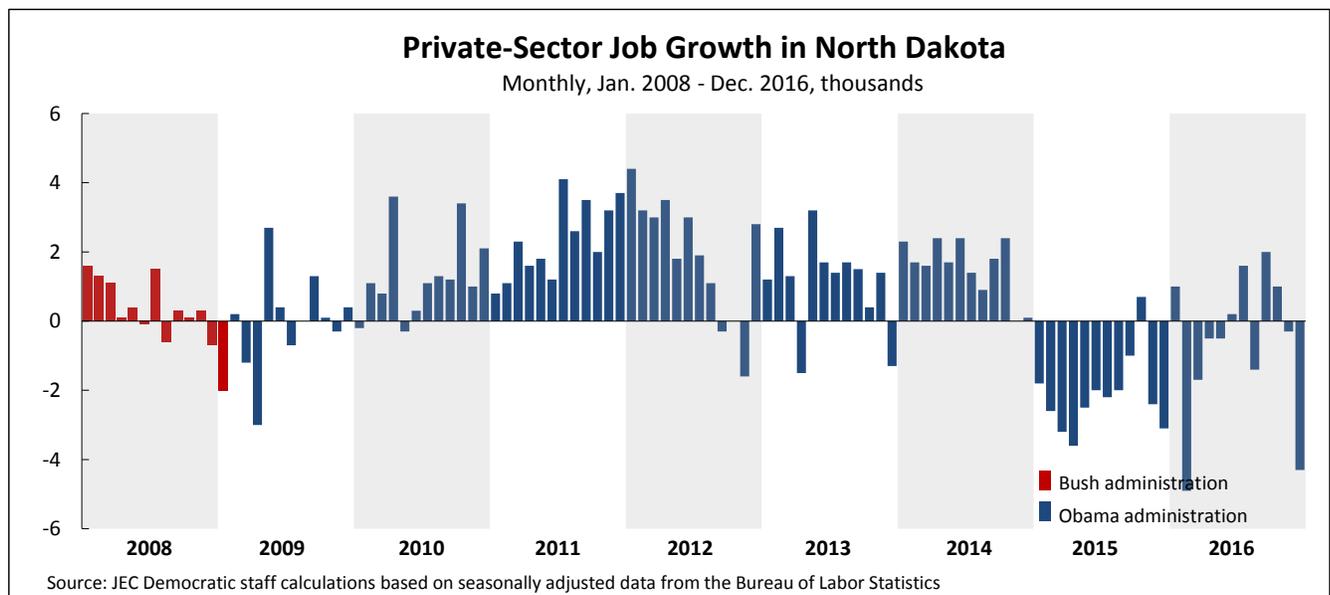


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: NORTH DAKOTA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through December 2016**
Last updated on January 24th; January data will be released on March 13th, 2017*

JOBS

- ❑ In December, private-sector employment in North Dakota fell by 4,300 jobs. Over the past year, North Dakota businesses have shed 7,800 jobs. This compares with a decrease of 25,700 jobs over the 12 months through December 2015.
- ❑ Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, North Dakota businesses have added 64,100 jobs (an increase of 22.1 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.8 percent over this time.
- ❑ The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: mining and logging at 96.5 percent (8,200 jobs), construction at 40.4 percent (8,600 jobs) and professional and business services at 26.7 percent (7,600 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- ❑ The unemployment rate in North Dakota was 3.0 percent in December 2016, holding constant from November. The rate was 1.7 percentage points below the national rate of 4.7 percent.
- ❑ Unemployment is up 0.3 percentage point from one year earlier but remains 1.3 percentage points below its recent peak of 4.3 percent in May 2009.
- ❑ There were 12,900 North Dakota residents unemployed in December 2016.

EARNINGS

- ❑ In December 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in North Dakota were \$25.63. The average workweek was 33.8 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$866.29.
- ❑ Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have fallen by 1.1 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		North Dakota	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	-7,800	2.0 million
	Since Feb. 2010	64,100	15.8 million
Unemployment Rate	December 2016	3.0%	4.7%
	December 2015	2.7%	5.0%
	Recession-Era Peak	4.3%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2015 \$)*	2015	\$60,600	\$55,800
	2014	\$59,000	\$53,700
Poverty Rate*	2015	11.0%	14.7%
	2014	11.5%	15.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	2.8%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	4.7%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance*	2015	7.8%	9.4%
	2013	10.4%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ❑ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in North Dakota fell by 8.4 percent over the four quarters through the second quarter of 2016, below the national average growth rate of 1.2 percent.**
- ❑ Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, North Dakota GDP growth has averaged 5.5 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in North Dakota increased by 2.5 percent from the third quarter of 2015 to the third quarter of 2016. They are now 49.1 percent above their level in the fourth quarter of 2007.
- ❑ In November 2016, builders in North Dakota broke ground on 3,440 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 3,997 units. That marks a decrease of 38.2 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In North Dakota, goods exports totaled \$341 million in November and \$4.1 billion over the past year, up 5.5 percent from the 12 months ending in November 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 85.1 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

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

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

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

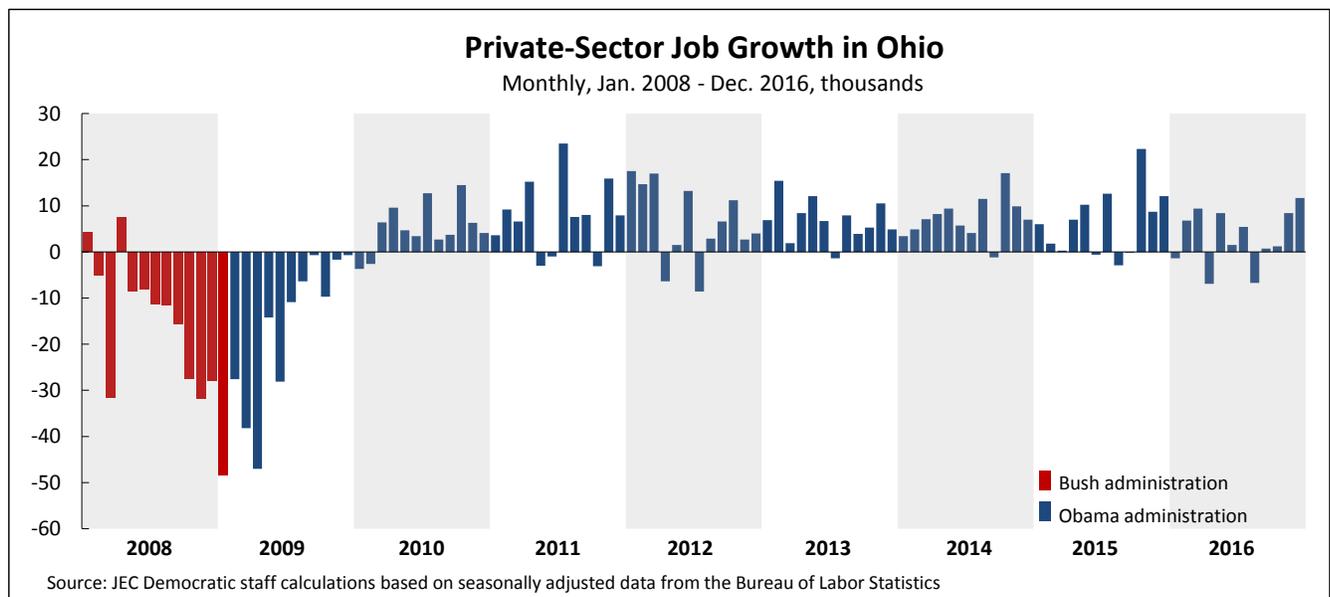


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: OHIO

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through December 2016**
Last updated on January 24th; January data will be released on March 13th, 2017*

JOBS

- In December, private-sector employment in Ohio grew by 11,700 jobs. Over the past year, Ohio businesses have added 38,500 jobs. This compares with an increase of 77,300 jobs over the 12 months through December 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Ohio businesses have added 520,200 jobs (an increase of 12.3 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.8 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 24.0 percent (40,300 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 19.6 percent (92,700 jobs) and professional and business services at 17.0 percent (104,100 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Ohio was 4.9 percent in December 2016, holding constant from November. The rate was 0.2 percentage point above the national rate of 4.7 percent.
- Unemployment is up 0.1 percentage point from one year earlier but remains 6.1 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.0 percent in January 2010.
- There were 281,900 Ohio residents unemployed in December 2016.

EARNINGS

- In December 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Ohio were \$23.82. The average workweek was 34.3 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$817.03.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 1.8 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Ohio	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	38,500	2.0 million
	Since Feb. 2010	520,200	15.8 million
Unemployment Rate	December 2016	4.9%	4.7%
	December 2015	4.8%	5.0%
	Recession-Era Peak	11.0%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2015 \$)*	2015	\$51,100	\$55,800
	2014	\$49,300	\$53,700
Poverty Rate*	2015	14.8%	14.7%
	2014	15.8%	15.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	3.3%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	4.0%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance*	2015	6.5%	9.4%
	2013	11.0%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ❑ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Ohio grew by 0.9 percent over the four quarters through the second quarter of 2016, below the national average growth rate of 1.2 percent.**
- ❑ Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Ohio GDP growth has averaged 2.1 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Ohio increased by 5.6 percent from the third quarter of 2015 to the third quarter of 2016. They are up 23.5 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- ❑ In November 2016, builders in Ohio broke ground on 20,130 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 20,763 units. That marks an increase of 16.4 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Ohio, goods exports totaled \$4.0 billion in November and \$49.4 billion over the past year, up 0.3 percent from the 12 months ending in November 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 41.2 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

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

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

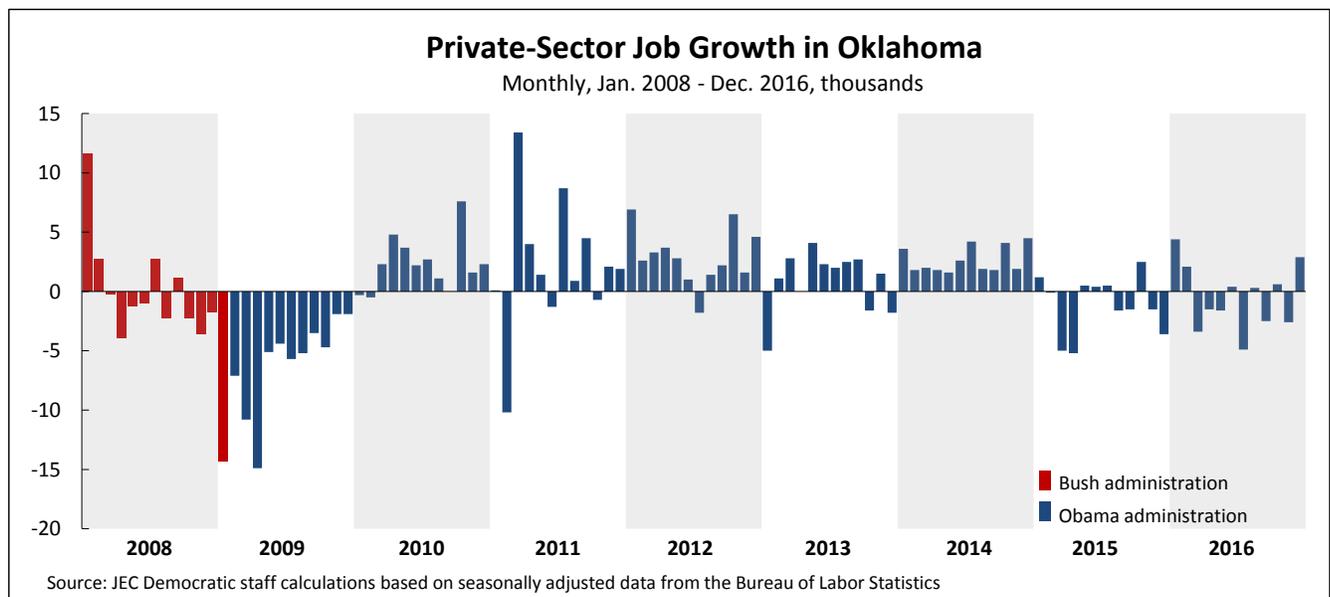


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: OKLAHOMA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through December 2016**
Last updated on January 24th; January data will be released on March 13th, 2017*

JOBS

- In December, private-sector employment in Oklahoma grew by 2,900 jobs. Over the past year, Oklahoma businesses have shed 5,800 jobs. This compares with a decrease of 13,400 jobs over the 12 months through December 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Oklahoma businesses have added 111,100 jobs (an increase of 9.3 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.8 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: leisure and hospitality at 23.6 percent (32,500 jobs), construction at 23.4 percent (15,200 jobs) and trade, transportation and utilities at 11.5 percent (31,600 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Oklahoma was 5.0 percent in December 2016, down 0.1 percentage point from November. The rate was 0.3 percentage point above the national rate of 4.7 percent.
- Unemployment is up 0.9 percentage point from one year earlier but remains 2.1 percentage points below its recent peak of 7.1 percent in March 2010.
- There were 91,500 Oklahoma residents unemployed in December 2016.

EARNINGS

- In December 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Oklahoma were \$22.31. The average workweek was 34.9 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$778.62.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 0.9 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Oklahoma	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	-5,800	2.0 million
	Since Feb. 2010	111,100	15.8 million
Unemployment Rate	December 2016	5.0%	4.7%
	December 2015	4.1%	5.0%
	Recession-Era Peak	7.1%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2015 \$)*	2015	\$48,600	\$55,800
	2014	\$47,600	\$53,700
Poverty Rate*	2015	16.1%	14.7%
	2014	16.6%	15.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	3.2%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	3.0%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance*	2015	13.9%	9.4%
	2013	17.7%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ❑ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Oklahoma fell by 2.7 percent over the four quarters through the second quarter of 2016, below the national average growth rate of 1.2 percent.**
- ❑ Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Oklahoma GDP growth has averaged 2.6 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Oklahoma increased by 3.6 percent from the third quarter of 2015 to the third quarter of 2016. They are up 23.6 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- ❑ In November 2016, builders in Oklahoma broke ground on 8,950 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 12,833 units. That marks an increase of 3.1 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Oklahoma, goods exports totaled \$444 million in November and \$5.1 billion over the past year, down 2.1 percent from the 12 months ending in November 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 11.3 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

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

***** For additional Oklahoma-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Oklahoma office:
http://www.ok.gov/oesc_web/Services/Find_Labor_Market_Statistics/

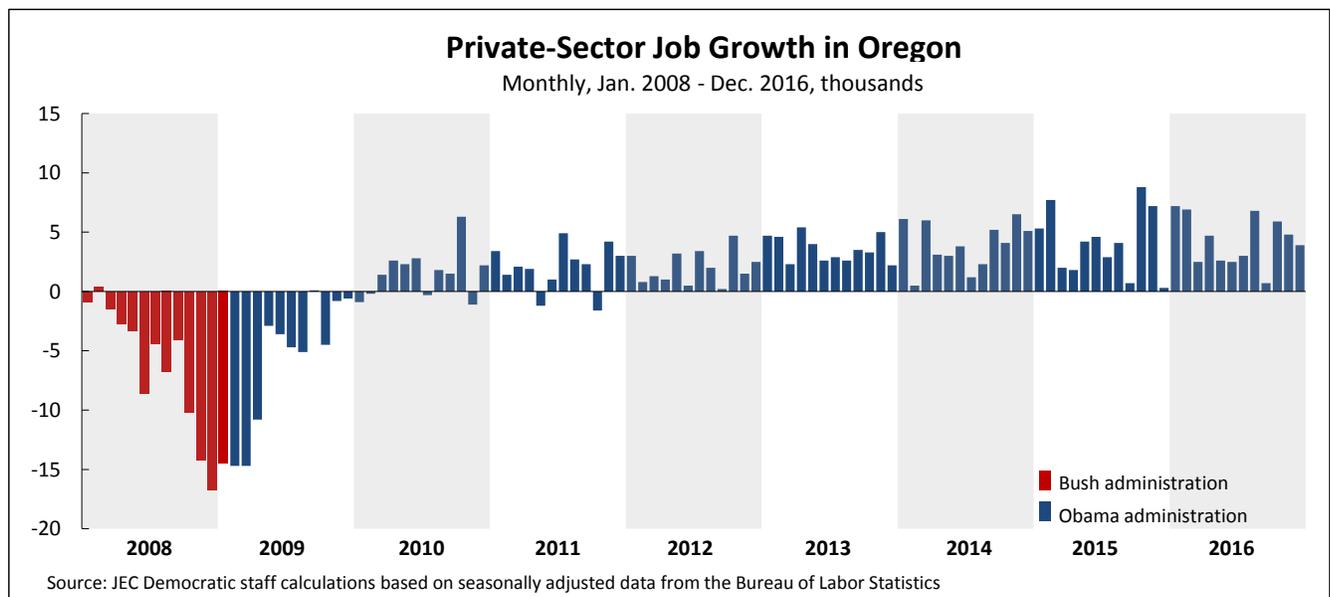


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: OREGON

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through December 2016**
Last updated on January 24th; January data will be released on March 13th, 2017*

JOBS

- In December, private-sector employment in Oregon grew by 3,900 jobs. Over the past year, Oregon businesses have added 51,500 jobs. This compares with an increase of 49,600 jobs over the 12 months through December 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Oregon businesses have added 258,800 jobs (an increase of 20.0 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.8 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 34.9 percent (64,700 jobs), construction at 34.5 percent (23,500 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 22.4 percent (36,200 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Oregon was 4.6 percent in December 2016, down 0.4 percentage point from November. The rate was 0.1 percentage point below the national rate of 4.7 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.9 percentage point from one year earlier and is 7.3 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.9 percent in May 2009.
- There were 95,900 Oregon residents unemployed in December 2016.

EARNINGS

- In December 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Oregon were \$25.62. The average workweek was 33.3 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$853.15.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 4.1 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Oregon	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	51,500	2.0 million
	Since Feb. 2010	258,800	15.8 million
Unemployment Rate	December 2016	4.6%	4.7%
	December 2015	5.5%	5.0%
	Recession-Era Peak	11.9%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2015 \$)*	2015	\$54,100	\$55,800
	2014	\$51,100	\$53,700
Poverty Rate*	2015	15.4%	14.7%
	2014	16.6%	15.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	5.6%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	6.8%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance*	2015	7.0%	9.4%
	2013	14.7%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ❑ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Oregon grew by 4.6 percent over the four quarters through the second quarter of 2016, above the national average growth rate of 1.2 percent.**
- ❑ Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Oregon GDP growth has averaged 2.2 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Oregon increased by 10.4 percent from the third quarter of 2015 to the third quarter of 2016. They are up 53.8 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- ❑ In November 2016, builders in Oregon broke ground on 16,070 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 17,979 units. That marks an increase of 14.3 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Oregon, goods exports totaled \$2.1 billion in November and \$21.9 billion over the past year, up 11.9 percent from the 12 months ending in November 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 42.7 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

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

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

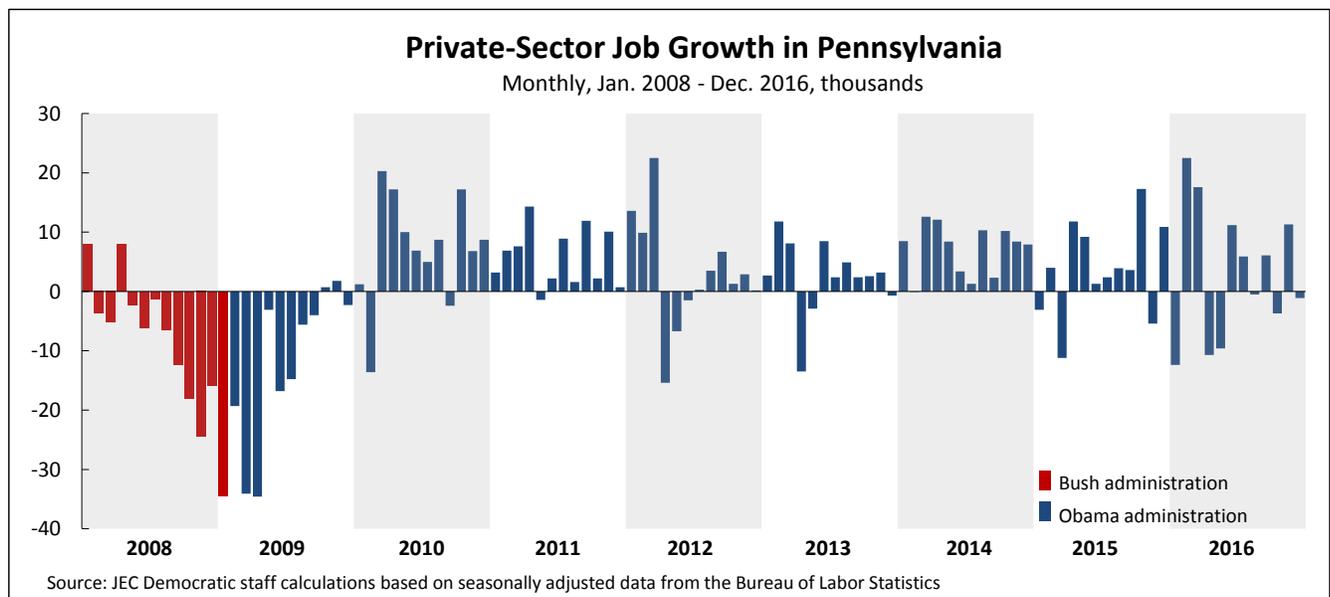


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: PENNSYLVANIA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through December 2016**
Last updated on January 24th; January data will be released on March 13th, 2017*

JOBS

- In December, private-sector employment in Pennsylvania fell by 1,100 jobs. Over the past year, Pennsylvania businesses have added 36,600 jobs. This compares with an increase of 44,700 jobs over the 12 months through December 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Pennsylvania businesses have added 400,000 jobs (an increase of 8.3 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.8 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 16.2 percent (110,200 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 15.0 percent (73,400 jobs) and construction at 12.2 percent (25,600 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Pennsylvania was 5.6 percent in December 2016, down 0.1 percentage point from November. The rate was 0.9 percentage point above the national rate of 4.7 percent.
- Unemployment is up 0.9 percentage point from one year earlier but remains 3.1 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.7 percent in April 2010.
- There were 365,700 Pennsylvania residents unemployed in December 2016.

EARNINGS

- In December 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Pennsylvania were \$24.99. The average workweek was 33.8 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$844.66.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 0.5 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Pennsylvania	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	36,600	2.0 million
	Since Feb. 2010	400,000	15.8 million
Unemployment Rate	December 2016	5.6%	4.7%
	December 2015	4.7%	5.0%
	Recession-Era Peak	8.7%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2015 \$)*	2015	\$55,700	\$55,800
	2014	\$53,300	\$53,700
Poverty Rate*	2015	13.2%	14.7%
	2014	13.6%	15.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	4.7%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	2.9%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance*	2015	6.4%	9.4%
	2013	9.7%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ❑ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Pennsylvania grew by 0.1 percent over the four quarters through the second quarter of 2016, below the national average growth rate of 1.2 percent.**
- ❑ Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Pennsylvania GDP growth has averaged 1.8 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Pennsylvania increased by 4.0 percent from the third quarter of 2015 to the third quarter of 2016. They are up 14.9 percent since their recent low in the fourth quarter of 2011.
- ❑ In November 2016, builders in Pennsylvania broke ground on 17,150 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 23,768 units. That marks an increase of 17.1 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Pennsylvania, goods exports totaled \$3.1 billion in November and \$36.6 billion over the past year, down 4.9 percent from the 12 months ending in November 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 26.0 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

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

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

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

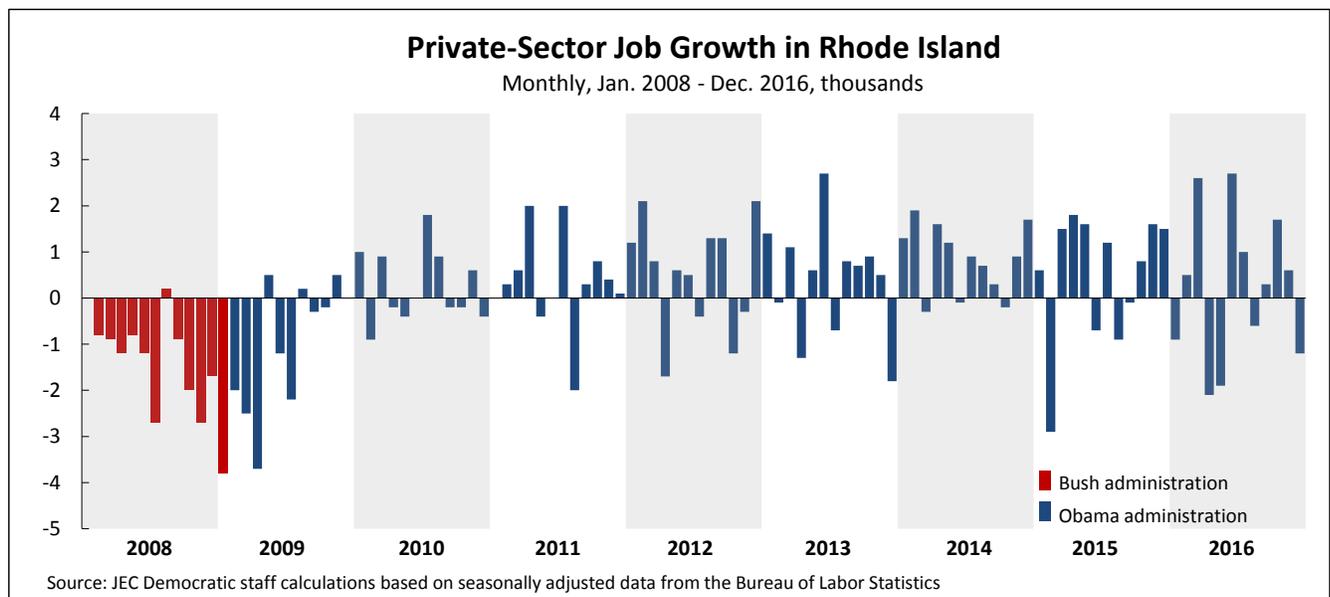


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: RHODE ISLAND

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through December 2016**
Last updated on January 24th; January data will be released on March 13th, 2017*

JOBS

- In December, private-sector employment in Rhode Island fell by 1,200 jobs. Over the past year, Rhode Island businesses have added 2,700 jobs. This compares with an increase of 6,000 jobs over the 12 months through December 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Rhode Island businesses have added 36,600 jobs (an increase of 9.3 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.8 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 26.7 percent (14,000 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 23.3 percent (11,400 jobs) and construction at 13.8 percent (2,200 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Rhode Island was 5.0 percent in December 2016, down 0.3 percentage point from November. The rate was 0.3 percentage point above the national rate of 4.7 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.4 percentage point from one year earlier and is 6.3 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.3 percent in August 2009.
- There were 27,800 Rhode Island residents unemployed in December 2016.

EARNINGS

- In December 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Rhode Island were \$26.10. The average workweek was 32.8 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$856.08.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 1.9 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Rhode Island	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	2,700	2.0 million
	Since Feb. 2010	36,600	15.8 million
Unemployment Rate	December 2016	5.0%	4.7%
	December 2015	5.4%	5.0%
	Recession-Era Peak	11.3%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2015 \$)*	2015	\$58,100	\$55,800
	2014	\$55,000	\$53,700
Poverty Rate*	2015	13.9%	14.7%
	2014	14.3%	15.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	5.8%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	9.5%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance*	2015	5.7%	9.4%
	2013	11.6%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ❑ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Rhode Island grew by 0.3 percent over the four quarters through the second quarter of 2016, below the national average growth rate of 1.2 percent.**
- ❑ Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Rhode Island GDP growth has averaged 0.8 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Rhode Island increased by 5.6 percent from the third quarter of 2015 to the third quarter of 2016. They are up 19.4 percent since their recent low in the third quarter of 2012.
- ❑ In November 2016, builders in Rhode Island broke ground on 880 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 1,138 units. That marks an increase of 30.3 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Rhode Island, goods exports totaled \$189 million in November and \$2.2 billion over the past year, up 4.2 percent from the 12 months ending in November 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 42.6 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

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

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

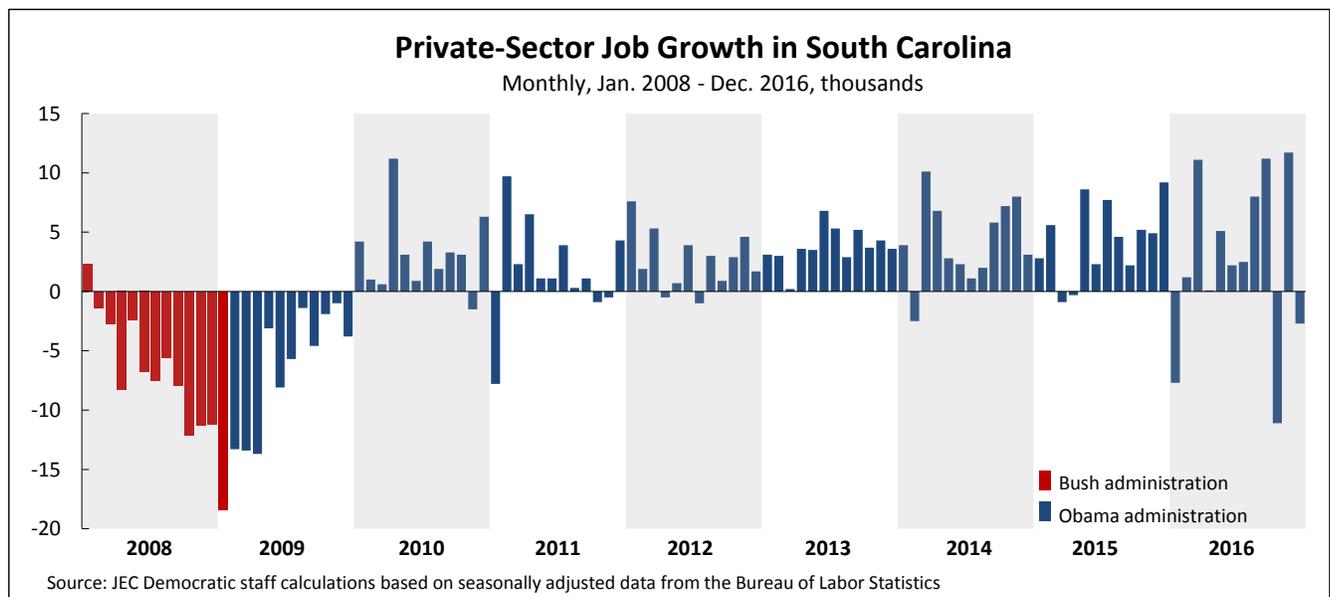


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: SOUTH CAROLINA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through December 2016**
Last updated on January 24th; January data will be released on March 13th, 2017*

JOBS

- In December, private-sector employment in South Carolina fell by 2,700 jobs. Over the past year, South Carolina businesses have added 31,600 jobs. This compares with an increase of 51,900 jobs over the 12 months through December 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, South Carolina businesses have added 264,500 jobs (an increase of 18.4 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.8 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 36.6 percent (75,500 jobs), education and health services at 20.3 percent (42,200 jobs) and manufacturing at 17.9 percent (36,800 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in South Carolina was 4.3 percent in December 2016, down 0.1 percentage point from November. The rate was 0.4 percentage point below the national rate of 4.7 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.2 percentage points from one year earlier and is 7.4 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.7 percent in January 2010.
- There were 99,000 South Carolina residents unemployed in December 2016.

EARNINGS

- In December 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in South Carolina were \$22.48. The average workweek was 34.3 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$771.06.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 1.6 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		South Carolina	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	31,600	2.0 million
	Since Feb. 2010	264,500	15.8 million
Unemployment Rate	December 2016	4.3%	4.7%
	December 2015	5.5%	5.0%
	Recession-Era Peak	11.7%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2015 \$)*	2015	\$47,200	\$55,800
	2014	\$45,300	\$53,700
Poverty Rate*	2015	16.6%	14.7%
	2014	18.0%	15.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	4.4%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	8.7%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance*	2015	10.9%	9.4%
	2013	15.8%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ▣ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in South Carolina grew by 3.0 percent over the four quarters through the second quarter of 2016, above the national average growth rate of 1.2 percent.**
- ▣ Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, South Carolina GDP growth has averaged 2.0 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- ▣ Home prices in South Carolina increased by 5.7 percent from the third quarter of 2015 to the third quarter of 2016. They are up 27.0 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- ▣ In November 2016, builders in South Carolina broke ground on 32,770 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 31,313 units. That marks an increase of 4.8 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ▣ In South Carolina, goods exports totaled \$2.4 billion in November and \$31.1 billion over the past year, up 4.0 percent from the 12 months ending in November 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ▣ Exports over the past 12 months are up 83.4 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

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

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

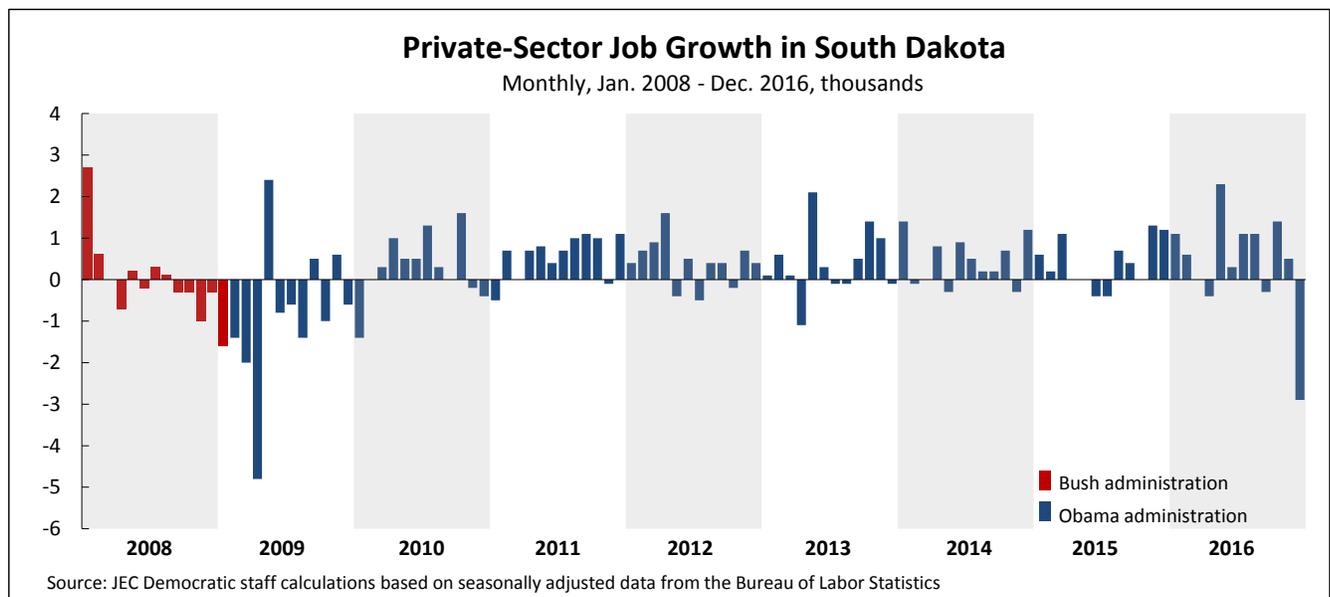


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: SOUTH DAKOTA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through December 2016**
Last updated on January 24th; January data will be released on March 13th, 2017*

JOBS

- In December, private-sector employment in South Dakota fell by 2,900 jobs. Over the past year, South Dakota businesses have added 4,800 jobs. This compares with an increase of 4,700 jobs over the 12 months through December 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, South Dakota businesses have added 36,100 jobs (an increase of 11.2 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.8 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 18.6 percent (5,000 jobs), logging, mining and construction at 18.0 percent (3,700 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 14.1 percent (6,000 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in South Dakota was 2.8 percent in December 2016, up 0.1 percentage point from November. The rate was 1.9 percentage points below the national rate of 4.7 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.1 percentage point from one year earlier and is 2.4 percentage points below its recent peak of 5.2 percent in January 2010.
- There were 12,600 South Dakota residents unemployed in December 2016.

EARNINGS

- In December 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in South Dakota were \$21.99. The average workweek was 33.0 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$725.67.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 0.7 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		South Dakota	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	4,800	2.0 million
	Since Feb. 2010	36,100	15.8 million
Unemployment Rate	December 2016	2.8%	4.7%
	December 2015	2.9%	5.0%
	Recession-Era Peak	5.2%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2015 \$)*	2015	\$53,000	\$55,800
	2014	\$51,000	\$53,700
Poverty Rate*	2015	13.7%	14.7%
	2014	14.2%	15.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	2.5%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	1.4%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance*	2015	10.2%	9.4%
	2013	11.3%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ❑ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in South Dakota fell by 0.8 percent over the four quarters through the second quarter of 2016, below the national average growth rate of 1.2 percent.**
- ❑ Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, South Dakota GDP growth has averaged 1.5 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in South Dakota increased by 4.9 percent from the third quarter of 2015 to the third quarter of 2016. They are now 21.3 percent above their level in the fourth quarter of 2007.
- ❑ In November 2016, builders in South Dakota broke ground on 4,100 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 5,343 units. That marks an increase of 27.5 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In South Dakota, goods exports totaled \$98 million in November and \$1.2 billion over the past year, down 10.2 percent from the 12 months ending in November 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 18.6 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

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

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

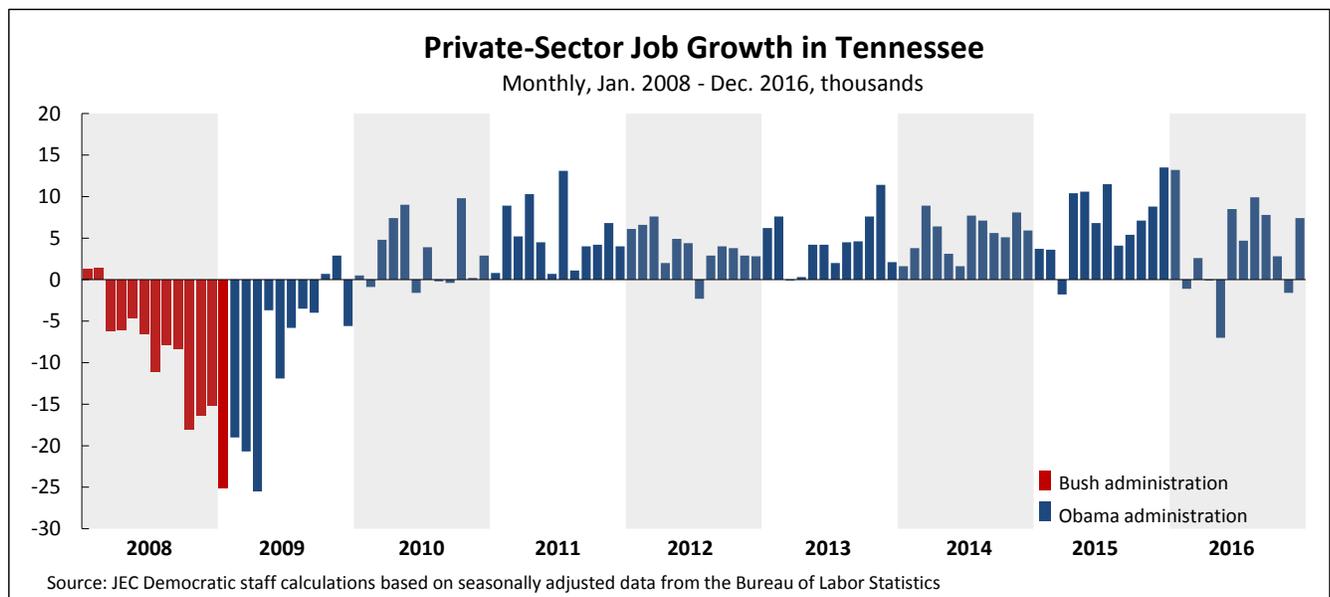


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: TENNESSEE

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through December 2016**
Last updated on January 24th; January data will be released on March 13th, 2017*

JOBS

- In December, private-sector employment in Tennessee grew by 7,400 jobs. Over the past year, Tennessee businesses have added 47,100 jobs. This compares with an increase of 83,700 jobs over the 12 months through December 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Tennessee businesses have added 395,400 jobs (an increase of 18.3 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.8 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 36.5 percent (108,700 jobs), logging, mining and construction at 25.5 percent (26,100 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 22.5 percent (58,600 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Tennessee was 4.9 percent in December 2016, up 0.1 percentage point from November. The rate was 0.2 percentage point above the national rate of 4.7 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.7 percentage point from one year earlier and is 6.2 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.1 percent in June 2009.
- There were 157,600 Tennessee residents unemployed in December 2016.

EARNINGS

- In December 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Tennessee were \$22.49. The average workweek was 35.6 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$800.64.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 4.2 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Tennessee	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	47,100	2.0 million
	Since Feb. 2010	395,400	15.8 million
Unemployment Rate	December 2016	4.9%	4.7%
	December 2015	5.6%	5.0%
	Recession-Era Peak	11.1%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2015 \$)*	2015	\$47,300	\$55,800
	2014	\$44,400	\$53,700
Poverty Rate*	2015	16.7%	14.7%
	2014	18.3%	15.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	4.2%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	3.8%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance*	2015	10.3%	9.4%
	2013	13.9%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ❑ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Tennessee grew by 2.2 percent over the four quarters through the second quarter of 2016, above the national average growth rate of 1.2 percent.**
- ❑ Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Tennessee GDP growth has averaged 2.2 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Tennessee increased by 6.5 percent from the third quarter of 2015 to the third quarter of 2016. They are up 30.3 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- ❑ In November 2016, builders in Tennessee broke ground on 29,800 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 36,655 units. That marks an increase of 14.5 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 0.2 percent from the 12 months ending in November 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 50.6 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

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

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

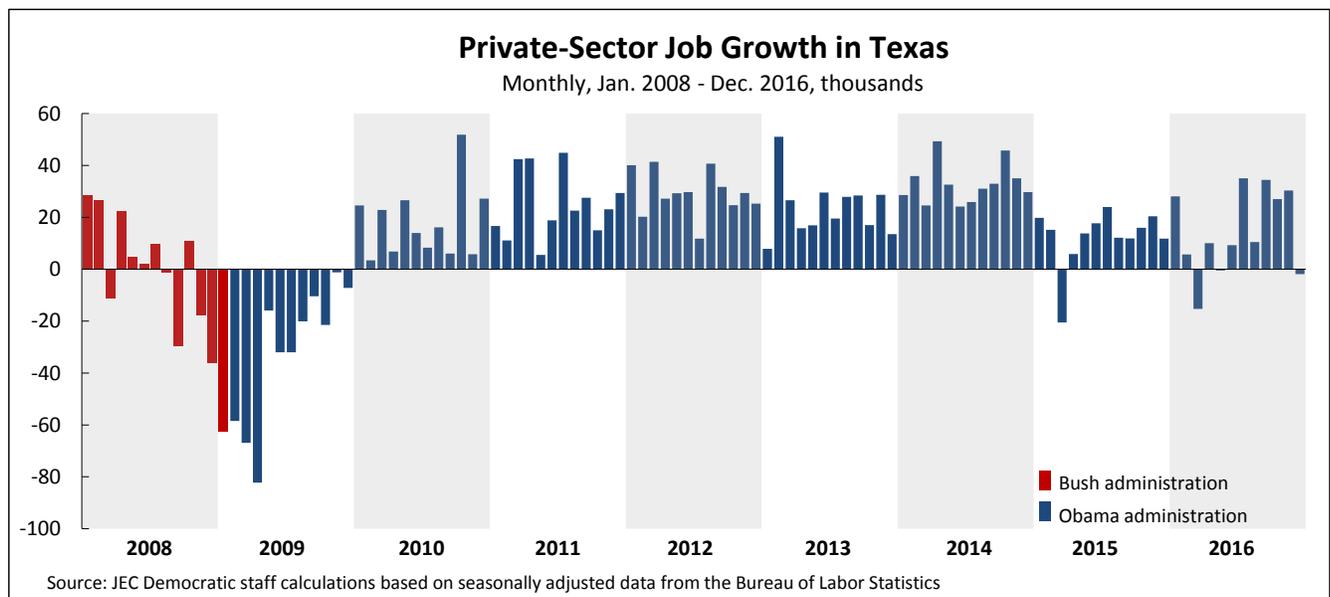


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: TEXAS

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through December 2016**
Last updated on January 24th; January data will be released on March 13th, 2017*

JOBS

- In December, private-sector employment in Texas fell by 1,900 jobs. Over the past year, Texas businesses have added 172,600 jobs. This compares with an increase of 148,100 jobs over the 12 months through December 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Texas businesses have added 1,835,300 jobs (an increase of 21.8 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.8 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: leisure and hospitality at 32.3 percent (322,700 jobs), professional and business services at 29.9 percent (375,900 jobs) and construction at 23.5 percent (131,800 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Texas was 4.6 percent in December 2016, holding constant from November. The rate was 0.1 percentage point below the national rate of 4.7 percent.
- Unemployment held constant from one year earlier and is 3.8 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.4 percent in October 2009.
- There were 624,300 Texas residents unemployed in December 2016.

EARNINGS

- In December 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Texas were \$24.85. The average workweek was 35.7 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$887.15.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have fallen by 0.3 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Texas	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	172,600	2.0 million
	Since Feb. 2010	1.8 million	15.8 million
Unemployment Rate	December 2016	4.6%	4.7%
	December 2015	4.6%	5.0%
	Recession-Era Peak	8.4%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2015 \$)*	2015	\$55,700	\$55,800
	2014	\$53,100	\$53,700
Poverty Rate*	2015	15.9%	14.7%
	2014	17.2%	15.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	4.3%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	5.0%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance*	2015	17.1%	9.4%
	2013	22.1%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ❑ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Texas fell by 0.2 percent over the four quarters through the second quarter of 2016, below the national average growth rate of 1.2 percent.**
- ❑ Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Texas GDP growth has averaged 3.8 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Texas increased by 7.8 percent from the third quarter of 2015 to the third quarter of 2016. They are up 40.4 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- ❑ In November 2016, builders in Texas broke ground on 169,470 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 165,249 units. That marks a decrease of 1.6 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Texas, goods exports totaled \$19.6 billion in November and \$233.9 billion over the past year, down 5.1 percent from the 12 months ending in November 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 39.6 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

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

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

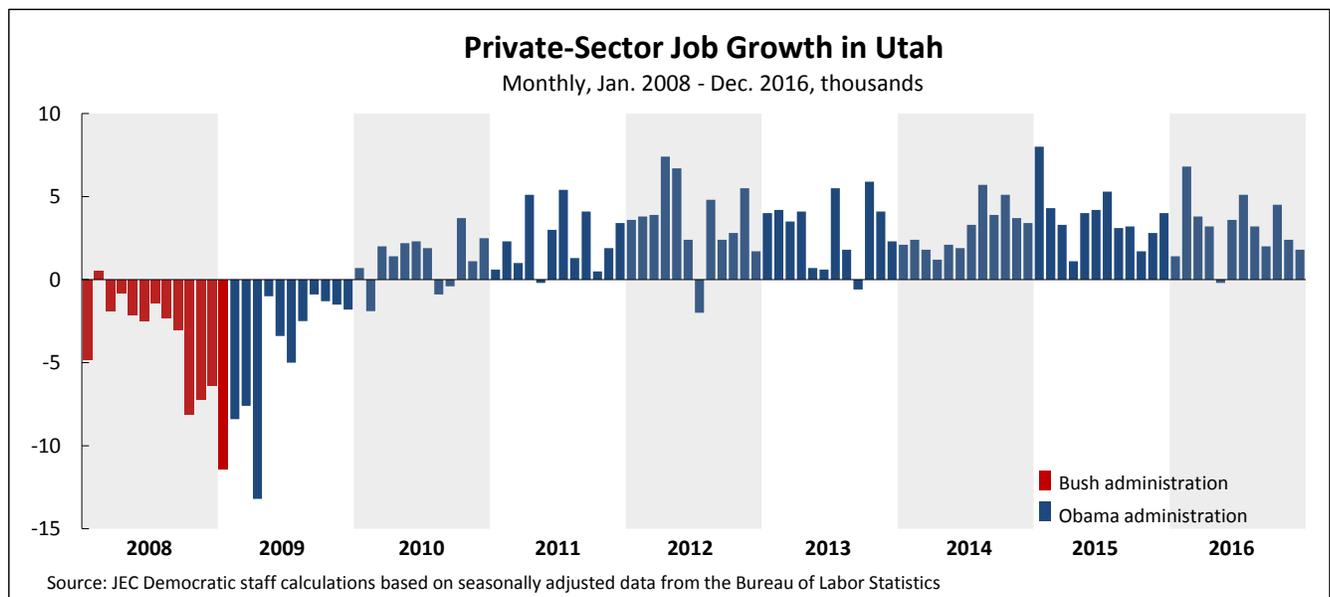


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: UTAH

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through December 2016**
Last updated on January 24th; January data will be released on March 13th, 2017*

JOBS

- In December, private-sector employment in Utah grew by 1,800 jobs. Over the past year, Utah businesses have added 37,600 jobs. This compares with an increase of 45,000 jobs over the 12 months through December 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Utah businesses have added 242,500 jobs (an increase of 25.3 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.8 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 39.4 percent (25,500 jobs), professional and business services at 37.3 percent (55,600 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 28.6 percent (31,400 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Utah was 3.1 percent in December 2016, holding constant from November. The rate was 1.6 percentage points below the national rate of 4.7 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.3 percentage point from one year earlier and is 4.9 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.0 percent in May 2010.
- There were 47,200 Utah residents unemployed in December 2016.

EARNINGS

- In December 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Utah were \$24.30. The average workweek was 34.8 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$845.64.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have fallen by 1.6 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Utah	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	37,600	2.0 million
	Since Feb. 2010	242,500	15.8 million
Unemployment Rate	December 2016	3.1%	4.7%
	December 2015	3.4%	5.0%
	Recession-Era Peak	8.0%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2015 \$)*	2015	\$62,900	\$55,800
	2014	\$61,000	\$53,700
Poverty Rate*	2015	11.3%	14.7%
	2014	11.7%	15.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	2.6%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	2.2%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance*	2015	10.5%	9.4%
	2013	14.0%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ❑ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Utah grew by 3.4 percent over the four quarters through the second quarter of 2016, above the national average growth rate of 1.2 percent.**
- ❑ Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Utah GDP growth has averaged 2.6 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Utah increased by 9.5 percent from the third quarter of 2015 to the third quarter of 2016. They are up 46.7 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- ❑ In November 2016, builders in Utah broke ground on 26,200 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 21,354 units. That marks an increase of 14.1 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Utah, goods exports totaled \$1.0 billion in November and \$12.2 billion over the past year, down 5.1 percent from the 12 months ending in November 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 14.8 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

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

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



ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: VERMONT

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through December 2016**
Last updated on January 24th; January data will be released on March 13th, 2017*

JOBS

- In December, private-sector employment in Vermont grew by 300 jobs. Over the past year, Vermont businesses have added 700 jobs. This compares with an increase of 2,900 jobs over the 12 months through December 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Vermont businesses have added 17,300 jobs (an increase of 7.2 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.8 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 22.1 percent (2,900 jobs), professional and business services at 21.9 percent (5,000 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 16.4 percent (5,300 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Vermont was 3.1 percent in December 2016, down 0.1 percentage point from November. The rate was 1.6 percentage points below the national rate of 4.7 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.4 percentage point from one year earlier and is 3.9 percentage points below its recent peak of 7.0 percent in May 2009.
- There were 10,600 Vermont residents unemployed in December 2016.

EARNINGS

- In December 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Vermont were \$24.47. The average workweek was 32.7 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$800.17.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have fallen by 2.8 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Vermont	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	700	2.0 million
	Since Feb. 2010	17,300	15.8 million
Unemployment Rate	December 2016	3.1%	4.7%
	December 2015	3.5%	5.0%
	Recession-Era Peak	7.0%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2015 \$)*	2015	\$57,000	\$55,800
	2014	\$54,200	\$53,700
Poverty Rate*	2015	10.2%	14.7%
	2014	12.2%	15.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	3.9%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	8.8%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance*	2015	3.8%	9.4%
	2013	7.2%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ▣ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Vermont grew by 2.2 percent over the four quarters through the second quarter of 2016, above the national average growth rate of 1.2 percent.**
- ▣ Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Vermont GDP growth has averaged 1.2 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- ▣ Home prices in Vermont increased by 0.5 percent from the third quarter of 2015 to the third quarter of 2016. They are up 9.0 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- ▣ In November 2016, builders in Vermont broke ground on 1,150 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 1,973 units. That marks an increase of 21.7 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ▣ In Vermont, goods exports totaled \$226 million in November and \$3.0 billion over the past year, down 4.3 percent from the 12 months ending in November 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ▣ Exports over the past 12 months are down 7.8 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

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

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

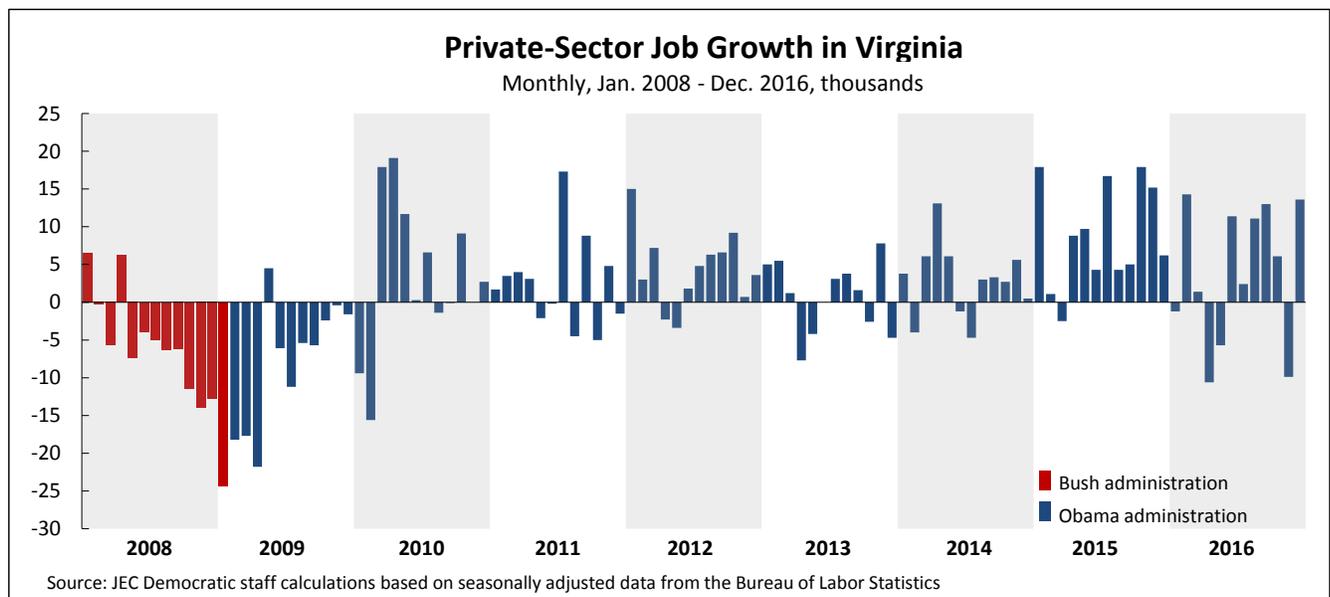


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: VIRGINIA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through December 2016**
Last updated on January 24th; January data will be released on March 13th, 2017*

JOBS

- In December, private-sector employment in Virginia grew by 13,600 jobs. Over the past year, Virginia businesses have added 45,900 jobs. This compares with an increase of 104,600 jobs over the 12 months through December 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Virginia businesses have added 341,900 jobs (an increase of 11.8 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.8 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: leisure and hospitality at 20.6 percent (68,500 jobs), education and health services at 16.6 percent (75,500 jobs) and professional and business services at 13.9 percent (89,000 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Virginia was 4.1 percent in December 2016, down 0.1 percentage point from November. The rate was 0.6 percentage point below the national rate of 4.7 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.1 percentage point from one year earlier and is 3.3 percentage points below its recent peak of 7.4 percent in February 2010.
- There were 177,300 Virginia residents unemployed in December 2016.

EARNINGS

- In December 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Virginia were \$27.19. The average workweek was 34.9 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$948.93.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 1.4 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Virginia	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	45,900	2.0 million
	Since Feb. 2010	341,900	15.8 million
Unemployment Rate	December 2016	4.1%	4.7%
	December 2015	4.2%	5.0%
	Recession-Era Peak	7.4%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2015 \$)*	2015	\$66,300	\$55,800
	2014	\$65,000	\$53,700
Poverty Rate*	2015	11.2%	14.7%
	2014	11.8%	15.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	3.8%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	4.5%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance*	2015	9.1%	9.4%
	2013	12.3%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ❑ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Virginia grew by 0.8 percent over the four quarters through the second quarter of 2016, below the national average growth rate of 1.2 percent.**
- ❑ Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Virginia GDP growth has averaged 1.0 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Virginia increased by 5.0 percent from the third quarter of 2015 to the third quarter of 2016. They are up 19.2 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- ❑ In November 2016, builders in Virginia broke ground on 29,540 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 29,176 units. That marks a decrease of 4.2 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Virginia, goods exports totaled \$1.4 billion in November and \$16.6 billion over the past year, down 6.1 percent from the 12 months ending in November 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 7.5 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

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

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

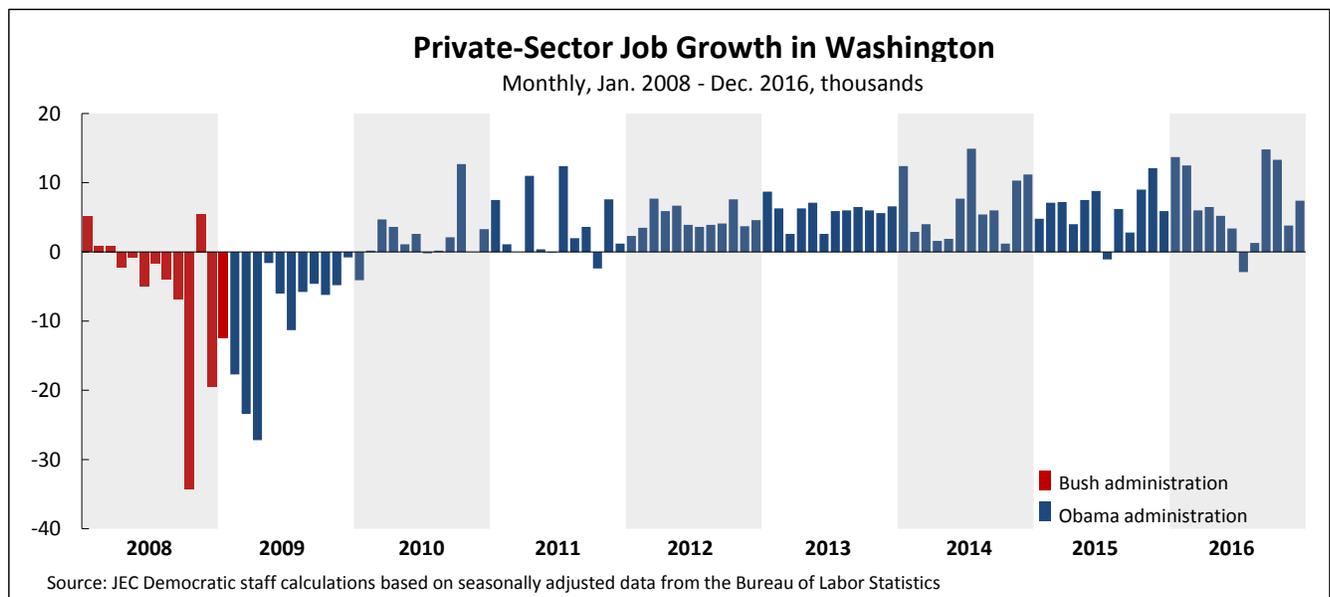


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: WASHINGTON

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through December 2016**
Last updated on January 24th; January data will be released on March 13th, 2017*

JOBS

- In December, private-sector employment in Washington grew by 7,400 jobs. Over the past year, Washington businesses have added 85,000 jobs. This compares with an increase of 74,300 jobs over the 12 months through December 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Washington businesses have added 440,900 jobs (an increase of 19.4 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.8 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 32.2 percent (46,300 jobs), professional and business services at 27.1 percent (87,100 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 23.1 percent (61,000 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Washington was 5.2 percent in December 2016, down 0.1 percentage point from November. The rate was 0.5 percentage point above the national rate of 4.7 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.6 percentage point from one year earlier and is 5.2 percentage points below its recent peak of 10.4 percent in January 2010.
- There were 190,700 Washington residents unemployed in December 2016.

EARNINGS

- In December 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Washington were \$30.67. The average workweek was 34.4 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$1,055.05.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have fallen by 0.7 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Washington	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	85,000	2.0 million
	Since Feb. 2010	440,900	15.8 million
Unemployment Rate	December 2016	5.2%	4.7%
	December 2015	5.8%	5.0%
	Recession-Era Peak	10.4%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2015 \$)*	2015	\$64,100	\$55,800
	2014	\$61,400	\$53,700
Poverty Rate*	2015	12.2%	14.7%
	2014	13.2%	15.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	3.8%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	4.1%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance*	2015	6.6%	9.4%
	2013	14.0%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ❑ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Washington grew by 4.3 percent over the four quarters through the second quarter of 2016, above the national average growth rate of 1.2 percent.**
- ❑ Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Washington GDP growth has averaged 2.5 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Washington increased by 10.4 percent from the third quarter of 2015 to the third quarter of 2016. They are up 48.1 percent since their recent low in the fourth quarter of 2011.
- ❑ In November 2016, builders in Washington broke ground on 38,740 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 39,000 units. That marks a decrease of 1.4 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Washington, goods exports totaled \$6.6 billion in November and \$79.0 billion over the past year, down 7.7 percent from the 12 months ending in November 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 48.7 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

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

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

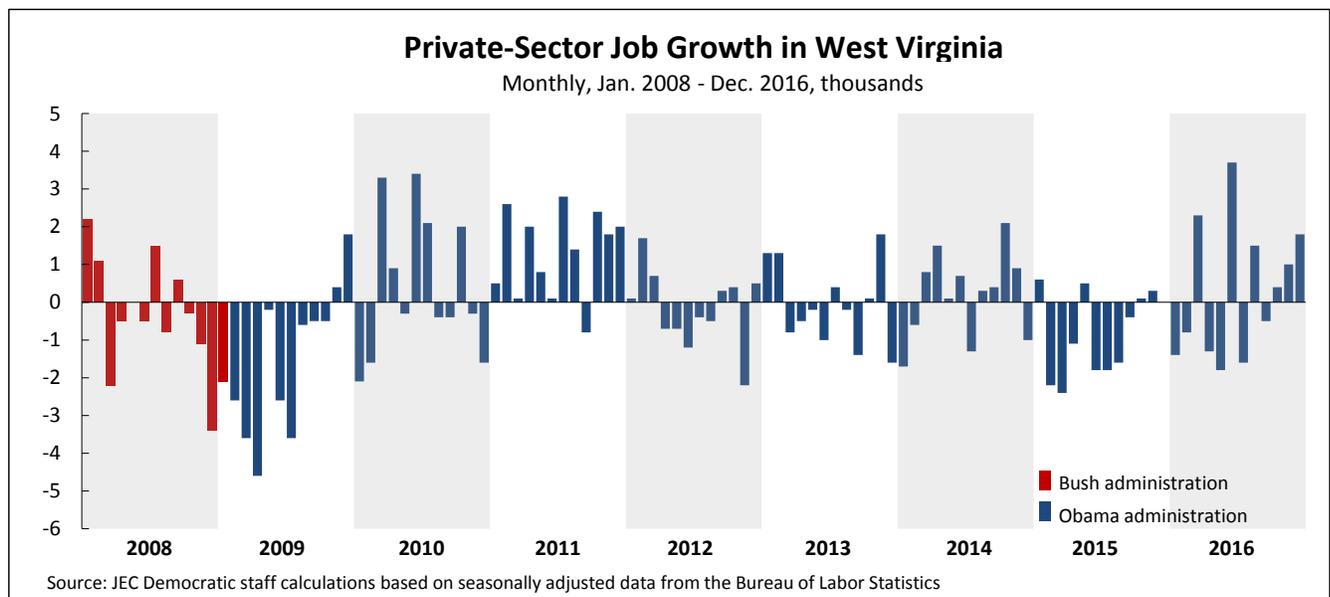


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: WEST VIRGINIA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through December 2016**
Last updated on January 24th; January data will be released on March 13th, 2017*

JOBS

- In December, private-sector employment in West Virginia grew by 1,800 jobs. Over the past year, West Virginia businesses have added 3,300 jobs. This compares with a decrease of 9,800 jobs over the 12 months through December 2015.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, West Virginia businesses have added 17,300 jobs (an increase of 2.9 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.8 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: education and health services at 12.3 percent (14,700 jobs), professional and business services at 9.8 percent (5,900 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 8.0 percent (5,700 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in West Virginia was 5.9 percent in December 2016, down 0.1 percentage point from November. The rate was 1.2 percentage points above the national rate of 4.7 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.3 percentage point from one year earlier and is 2.9 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.8 percent in November 2010.
- There were 46,800 West Virginia residents unemployed in December 2016.

EARNINGS

- In December 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in West Virginia were \$21.02. The average workweek was 35.3 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$742.01.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have fallen by 0.9 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		West Virginia	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	3,300	2.0 million
	Since Feb. 2010	17,300	15.8 million
Unemployment Rate	December 2016	5.9%	4.7%
	December 2015	6.2%	5.0%
	Recession-Era Peak	8.8%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2015 \$)*	2015	\$42,000	\$55,800
	2014	\$41,100	\$53,700
Poverty Rate*	2015	17.9%	14.7%
	2014	18.3%	15.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	5.1%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	5.7%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance*	2015	6.0%	9.4%
	2013	14.0%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ❑ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in West Virginia fell by 3.1 percent over the four quarters through the second quarter of 2016, below the national average growth rate of 1.2 percent.**
- ❑ Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, West Virginia GDP growth has averaged 0.5 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in West Virginia increased by 2.3 percent from the third quarter of 2015 to the third quarter of 2016. They are up 16.2 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- ❑ In November 2016, builders in West Virginia broke ground on 2,750 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 2,663 units. That marks a decrease of 3.3 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In West Virginia, goods exports totaled \$487 million in November and \$4.9 billion over the past year, down 14.0 percent from the 12 months ending in November 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are down 1.6 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

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

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

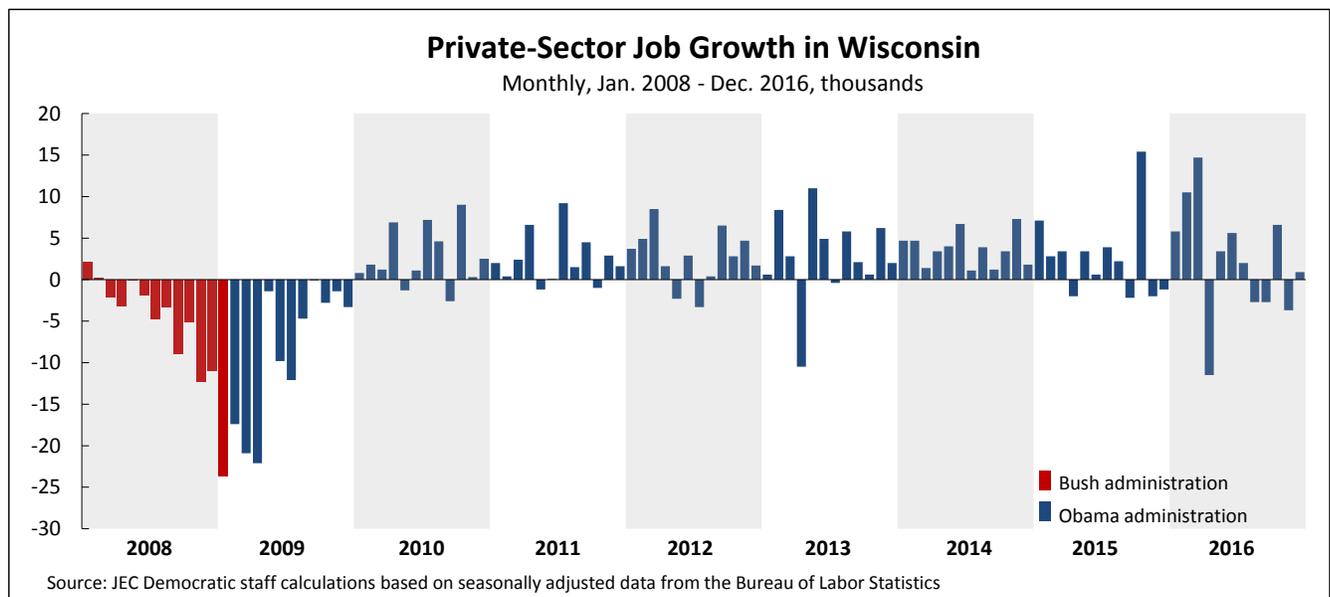


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: WISCONSIN

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through December 2016**
Last updated on January 24th; January data will be released on March 13th, 2017*

JOBS

- ❑ In December, private-sector employment in Wisconsin grew by 900 jobs. Over the past year, Wisconsin businesses have added 28,900 jobs. This compares with an increase of 31,400 jobs over the 12 months through December 2015.
- ❑ Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Wisconsin businesses have added 227,400 jobs (an increase of 9.9 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.8 percent over this time.
- ❑ The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: mining and logging at 34.5 percent (1,000 jobs), construction at 21.7 percent (20,800 jobs) and professional and business services at 18.7 percent (50,000 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- ❑ The unemployment rate in Wisconsin was 4.0 percent in December 2016, down 0.1 percentage point from November. The rate was 0.7 percentage point below the national rate of 4.7 percent.
- ❑ Unemployment is down 0.6 percentage point from one year earlier and is 5.2 percentage points below its recent peak of 9.2 percent in January 2010.
- ❑ There were 125,000 Wisconsin residents unemployed in December 2016.

EARNINGS

- ❑ In December 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Wisconsin were \$24.37. The average workweek was 33.4 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$813.96.
- ❑ Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 0.2 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Wisconsin	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	28,900	2.0 million
	Since Feb. 2010	227,400	15.8 million
Unemployment Rate	December 2016	4.0%	4.7%
	December 2015	4.6%	5.0%
	Recession-Era Peak	9.2%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2015 \$)*	2015	\$55,600	\$55,800
	2014	\$52,700	\$53,700
Poverty Rate*	2015	12.1%	14.7%
	2014	13.2%	15.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	3.6%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	5.6%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance*	2015	5.7%	9.4%
	2013	9.1%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ❑ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Wisconsin grew by 1.2 percent over the four quarters through the second quarter of 2016, matching the national average growth rate of 1.2 percent.**
- ❑ Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Wisconsin GDP growth has averaged 1.7 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Wisconsin increased by 5.9 percent from the third quarter of 2015 to the third quarter of 2016. They are up 18.8 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- ❑ In November 2016, builders in Wisconsin broke ground on 14,140 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 16,463 units. That marks an increase of 14.5 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Wisconsin, goods exports totaled \$1.7 billion in November and \$21.1 billion over the past year, down 3.8 percent from the 12 months ending in November 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 22.9 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

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

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

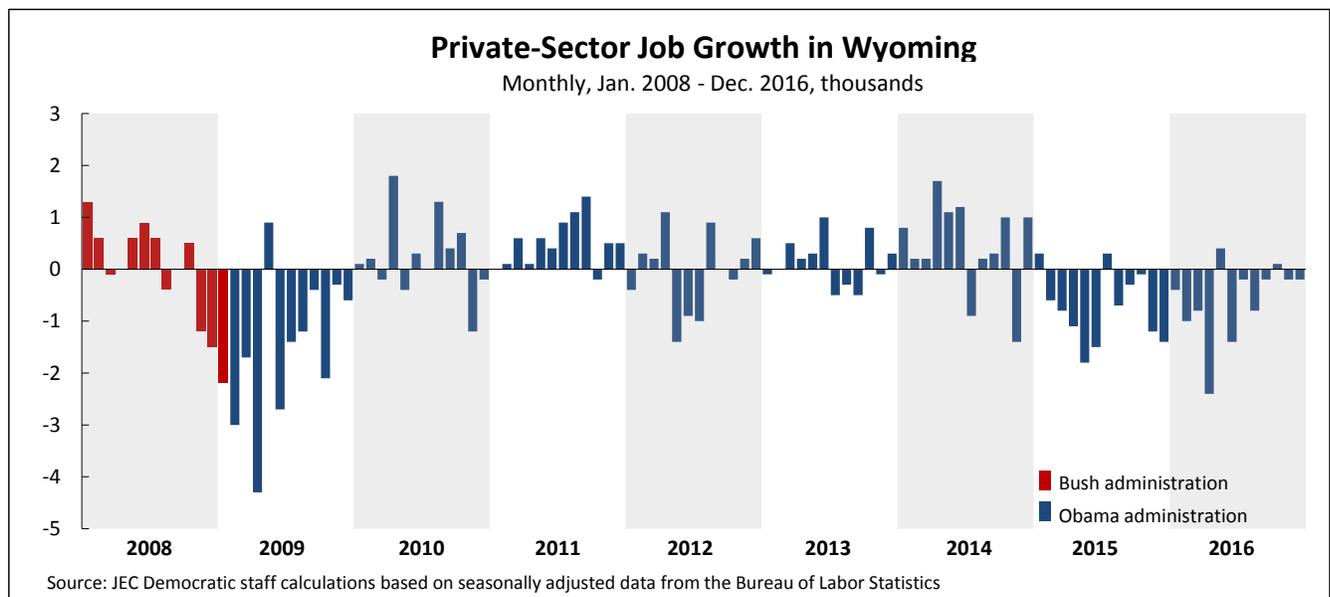


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: WYOMING

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through December 2016**
Last updated on January 24th; January data will be released on March 13th, 2017*

JOBS

- ❑ In December, private-sector employment in Wyoming fell by 200 jobs. Over the past year, Wyoming businesses have shed 7,100 jobs. This compares with a decrease of 8,900 jobs over the 12 months through December 2015.
- ❑ Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Wyoming businesses have lost 1,100 jobs (a decrease of 0.5 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 14.8 percent over this time.
- ❑ The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: manufacturing at 14.0 percent (1,200 jobs), professional and business services at 8.9 percent (1,500 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 8.1 percent (2,600 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- ❑ The unemployment rate in Wyoming was 4.8 percent in December 2016, down 0.1 percentage point from November. The rate was 0.1 percentage point above the national rate of 4.7 percent.
- ❑ Unemployment is up 0.4 percentage point from one year earlier but remains 2.4 percentage points below its recent peak of 7.2 percent in January 2010.
- ❑ There were 14,700 Wyoming residents unemployed in December 2016.

EARNINGS

- ❑ In December 2016, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Wyoming were \$23.84. The average workweek was 32.5 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$774.80.
- ❑ Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 0.2 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 0.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Wyoming	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	-7,100	2.0 million
	Since Feb. 2010	-1,100	15.8 million
Unemployment Rate	December 2016	4.8%	4.7%
	December 2015	4.4%	5.0%
	Recession-Era Peak	7.2%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2015 \$)*	2015	\$60,200	\$55,800
	2014	\$57,100	\$53,700
Poverty Rate*	2015	11.1%	14.7%
	2014	11.2%	15.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	3.3%	4.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2015	4.8%	5.8%
Percentage Without Health Insurance*	2015	11.5%	9.4%
	2013	13.4%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ❑ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Wyoming fell by 6.6 percent over the four quarters through the second quarter of 2016, below the national average growth rate of 1.2 percent.**
- ❑ Since the official end of the Great Recession in the second quarter of 2009, Wyoming GDP growth has averaged -1.4 percent at an annual rate, compared with a national average of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Wyoming increased by 0.9 percent from the third quarter of 2015 to the third quarter of 2016. They are up 18.0 percent since their recent low in the third quarter of 2010.
- ❑ In November 2016, builders in Wyoming broke ground on 1,370 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 1,619 units. That marks a decrease of 4.2 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Wyoming, goods exports totaled \$99 million in November and \$1.1 billion over the past year, down 5.1 percent from the 12 months ending in November 2015 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 14.6 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

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

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

Veterans' Unemployment Rates by State 2015 Annual Averages

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

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

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

Income, Poverty and Health Insurance Coverage by State (American Community Survey)

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

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

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

Sources: State Economic Snapshots

Includes data available as of January 24, 2017

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

Jobs

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

Unemployment

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

Earnings

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

State Quick Facts

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

State Gross Domestic Product

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

Housing

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

Exports

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