



October 21, 2015

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 September 2015. [Individual state reports can be accessed here.](#)

Highlights

- Private-sector employment increased in 20 states and the District of Columbia in September.
- The unemployment rate fell in 37 states and the District of Columbia.
- Average hourly earnings, adjusted for inflation, have increased in 46 states over the past year.

Private-Sector Job Gains

Private-sector employment increased in 20 states and the District of Columbia in September. The largest private-sector gains were seen in Texas (31,200), New York (11,400), Florida (8,700), Indiana (6,600) and North Carolina (6,300). On a percentage basis, the largest gains were in Delaware, South Carolina, Kansas, Alaska, Alabama, Texas and Indiana.

Over the past 12 months, 47 states and the District of Columbia gained private-sector jobs, with California (405,600), Florida (234,400), Texas (205,900), New York (126,100) and North Carolina (111,000) recording the largest increases. The largest percentage gains in private-sector employment during this period were in Utah (4.3 percent), South Carolina (3.7 percent), Florida (3.4 percent), North Carolina, Washington and Nevada (3.2 percent each). Nationally, in the past year, 2.6 million private-sector jobs were added, a 2.2 percent increase.

Unemployment

The unemployment rate declined in 37 states and the District of Columbia in September. The largest declines were in Missouri, Rhode Island, South Carolina and West Virginia (-0.3 percentage point each). Sixteen states had a decline of 0.2 percentage point. There was no change in seven states.

Over the past 12 months, 41 states and the District of Columbia reported declines in the unemployment rate. The largest declines were in Rhode Island (-1.8 percentage points), Michigan (-1.7 percentage points), California (-1.4 percentage points), Indiana (-1.3 percentage points), Maine and Mississippi (-1.2 percentage points each).

North Dakota had the lowest unemployment rate (2.8 percent) in September, followed by Nebraska (2.9 percent), Hawaii, New Hampshire (3.4 percent each) and South Dakota (3.5 percent). West Virginia (7.3 percent) had the highest unemployment rate, followed by New Mexico (6.8 percent), Nevada, the District of Columbia (6.7 percent each) and Alaska (6.4 percent). The national unemployment rate was 5.1 percent in September, down from 5.9 percent a year prior.

Earnings

Average hourly earnings, adjusted for inflation, increased in 46 states over the past year. The largest earnings gains were posted in Delaware (6.0 percent), Nevada (5.9 percent), Nebraska (5.7 percent), Iowa (5.1 percent) and Connecticut (4.7 percent). Earnings declined in four states and the District of Columbia. Nationally, real average hourly earnings increased by 2.2 percent (not seasonally adjusted) in the past year. The District of Columbia (\$37.36) had the highest average hourly earnings in September, followed by Massachusetts (\$30.33), Connecticut (\$29.57), Washington (\$29.42) and New York (\$28.60).

Key Employment Sectors

Manufacturing

Manufacturing employment expanded in 18 states during September. The largest increases were in Missouri (3,000), Michigan (2,600), Georgia, Texas (2,100 each) and Kentucky (1,600). On a percentage basis, the largest gains were in Wyoming, Missouri, Colorado, Montana and Delaware.

Over the past 12 months, 28 states added manufacturing positions. On a percentage basis, the biggest gains South Dakota (4.9 percent), Michigan (4.7 percent), Idaho, Utah (4.1 percent each) and Oregon (3.7 percent). Across the country, 104,000 manufacturing positions have been added in the last 12 months, a 0.9 percent increase.

Construction

Construction employment increased in 23 states during September. The largest gains were reported in Florida (3,200), Louisiana (3,100), New Jersey (2,800), Texas (2,700) and California (2,100). The largest percentage gains during the month were in Alaska, New Mexico, South Dakota, Utah and Louisiana.

In the past 12 months, 35 states and the District of Columbia added construction jobs. The greatest percentage gains over the past year were in Arkansas (16.1 percent), Alaska (11.2 percent), Kansas (9.5 percent), South Carolina (9.0 percent) and Nevada (8.8 percent). Nationally, over this period, construction employment increased by 205,000 positions, a 3.3 percent increase.

Professional and business services

Professional and business services employment increased in 22 states during September. The largest increases were posted in Texas (5,200), Kansas (3,600), New York (2,600), Louisiana and North Carolina (1,900 each). The largest percentage gains were in South Dakota, Kansas, Hawaii, Mississippi and Alaska.

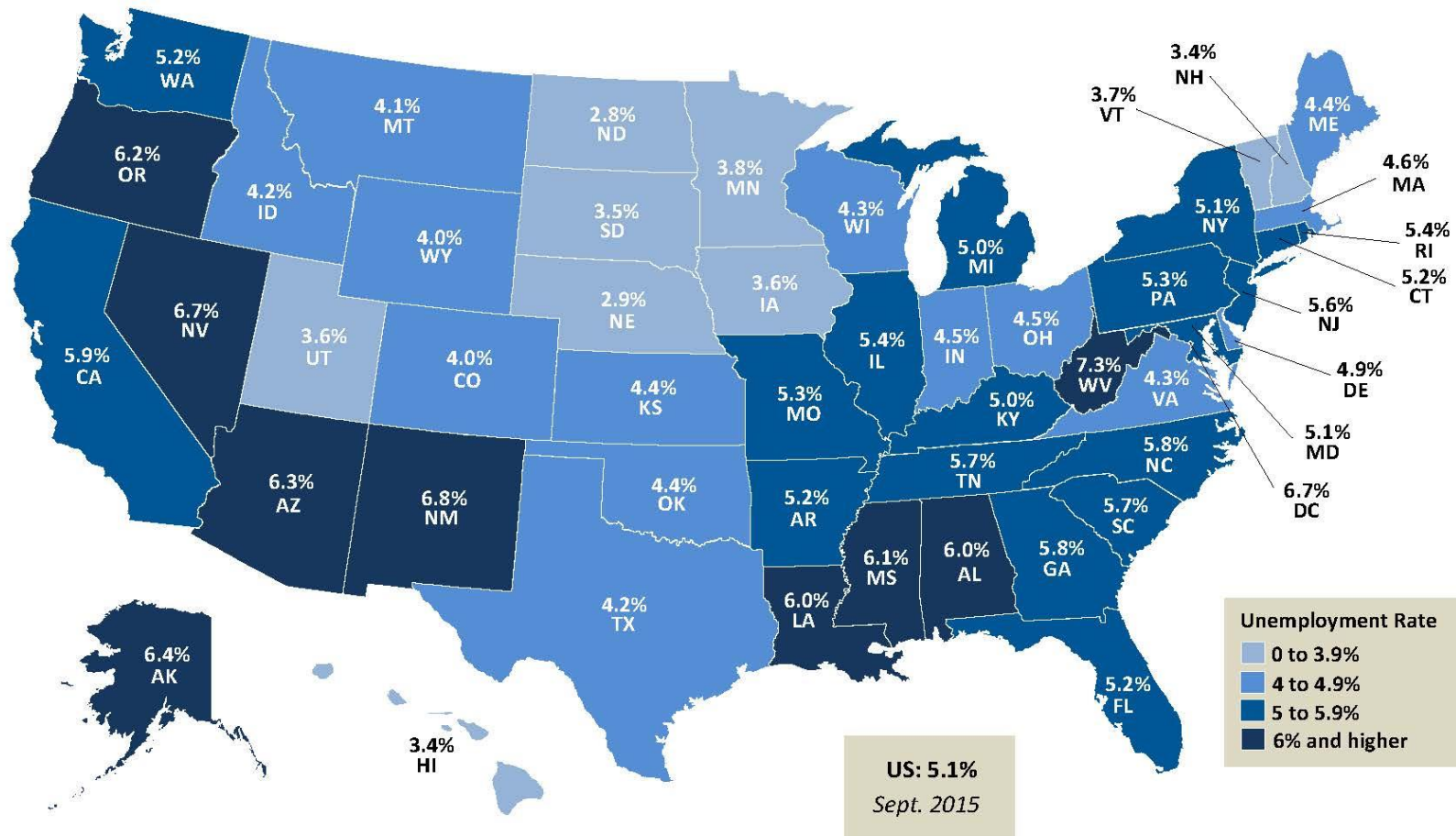
In the past year, 41 states and the District of Columbia added jobs in professional and business services. The largest percentage gains were in California (5.3 percent), South Carolina (4.8 percent), Utah (4.4 percent), South Dakota (4.3 percent) and Massachusetts (4.1 percent). The U.S. economy overall has added 616,000 professional and business services jobs during this time, a 3.2 percent increase.

Unemployment Rate (September 2015)	
North Dakota	2.8%
Nebraska	2.9%
Hawaii	3.4%
New Hampshire	3.4%
South Dakota	3.5%
Utah	3.6%
Iowa	3.6%
Vermont	3.7%
Minnesota	3.8%
Wyoming	4.0%
Colorado	4.0%
Montana	4.1%
Texas	4.2%
Idaho	4.2%
Wisconsin	4.3%
Virginia	4.3%
Maine	4.4%
Oklahoma	4.4%
Kansas	4.4%
Indiana	4.5%
Ohio	4.5%
Massachusetts	4.6%
Delaware	4.9%
Michigan	5.0%
Kentucky	5.0%
Maryland	5.1%
UNITED STATES	5.1%
New York	5.1%
Washington	5.2%
Florida	5.2%
Connecticut	5.2%
Arkansas	5.2%
Pennsylvania	5.3%
Missouri	5.3%
Rhode Island	5.4%
Illinois	5.4%
New Jersey	5.6%
Tennessee	5.7%
South Carolina	5.7%
North Carolina	5.8%
Georgia	5.8%
California	5.9%
Louisiana	6.0%
Alabama	6.0%
Mississippi	6.1%
Oregon	6.2%
Arizona	6.3%
Alaska	6.4%
Nevada	6.7%
District of Columbia	6.7%
New Mexico	6.8%
West Virginia	7.3%

Job Growth in America: Change in Private-Sector Jobs				
<i>**Data through September 2015**</i>	Since Before Recession (December 2007)		Under President Obama (January 2009)	
	Percentage	Net Jobs	Percentage	Net Jobs
UNITED STATES	3.8%	4,368,000	8.0%	8,944,000
Alabama	-3.6%	-58,800	2.0%	31,400
Alaska	7.9%	18,700	7.4%	17,500
Arizona	-1.4%	-30,800	6.3%	132,300
Arkansas	0.6%	5,700	3.3%	32,300
California	6.4%	824,700	11.9%	1,456,100
Colorado	6.9%	136,200	10.0%	191,200
Connecticut	0.0%	100	2.9%	41,400
Delaware	0.5%	1,900	4.9%	17,700
District of Columbia	13.6%	63,600	13.1%	61,200
Florida	3.5%	238,100	11.8%	744,700
Georgia	3.1%	107,000	8.9%	291,100
Hawaii	1.3%	6,700	7.2%	34,500
Idaho	2.8%	15,300	9.7%	48,900
Illinois	-1.1%	-57,600	2.7%	132,800
Indiana	2.4%	61,900	8.4%	202,400
Iowa	3.2%	41,300	5.3%	66,700
Kansas	1.9%	21,500	2.9%	32,600
Kentucky	1.4%	22,200	6.1%	90,100
Louisiana	5.9%	92,200	6.6%	102,600
Maine	-1.1%	-5,600	2.0%	9,800
Maryland	1.2%	26,200	4.5%	91,900
Massachusetts	5.3%	152,800	7.9%	221,900
Michigan	2.3%	81,300	11.4%	377,100
Minnesota	3.6%	84,000	6.4%	146,800
Mississippi	-3.4%	-30,900	1.4%	12,100
Missouri	-1.3%	-30,600	1.6%	35,700
Montana	2.6%	9,300	6.5%	22,400
Nebraska	2.8%	22,200	3.9%	31,200
Nevada	-2.4%	-27,300	6.6%	68,800
New Hampshire	1.7%	9,500	4.2%	23,000
New Jersey	-1.3%	-44,000	2.6%	84,600
New Mexico	-2.7%	-17,500	0.8%	4,800
New York	7.6%	555,700	9.5%	675,500
North Carolina	2.6%	90,100	8.5%	277,600
North Dakota	31.7%	90,800	30.2%	87,500
Ohio	0.3%	13,800	5.2%	229,100
Oklahoma	3.1%	39,800	4.2%	53,200
Oregon	2.1%	30,200	8.7%	118,500
Pennsylvania	1.5%	74,300	3.8%	188,200
Rhode Island	-0.4%	-1,500	4.2%	17,000
South Carolina	3.6%	57,100	9.9%	149,700
South Dakota	6.0%	19,800	6.1%	20,300
Tennessee	2.9%	68,800	8.5%	191,300
Texas	13.9%	1,219,400	14.6%	1,273,300
Utah	9.1%	96,200	14.7%	147,900
Vermont	0.5%	1,400	3.6%	8,900
Virginia	0.5%	14,400	3.3%	98,500
Washington	6.5%	159,700	9.8%	233,000
West Virginia	-2.9%	-17,600	-1.9%	-11,800
Wisconsin	0.8%	20,200	4.0%	95,100
Wyoming	-3.3%	-7,500	-2.9%	-6,600

Current Unemployment Rates Across States

September 2015 (Released October 20th)



Source: JEC Democratic staff based on data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (state data update next on November 20, 2015)



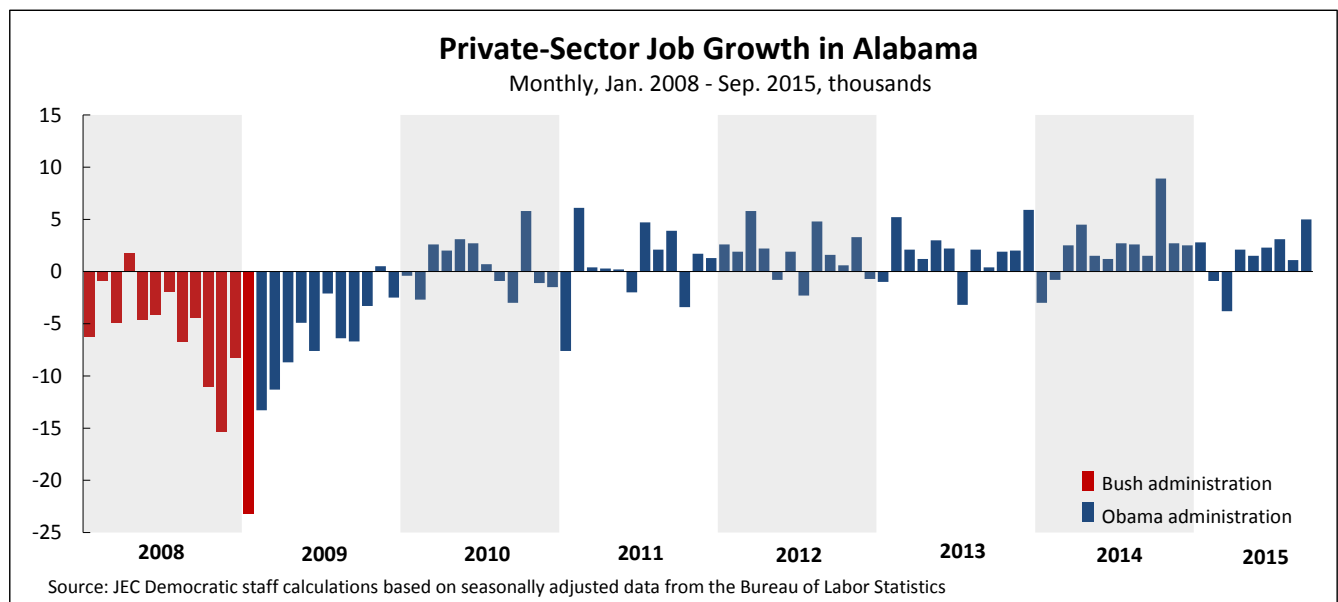


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: ALABAMA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through September 2015**
Last updated on October 20th; Data update next on November 20th*

JOBS

- In September, private-sector employment in Alabama grew by 5,000 jobs. Over the past year, Alabama businesses have added 27,300 jobs. This compares with an increase of 22,500 jobs over the 12 months through September 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Alabama businesses have added 100,800 jobs (an increase of 6.8 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: leisure and hospitality at 15.6 percent (26,000 jobs), professional and business services at 11.6 percent (23,600 jobs) and education and health services at 8.7 percent (18,600 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Alabama was 6.0 percent in September 2015, down 0.2 percentage point from August. The rate was 0.9 percentage point above the national rate of 5.1 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.3 percentage point from one year earlier and is 5.9 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.9 percent in November 2009.
- There were 129,300 Alabama residents unemployed in September 2015.

EARNINGS

- In September 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Alabama were \$21.02. The average workweek was 35.1 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$737.80.
- 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 2.2 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Alabama	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	27,300	2.6 million
	Since Feb. 2010	100,800	13.2 million
Unemployment Rate	September 2015	6.0%	5.1%
	September 2014	6.3%	5.9%
	Recession-Era Peak	11.9%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$42,300	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$48,200	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	17.8%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	14.5%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	5.6%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	7.9%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	12.1%	11.7%
	2013	13.6%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Alabama grew by 0.7 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Alabama GDP growth has averaged 1.5 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Alabama increased by 5.5 percent from the second quarter of 2014 to the second quarter of 2015. They are up 15.0 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In August 2015, builders in Alabama broke ground on 23,730 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 13,464 units. That marks an increase of 13.7 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Alabama, goods exports totaled \$1.7 billion in August and \$18.6 billion over the past year, up 3.7 percent from the 12 months ending in August 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 44.2 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

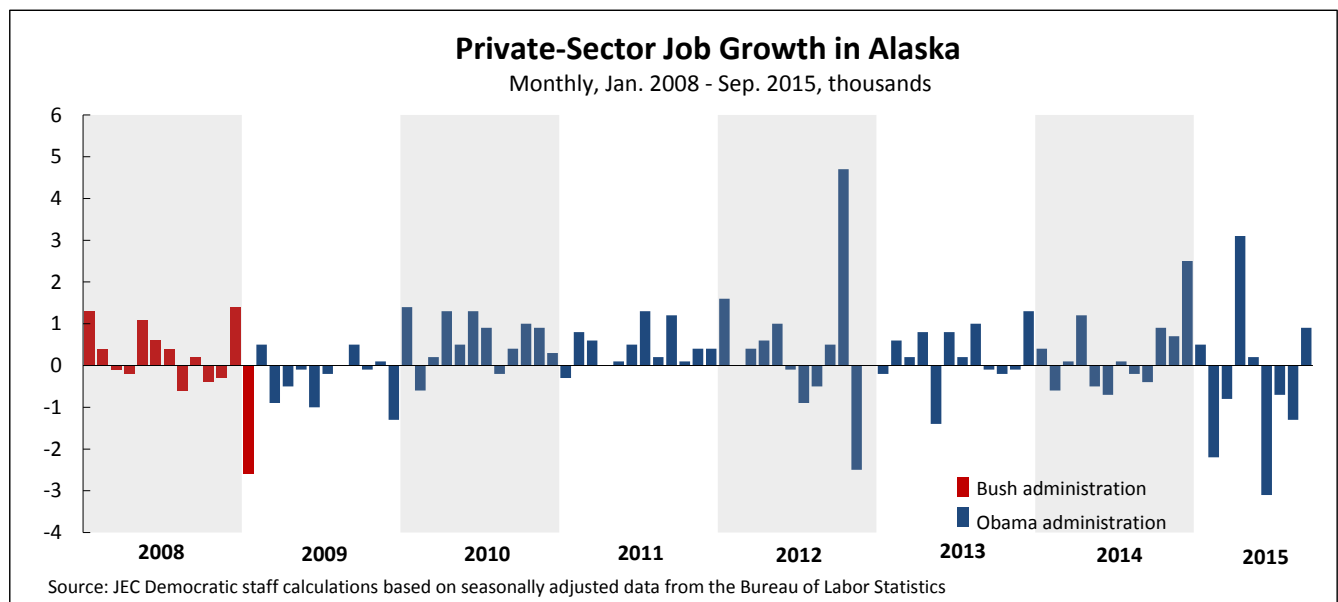


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: ALASKA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through September 2015**
Last updated on October 20th; Data update next on November 20th*

JOBS

- In September, private-sector employment in Alaska grew by 900 jobs. Over the past year, Alaska businesses have added 700 jobs. This compares with an increase of 400 jobs over the 12 months through September 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Alaska businesses have added 19,700 jobs (an increase of 8.4 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: mining and logging at 19.0 percent (2,800 jobs), construction at 19.0 percent (3,000 jobs) and education and health services at 15.3 percent (6,300 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Alaska was 6.4 percent in September 2015, down 0.2 percentage point from August. The rate was 1.3 percentage points above the national rate of 5.1 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.4 percentage point from one year earlier and is 1.6 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.0 percent in April 2010.
- There were 23,300 Alaska residents unemployed in September 2015.

EARNINGS

- In September 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Alaska were \$28.07. The average workweek was 34.3 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$962.80.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 3.2 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 2.2 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Alaska	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	700	2.6 million
	Since Feb. 2010	19,700	13.2 million
Unemployment Rate	September 2015	6.4%	5.1%
	September 2014	6.8%	5.9%
	Recession-Era Peak	8.0%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$67,600	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$71,900	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	11.9%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	7.6%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	5.9%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	7.5%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	17.2%	11.7%
	2013	18.5%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ❑ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Alaska fell by 1.3 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- ❑ Since 2009, annual Alaska GDP growth has averaged -0.4 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Alaska increased by 5.8 percent from the second quarter of 2014 to the second quarter of 2015. They are up 15.6 percent since their recent low in the third quarter of 2009.
- ❑ In August 2015, builders in Alaska broke ground on 1,320 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 1,187 units. That marks an increase of 6.9 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Alaska, goods exports totaled \$751 million in August and \$4.9 billion over the past year, up 9.0 percent from the 12 months ending in August 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 44.4 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

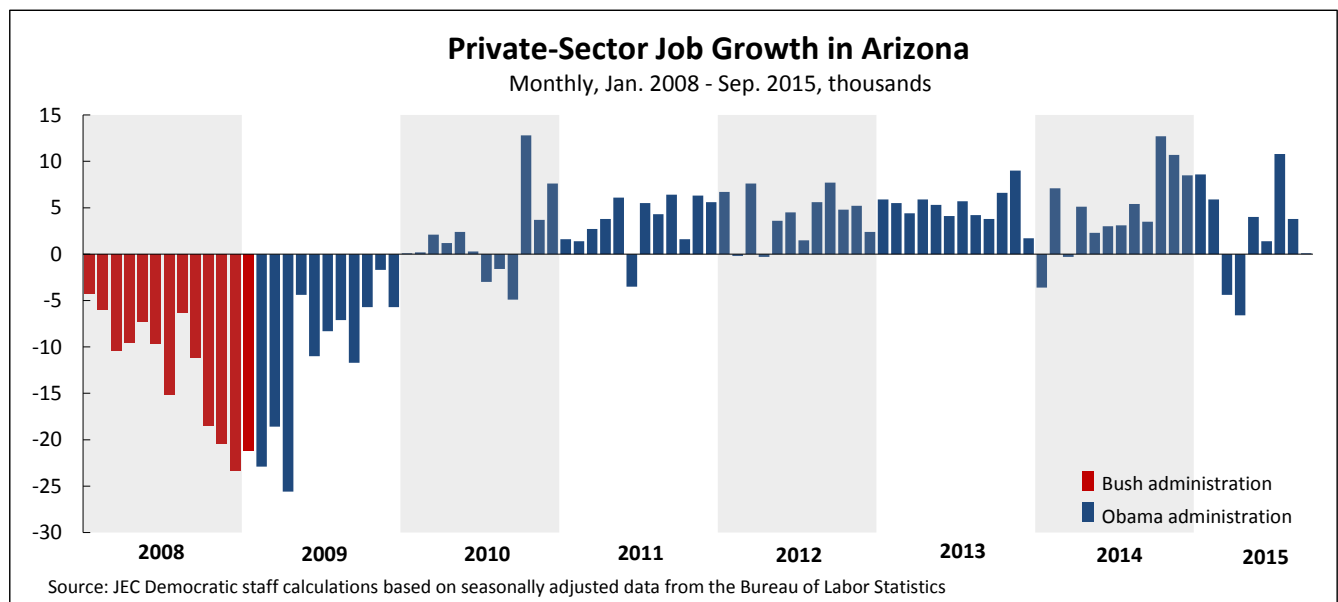


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: ARIZONA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through September 2015**
Last updated on October 20th; Data update next on November 20th*

JOBS

- In September, private-sector employment in Arizona grew by 100 jobs. Over the past year, Arizona businesses have added 55,500 jobs. This compares with an increase of 42,900 jobs over the 12 months through September 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Arizona businesses have added 254,700 jobs (an increase of 13.0 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: information services at 19.9 percent (7,300 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 19.0 percent (47,800 jobs) and financial activities at 17.2 percent (28,800 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Arizona was 6.3 percent in September 2015, holding constant from August. The rate was 1.2 percentage points above the national rate of 5.1 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.3 percentage point from one year earlier and is 4.9 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.2 percent in December 2009.
- There were 197,100 Arizona residents unemployed in September 2015.

EARNINGS

- In September 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Arizona were \$23.20. The average workweek was 34.5 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$800.40.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 1.7 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 2.2 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Arizona	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	55,500	2.6 million
	Since Feb. 2010	254,700	13.2 million
Unemployment Rate	September 2015	6.3%	5.1%
	September 2014	6.6%	5.9%
	Recession-Era Peak	11.2%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$49,300	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$53,900	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	21.2%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	14.3%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	5.7%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	6.6%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	13.6%	11.7%
	2013	17.1%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Arizona grew by 1.4 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Arizona GDP growth has averaged 1.4 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Arizona increased by 6.8 percent from the second quarter of 2014 to the second quarter of 2015. They are up 54.6 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In August 2015, builders in Arizona broke ground on 34,350 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 29,417 units. That marks an increase of 14.2 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Arizona, goods exports totaled \$1.8 billion in August and \$22.0 billion over the past year, up 18.0 percent from the 12 months ending in August 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 49.9 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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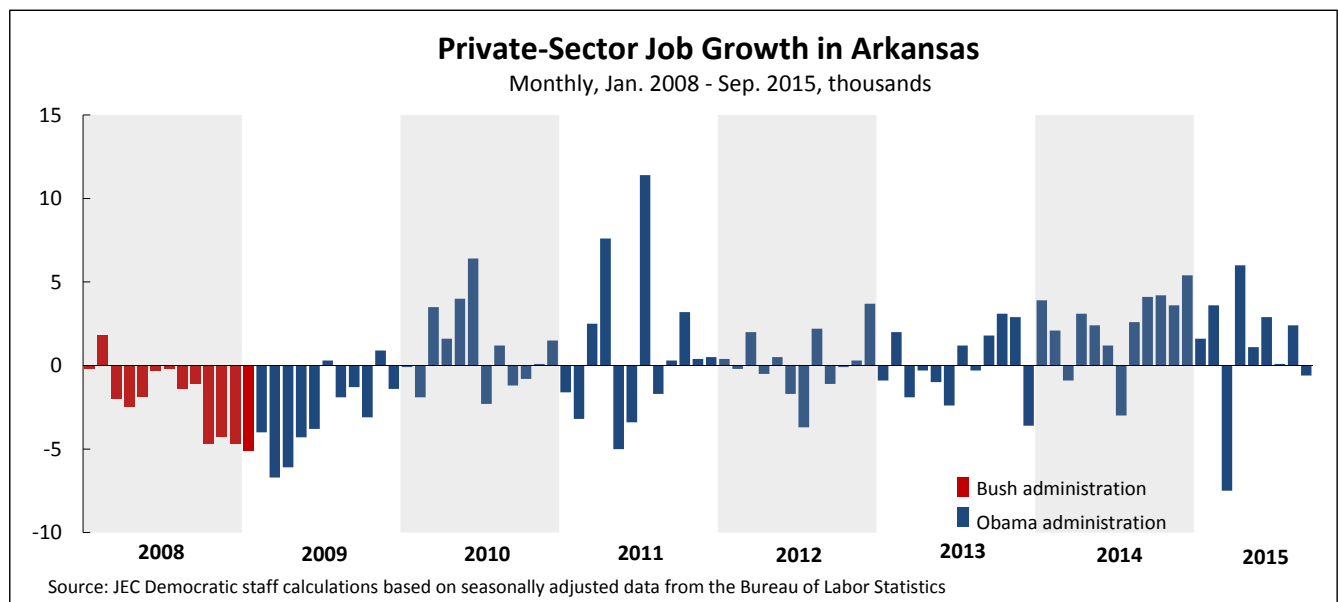


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: ARKANSAS

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through September 2015**
Last updated on October 20th; Data update next on November 20th*

JOBS

- In September, private-sector employment in Arkansas fell by 600 jobs. Over the past year, Arkansas businesses have added 22,800 jobs. This compares with an increase of 17,900 jobs over the 12 months through September 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Arkansas businesses have added 65,700 jobs (an increase of 7.0 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 19.7 percent (22,900 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 15.7 percent (15,300 jobs) and construction at 12.2 percent (5,800 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Arkansas was 5.2 percent in September 2015, down 0.2 percentage point from August. The rate was 0.1 percentage point above the national rate of 5.1 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.6 percentage point from one year earlier and is 3.2 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.4 percent in May 2011.
- There were 69,700 Arkansas residents unemployed in September 2015.

EARNINGS

- In September 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Arkansas were \$19.52. The average workweek was 34.4 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$671.49.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have held roughly constant over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 2.2 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Arkansas	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	22,800	2.6 million
	Since Feb. 2010	65,700	13.2 million
Unemployment Rate	September 2015	5.2%	5.1%
	September 2014	5.8%	5.9%
	Recession-Era Peak	8.4%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$44,900	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$46,600	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	18.4%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	13.8%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	6.0%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	14.2%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	11.8%	11.7%
	2013	16.0%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Arkansas grew by 0.8 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Arkansas GDP growth has averaged 1.9 percent, the same as the national average annual growth rate over that period.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Arkansas increased by 2.7 percent from the second quarter of 2014 to the second quarter of 2015. They are up 12.8 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In August 2015, builders in Arkansas broke ground on 16,670 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 8,905 units. That marks an increase of 42.7 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Arkansas, goods exports totaled \$562 million in August and \$6.2 billion over the past year, up 2.0 percent from the 12 months ending in August 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 12.1 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

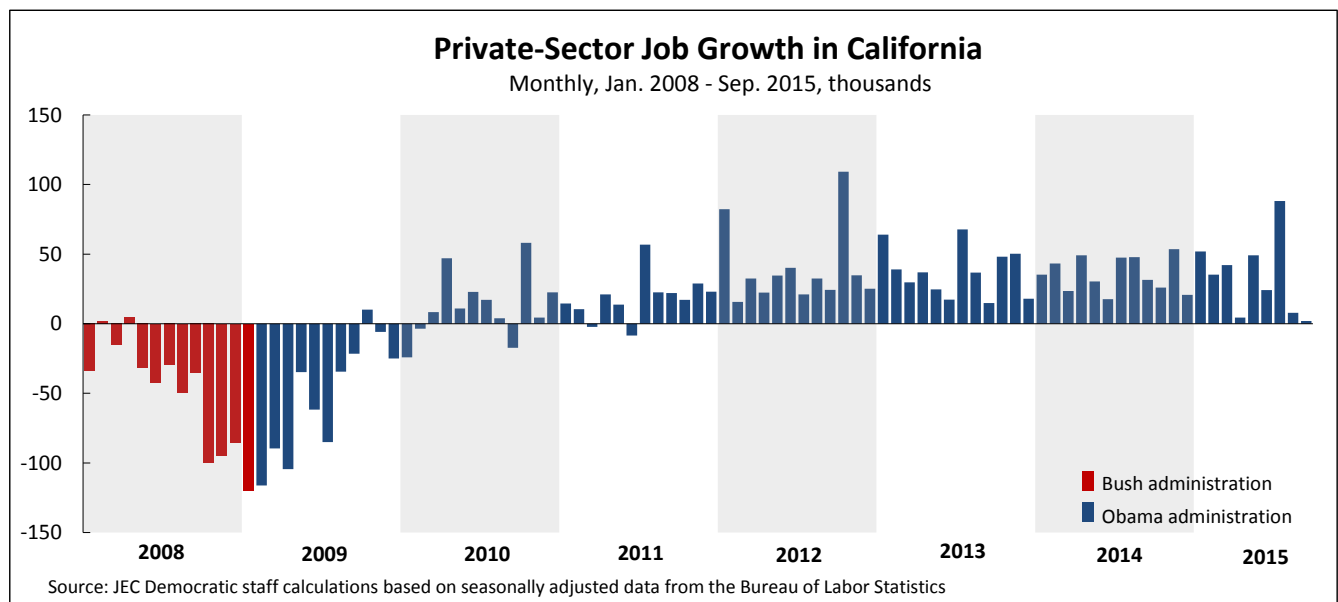


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: CALIFORNIA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through September 2015**
Last updated on October 20th; Data update next on November 20th*

JOBS

- In September, private-sector employment in California grew by 2,000 jobs. Over the past year, California businesses have added 405,600 jobs. This compares with an increase of 442,900 jobs over the 12 months through September 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, California businesses have added 2,052,000 jobs (an increase of 17.6 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 28.8 percent (162,300 jobs), professional and business services at 26.2 percent (537,700 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 23.9 percent (354,300 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in California was 5.9 percent in September 2015, down 0.2 percentage point from August. The rate was 0.8 percentage point above the national rate of 5.1 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.4 percentage points from one year earlier and is 6.3 percentage points below its recent peak of 12.2 percent in October 2010.
- There were 1,120,600 California residents unemployed in September 2015.

EARNINGS

- In September 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in California were \$27.94. The average workweek was 34.5 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$963.93.
- 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 2.2 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		California	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	405,600	2.6 million
	Since Feb. 2010	2,052,000	13.2 million
Unemployment Rate	September 2015	5.9%	5.1%
	September 2014	7.3%	5.9%
	Recession-Era Peak	12.2%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$60,500	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$63,600	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	15.8%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	12.7%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	7.4%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	10.1%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	12.4%	11.7%
	2013	17.2%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in California grew by 2.8 percent in 2014, above the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual California GDP growth has averaged 2.0 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in California increased by 7.4 percent from the second quarter of 2014 to the second quarter of 2015. They are up 49.3 percent since their recent low in the third quarter of 2011.
- In August 2015, builders in California broke ground on 75,250 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 94,698 units. That marks an increase of 23.8 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In California, goods exports totaled \$13.2 billion in August and \$165.2 billion over the past year, up 2.9 percent from the 12 months ending in August 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 31.3 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

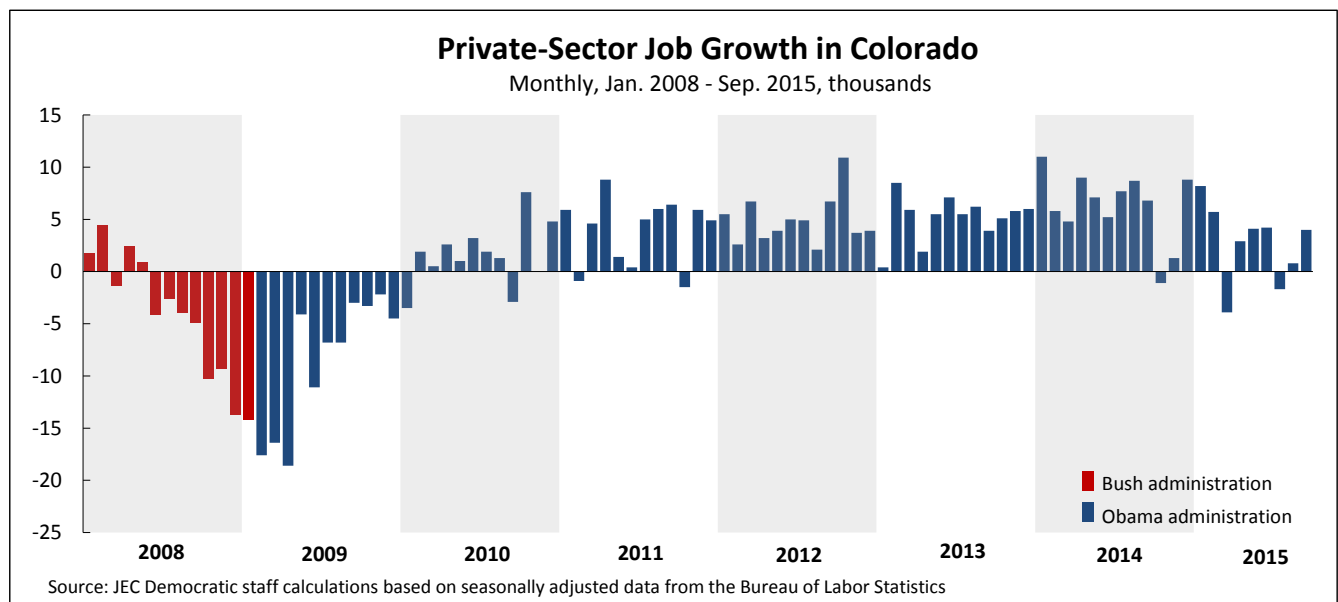


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: COLORADO

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through September 2015**
Last updated on October 20th; Data update next on November 20th*

JOBS

- In September, private-sector employment in Colorado grew by 4,000 jobs. Over the past year, Colorado businesses have added 33,300 jobs. This compares with an increase of 83,000 jobs over the 12 months through September 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Colorado businesses have added 287,200 jobs (an increase of 15.8 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: mining and logging at 49.8 percent (11,500 jobs), construction at 28.0 percent (33,000 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 21.7 percent (56,400 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Colorado was 4.0 percent in September 2015, down 0.2 percentage point from August. The rate was 1.1 percentage points below the national rate of 5.1 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.5 percentage point from one year earlier and is 4.9 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.9 percent in October 2010.
- There were 111,400 Colorado residents unemployed in September 2015.

EARNINGS

- In September 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Colorado were \$26.90. The average workweek was 33.9 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$911.91.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 2.2 percent over the past year, as have real average hourly earnings nationally (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Colorado	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	33,300	2.6 million
	Since Feb. 2010	287,200	13.2 million
Unemployment Rate	September 2015	4.0%	5.1%
	September 2014	4.5%	5.9%
	Recession-Era Peak	8.9%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$60,900	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$69,800	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	12.3%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	9.8%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	5.9%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	8.5%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	10.3%	11.7%
	2013	14.1%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Colorado grew by 4.7 percent in 2014, above the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Colorado GDP growth has averaged 2.2 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Colorado increased by 10.6 percent from the second quarter of 2014 to the second quarter of 2015. They are up 38.8 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In August 2015, builders in Colorado broke ground on 28,540 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 28,873 units. That marks an increase of 4.8 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Colorado, goods exports totaled \$630 million in August and \$8.0 billion over the past year, up 2.3 percent from the 12 months ending in August 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 32.5 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

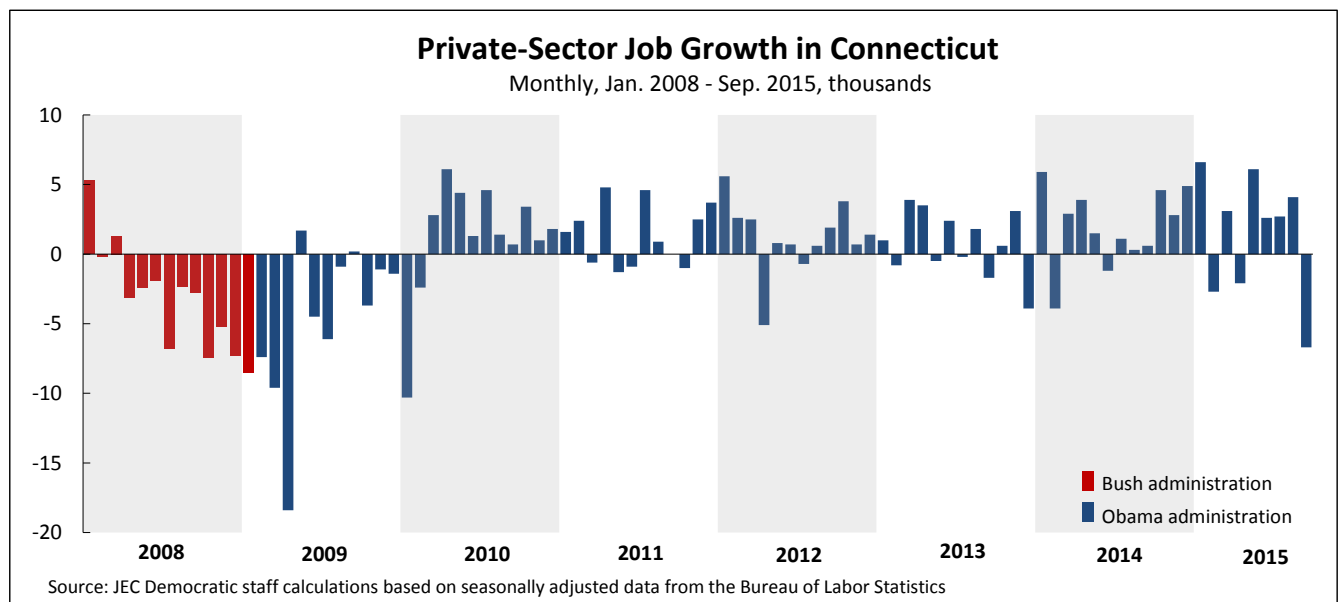


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: CONNECTICUT

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through September 2015**
Last updated on October 20th; Data update next on November 20th*

JOBS

- In September, private-sector employment in Connecticut fell by 6,700 jobs. Over the past year, Connecticut businesses have added 26,000 jobs. This compares with an increase of 10,900 jobs over the 12 months through September 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Connecticut businesses have added 105,300 jobs (an increase of 7.8 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: leisure and hospitality at 20.8 percent (27,100 jobs), construction at 17.6 percent (8,600 jobs) and professional and business services at 15.5 percent (29,000 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Connecticut was 5.2 percent in September 2015, down 0.1 percentage point from August. The rate was 0.1 percentage point above the national rate of 5.1 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.1 percentage points from one year earlier and is 4.0 percentage points below its recent peak of 9.2 percent in February 2011.
- There were 98,700 Connecticut residents unemployed in September 2015.

EARNINGS

- In September 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Connecticut were \$29.57. The average workweek was 33.3 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$984.68.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 4.7 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 2.2 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Connecticut	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	26,000	2.6 million
	Since Feb. 2010	105,300	13.2 million
Unemployment Rate	September 2015	5.2%	5.1%
	September 2014	6.3%	5.9%
	Recession-Era Peak	9.2%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$70,200	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$73,200	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	8.6%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	8.9%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	4.2%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	12.9%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	6.9%	11.7%
	2013	9.4%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Connecticut grew by 0.6 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Connecticut GDP growth has averaged 0.5 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Connecticut increased by 1.1 percent from the second quarter of 2014 to the second quarter of 2015. They are up 4.0 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2012.
- In August 2015, builders in Connecticut broke ground on 3,430 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 4,528 units. That marks a decrease of 11.8 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Connecticut, goods exports totaled \$1.0 billion in August and \$15.0 billion over the past year, up 1.7 percent from the 12 months ending in August 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 2.4 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

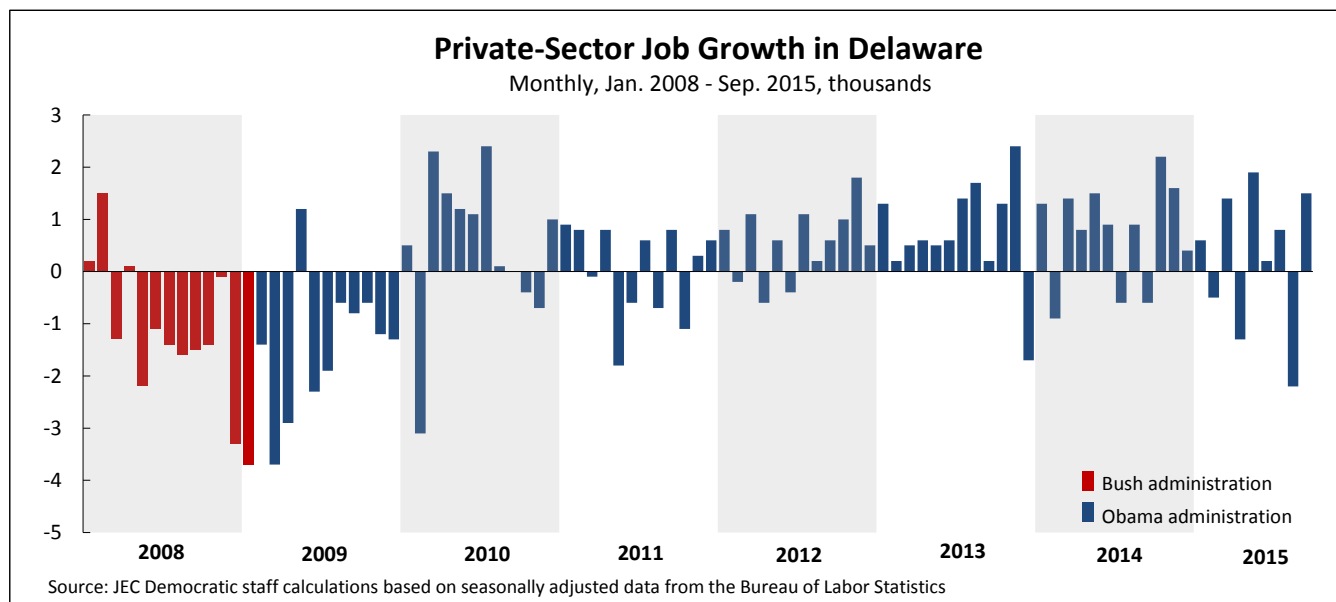


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: DELAWARE

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through September 2015**
Last updated on October 20th; Data update next on November 20th*

JOBS

- In September, private-sector employment in Delaware grew by 1,500 jobs. Over the past year, Delaware businesses have added 6,600 jobs. This compares with an increase of 6,700 jobs over the 12 months through September 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Delaware businesses have added 35,800 jobs (an increase of 10.4 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: leisure and hospitality at 19.6 percent (8,100 jobs), logging, mining and construction at 17.2 percent (3,200 jobs) and education and health services at 15.5 percent (9,900 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Delaware was 4.9 percent in September 2015, up 0.1 percentage point from August. The rate was 0.2 percentage point below the national rate of 5.1 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.6 percentage point from one year earlier and is 3.8 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.7 percent in February 2010.
- There were 22,900 Delaware residents unemployed in September 2015.

EARNINGS

- In September 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Delaware were \$22.98. The average workweek was 32.9 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$756.04.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 6.0 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 2.2 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Delaware	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	6,600	2.6 million
	Since Feb. 2010	35,800	13.2 million
Unemployment Rate	September 2015	4.9%	5.1%
	September 2014	5.5%	5.9%
	Recession-Era Peak	8.7%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$57,500	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$62,300	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	11.0%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	9.3%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	6.1%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	9.8%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	7.8%	11.7%
	2013	9.1%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Delaware grew by 1.2 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Delaware GDP growth has averaged 0.1 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Delaware increased by 1.6 percent from the second quarter of 2014 to the second quarter of 2015. They are up 11.2 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2012.
- In August 2015, builders in Delaware broke ground on 9,410 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 5,488 units. That marks an increase of 22.8 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Delaware, goods exports totaled \$419 million in August and \$5.1 billion over the past year, up 6.3 percent from the 12 months ending in August 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 11.9 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

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

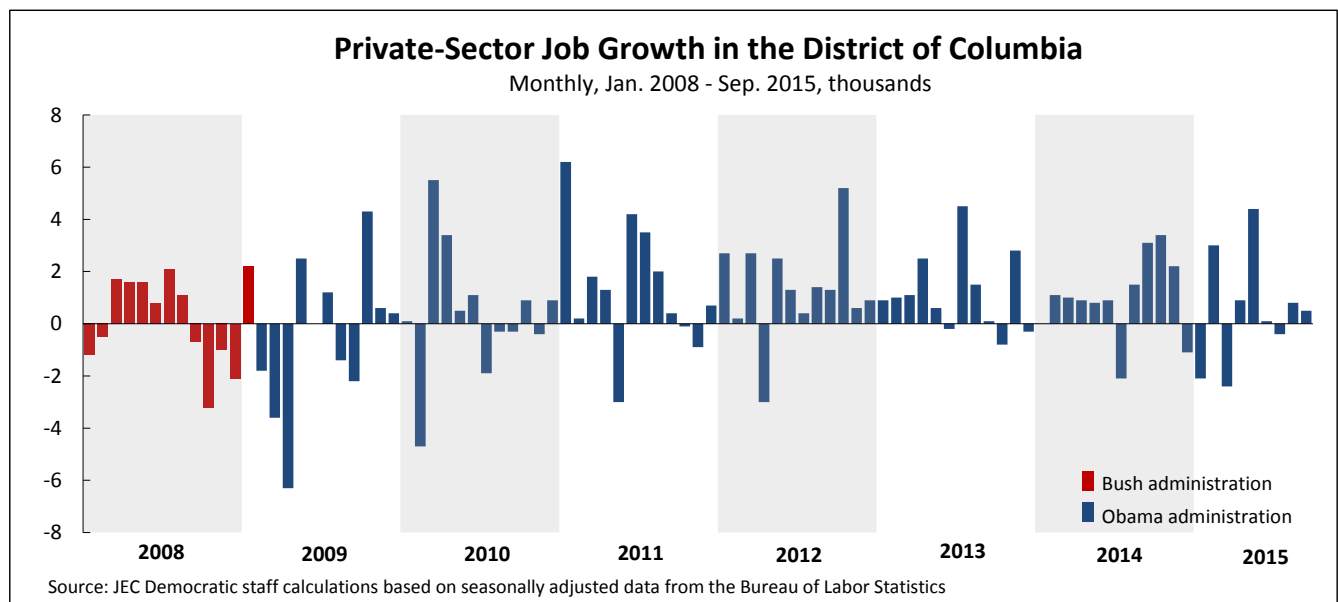


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through September 2015**
Last updated on October 20th; Data update next on November 20th*

JOBS

- In September, private-sector employment in the District of Columbia grew by 500 jobs. Over the past year, District of Columbia businesses have added 9,300 jobs. This compares with an increase of 8,900 jobs over the 12 months through September 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, District of Columbia businesses have added 72,100 jobs (an increase of 15.8 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.3 percent over this time.
- The DC sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: logging, mining and construction at 53.7 percent (5,100 jobs), education and health services at 24.7 percent (26,100 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 18.5 percent (10,800 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in the District of Columbia was 6.7 percent in September 2015, down 0.1 percentage point from August. The rate was 1.6 percentage points above the national rate of 5.1 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.1 percentage points from one year earlier and is 3.8 percentage points below its recent peak of 10.5 percent in July 2011.
- There were 25,900 District of Columbia residents unemployed in September 2015.

EARNINGS

- In September 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in the District of Columbia were \$37.36. The average workweek was 35.0 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$1307.60.
- Adjusting for inflation, DC average hourly earnings have fallen by 3.9 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 2.2 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA QUICK FACTS

		District	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	9,300	2.6 million
	Since Feb. 2010	72,100	13.2 million
Unemployment Rate	September 2015	6.7%	5.1%
	September 2014	7.8%	5.9%
	Recession-Era Peak	10.5%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$68,300	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$58,000	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	19.0%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	18.0%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	7.5%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	4.1%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	5.3%	11.7%
	2013	6.7%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in the District of Columbia grew by 1.6 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual District of Columbia GDP growth has averaged 1.1 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in the District of Columbia increased by 6.1 percent from the second quarter of 2014 to the second quarter of 2015. They are up 50.7 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2009.
- In August 2015, builders in the District of Columbia broke ground on 3,490 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 3,895 units. That marks a decrease of 6.9 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In the District of Columbia, goods exports totaled \$106 million in August and \$623 million over the past year, down 58.5 percent from the 12 months ending in August 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are down 45.8 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

** A list of sources used to compile the 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>

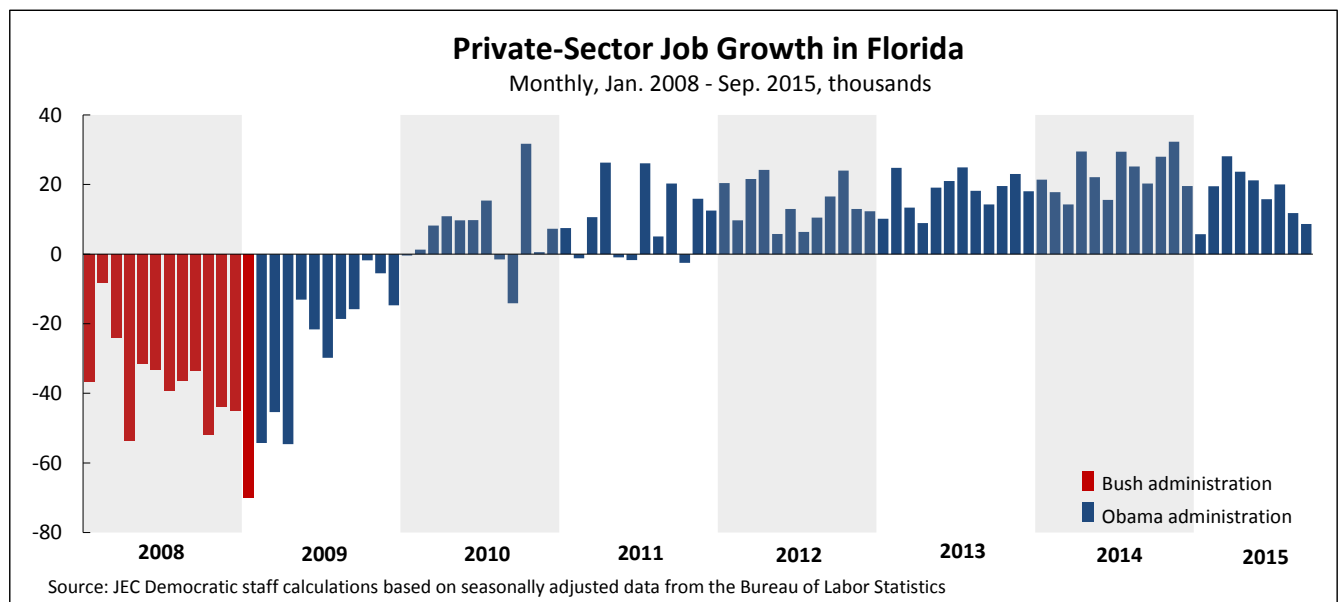


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: FLORIDA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through September 2015**
Last updated on October 20th; Data update next on November 20th*

JOBS

- In September, private-sector employment in Florida grew by 8,700 jobs. Over the past year, Florida businesses have added 234,400 jobs. This compares with an increase of 256,300 jobs over the 12 months through September 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Florida businesses have added 1,019,000 jobs (an increase of 16.9 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: leisure and hospitality at 25.5 percent (234,100 jobs), professional and business services at 21.9 percent (217,000 jobs) and construction at 20.6 percent (73,500 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Florida was 5.2 percent in September 2015, down 0.2 percentage point from August. The rate was 0.1 percentage point above the national rate of 5.1 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.6 percentage point from one year earlier and is 6.0 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.2 percent in January 2010.
- There were 497,400 Florida residents unemployed in September 2015.

EARNINGS

- In September 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Florida were \$22.76. The average workweek was 34.0 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$773.84.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 2.5 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 2.2 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Florida	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	234,400	2.6 million
	Since Feb. 2010	1,019,000	13.2 million
Unemployment Rate	September 2015	5.2%	5.1%
	September 2014	5.8%	5.9%
	Recession-Era Peak	11.2%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$46,100	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$52,300	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	16.7%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	12.5%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	5.0%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	4.8%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	16.6%	11.7%
	2013	20.0%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Florida grew by 2.7 percent in 2014, above the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Florida GDP growth has averaged 1.3 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Florida increased by 9.7 percent from the second quarter of 2014 to the second quarter of 2015. They are up 42.0 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In August 2015, builders in Florida broke ground on 91,970 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 92,683 units. That marks an increase of 12.7 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Florida, goods exports totaled \$4.1 billion in August and \$54.6 billion over the past year, up 1.0 percent from the 12 months ending in August 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 11.0 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

** A list of sources used to compile the 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>

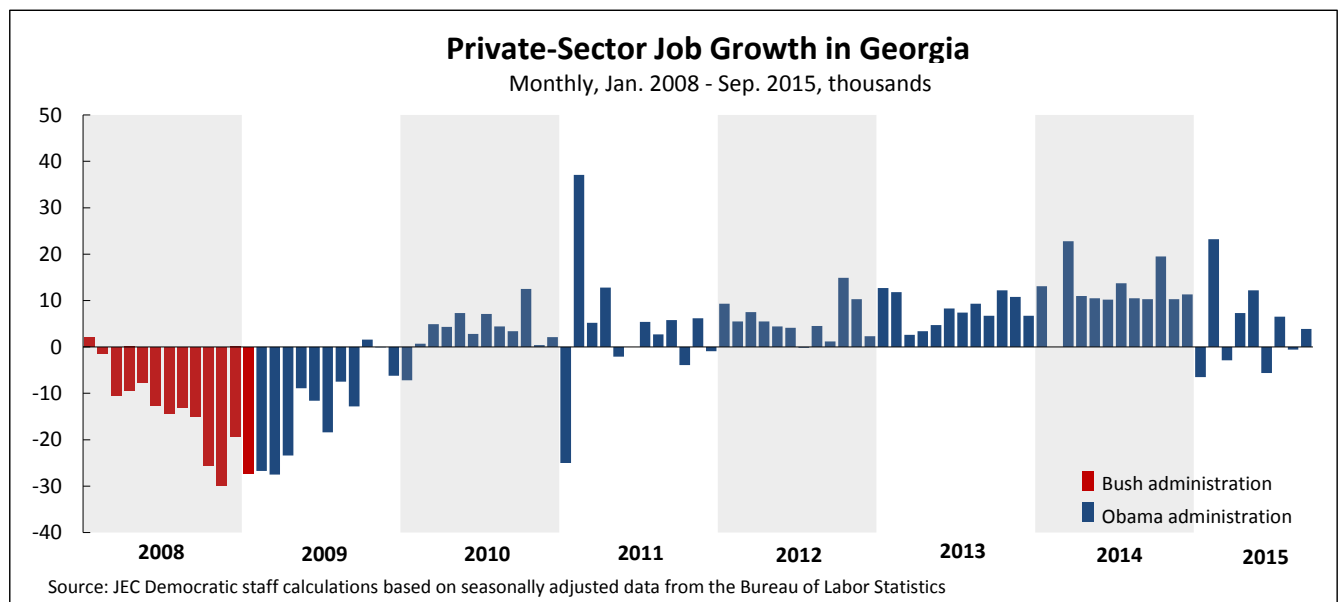


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: GEORGIA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through September 2015**
Last updated on October 20th; Data update next on November 20th*

JOBS

- In September, private-sector employment in Georgia grew by 3,900 jobs. Over the past year, Georgia businesses have added 78,600 jobs. This compares with an increase of 131,800 jobs over the 12 months through September 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Georgia businesses have added 439,100 jobs (an increase of 14.0 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 24.4 percent (125,700 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 21.4 percent (79,500 jobs) and education and health services at 15.5 percent (72,600 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Georgia was 5.8 percent in September 2015, holding constant from August. The rate was 0.7 percentage point above the national rate of 5.1 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.1 percentage points from one year earlier and is 4.7 percentage points below its recent peak of 10.5 percent in December 2010.
- There were 272,500 Georgia residents unemployed in September 2015.

EARNINGS

- In September 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Georgia were \$23.75. The average workweek was 34.8 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$826.50.
- 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 2.2 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Georgia	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	78,600	2.6 million
	Since Feb. 2010	439,100	13.2 million
Unemployment Rate	September 2015	5.8%	5.1%
	September 2014	6.9%	5.9%
	Recession-Era Peak	10.5%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$49,600	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$55,500	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	16.8%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	13.6%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	7.6%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	10.4%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	15.8%	11.7%
	2013	18.8%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Georgia grew by 2.3 percent in 2014, above the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Georgia GDP growth has averaged 1.4 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Georgia increased by 7.5 percent from the second quarter of 2014 to the second quarter of 2015. They are up 33.9 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In August 2015, builders in Georgia broke ground on 40,220 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 39,623 units. That marks an increase of 13.9 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Georgia, goods exports totaled \$3.0 billion in August and \$37.6 billion over the past year, up 4.5 percent from the 12 months ending in August 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 50.3 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

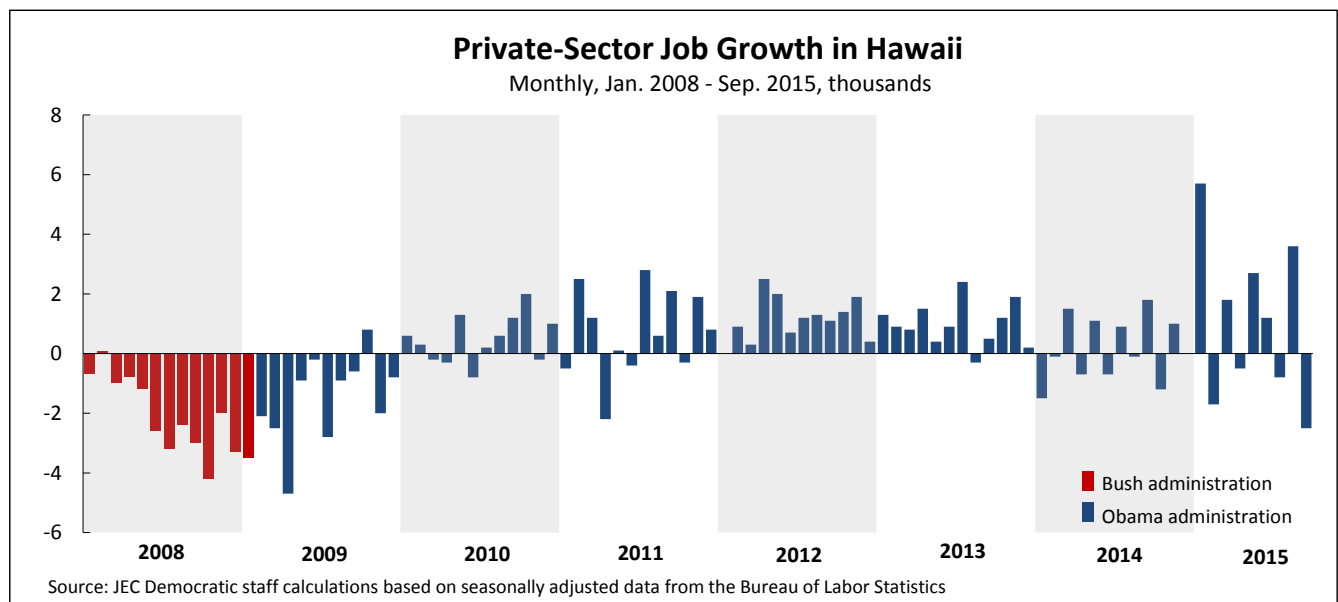


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: HAWAII

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through September 2015**
Last updated on October 20th; Data update next on November 20th*

JOBS

- In September, private-sector employment in Hawaii fell by 2,500 jobs. Over the past year, Hawaii businesses have added 9,300 jobs. This compares with an increase of 5,500 jobs over the 12 months through September 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Hawaii businesses have added 50,300 jobs (an increase of 10.9 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 18.6 percent (13,200 jobs), logging, mining and construction at 15.7 percent (4,600 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 15.5 percent (15,500 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Hawaii was 3.4 percent in September 2015, down 0.1 percentage point from August. The rate was 1.7 percentage points below the national rate of 5.1 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.8 percentage point from one year earlier and is 3.9 percentage points below its recent peak of 7.3 percent in October 2009.
- There were 23,100 Hawaii residents unemployed in September 2015.

EARNINGS

- In September 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Hawaii were \$24.22. The average workweek was 32.7 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$791.99.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have fallen by 1.5 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 2.2 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Hawaii	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	9,300	2.6 million
	Since Feb. 2010	50,300	13.2 million
Unemployment Rate	September 2015	3.4%	5.1%
	September 2014	4.2%	5.9%
	Recession-Era Peak	7.3%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$71,200	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$73,100	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	10.8%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	7.5%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	5.1%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	12.7%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	5.3%	11.7%
	2013	6.7%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Hawaii grew by 0.8 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Hawaii GDP growth has averaged 1.6 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Hawaii increased by 9.5 percent from the second quarter of 2014 to the second quarter of 2015. They are up 37.8 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- In August 2015, builders in Hawaii broke ground on 8,710 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 5,340 units. That marks an increase of 56.1 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Hawaii, goods exports totaled \$196 million in August and \$1.8 billion over the past year, up 88.6 percent from the 12 months ending in August 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 212.3 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

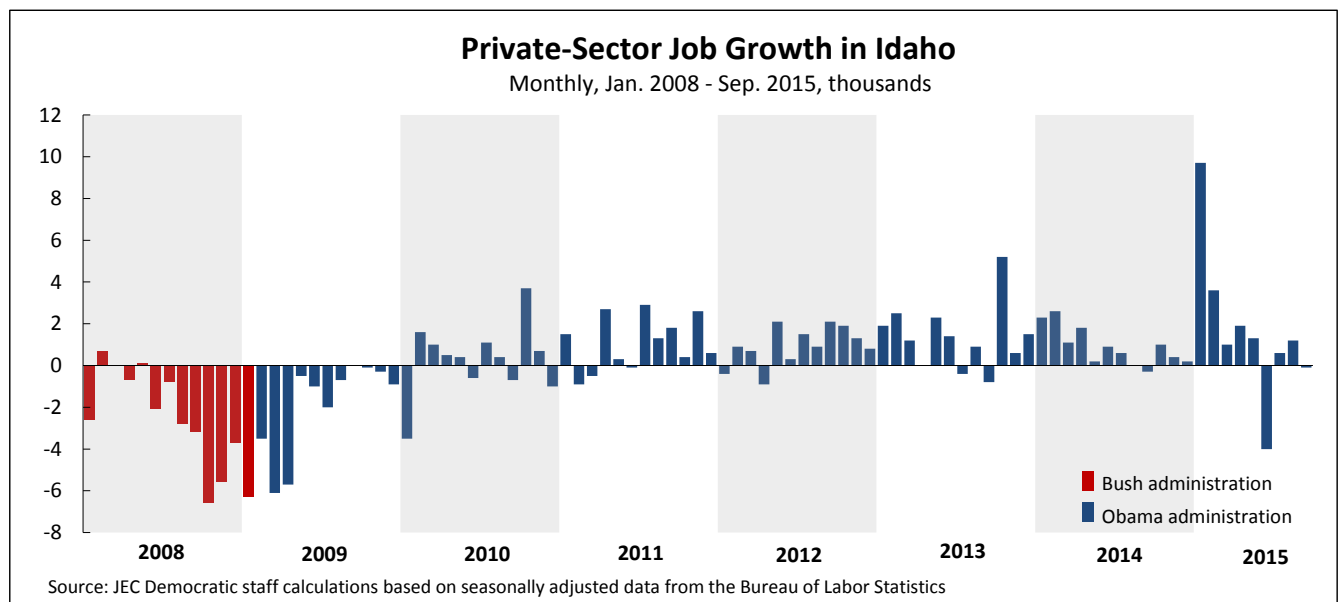


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: IDAHO

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through September 2015**
Last updated on October 20th; Data update next on November 20th*

JOBS

- In September, private-sector employment in Idaho fell by 100 jobs. Over the past year, Idaho businesses have added 16,800 jobs. This compares with an increase of 16,500 jobs over the 12 months through September 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Idaho businesses have added 71,600 jobs (an increase of 14.8 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 20.9 percent (6,700 jobs), financial activities at 19.3 percent (5,600 jobs) and manufacturing at 18.7 percent (9,900 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Idaho was 4.2 percent in September 2015, holding constant from August. The rate was 0.9 percentage point below the national rate of 5.1 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.5 percentage point from one year earlier and is 5.5 percentage points below its recent peak of 9.7 percent in July 2009.
- There were 33,400 Idaho residents unemployed in September 2015.

EARNINGS

- In September 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Idaho were \$22.07. The average workweek was 33.3 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$734.93.
- 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 2.2 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Idaho	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	16,800	2.6 million
	Since Feb. 2010	71,600	13.2 million
Unemployment Rate	September 2015	4.2%	5.1%
	September 2014	4.7%	5.9%
	Recession-Era Peak	9.7%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$53,400	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$56,200	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	12.4%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	9.9%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	2.3%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	4.0%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	13.6%	11.7%
	2013	16.2%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Idaho grew by 2.7 percent in 2014, above the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Idaho GDP growth has averaged 1.2 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Idaho increased by 6.0 percent from the second quarter of 2014 to the second quarter of 2015. They are up 34.5 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In August 2015, builders in Idaho broke ground on 9,260 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 9,106 units. That marks an increase of 4.4 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Idaho, goods exports totaled \$346 million in August and \$4.2 billion over the past year, down 18.1 percent from the 12 months ending in August 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 4.6 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

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

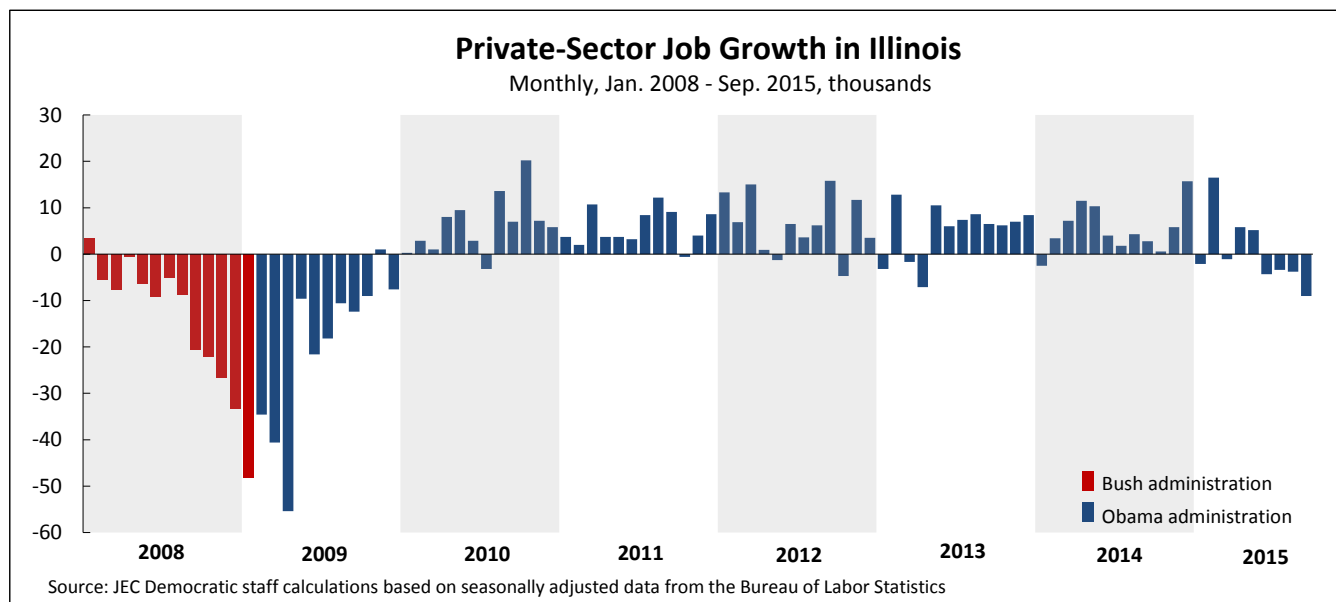


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: ILLINOIS

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through September 2015**
Last updated on October 20th; Data update next on November 20th*

JOBS

- In September, private-sector employment in Illinois fell by 9,000 jobs. Over the past year, Illinois businesses have added 25,900 jobs. This compares with an increase of 64,400 jobs over the 12 months through September 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Illinois businesses have added 348,200 jobs (an increase of 7.4 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 18.6 percent (146,700 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 9.2 percent (47,300 jobs) and education and health services at 9.1 percent (75,000 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Illinois was 5.4 percent in September 2015, down 0.2 percentage point from August. The rate was 0.3 percentage point above the national rate of 5.1 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.0 percentage point from one year earlier and is 5.8 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.2 percent in January 2010.
- There were 352,600 Illinois residents unemployed in September 2015.

EARNINGS

- In September 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Illinois were \$25.99. The average workweek was 34.5 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$896.66.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 2.1 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 2.2 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Illinois	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	25,900	2.6 million
	Since Feb. 2010	348,200	13.2 million
Unemployment Rate	September 2015	5.4%	5.1%
	September 2014	6.4%	5.9%
	Recession-Era Peak	11.2%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$54,900	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$60,000	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	13.7%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	10.0%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	7.0%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	8.3%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	9.7%	11.7%
	2013	12.7%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

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

HOUSING

- Home prices in Illinois increased by 3.5 percent from the second quarter of 2014 to the second quarter of 2015. They are up 12.2 percent since their recent low in the fourth quarter of 2011.
- In August 2015, builders in Illinois broke ground on 19,770 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 18,516 units. That marks a decrease of 8.4 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Illinois, goods exports totaled \$5.1 billion in August and \$63.0 billion over the past year, down 0.9 percent from the 12 months ending in August 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 44.8 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

** A list of sources used to compile the 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>

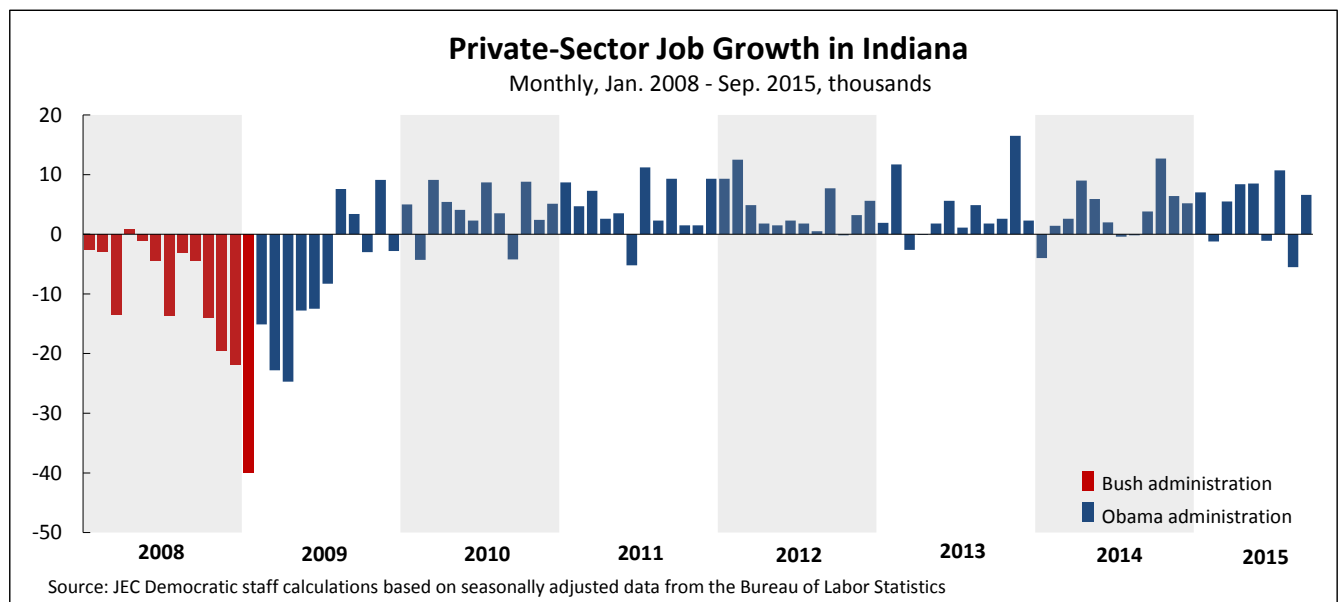


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: INDIANA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through September 2015**
Last updated on October 20th; Data update next on November 20th*

JOBS

- In September, private-sector employment in Indiana grew by 6,600 jobs. Over the past year, Indiana businesses have added 63,200 jobs. This compares with an increase of 41,500 jobs over the 12 months through September 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Indiana businesses have added 283,600 jobs (an increase of 12.1 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 21.7 percent (57,900 jobs), manufacturing at 18.5 percent (81,400 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 11.4 percent (31,200 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Indiana was 4.5 percent in September 2015, down 0.1 percentage point from August. The rate was 0.6 percentage point below the national rate of 5.1 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.3 percentage points from one year earlier and is 6.4 percentage points below its recent peak of 10.9 percent in February 2010.
- There were 145,400 Indiana residents unemployed in September 2015.

EARNINGS

- In September 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Indiana were \$22.90. The average workweek was 34.4 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$787.76.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 2.1 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 2.2 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Indiana	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	63,200	2.6 million
	Since Feb. 2010	283,600	13.2 million
Unemployment Rate	September 2015	4.5%	5.1%
	September 2014	5.8%	5.9%
	Recession-Era Peak	10.9%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$48,100	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$54,200	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	14.6%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	11.8%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	5.6%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	10.0%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	11.9%	11.7%
	2013	14.0%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Indiana grew by 0.4 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Indiana GDP growth has averaged 1.9 percent, the same as the national average annual growth rate over that period.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Indiana increased by 3.8 percent from the second quarter of 2014 to the second quarter of 2015. They are up 13.7 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- In August 2015, builders in Indiana broke ground on 18,730 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 16,341 units. That marks a decrease of 10.0 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Indiana, goods exports totaled \$2.8 billion in August and \$33.2 billion over the past year, up 1.5 percent from the 12 months ending in August 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 38.6 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

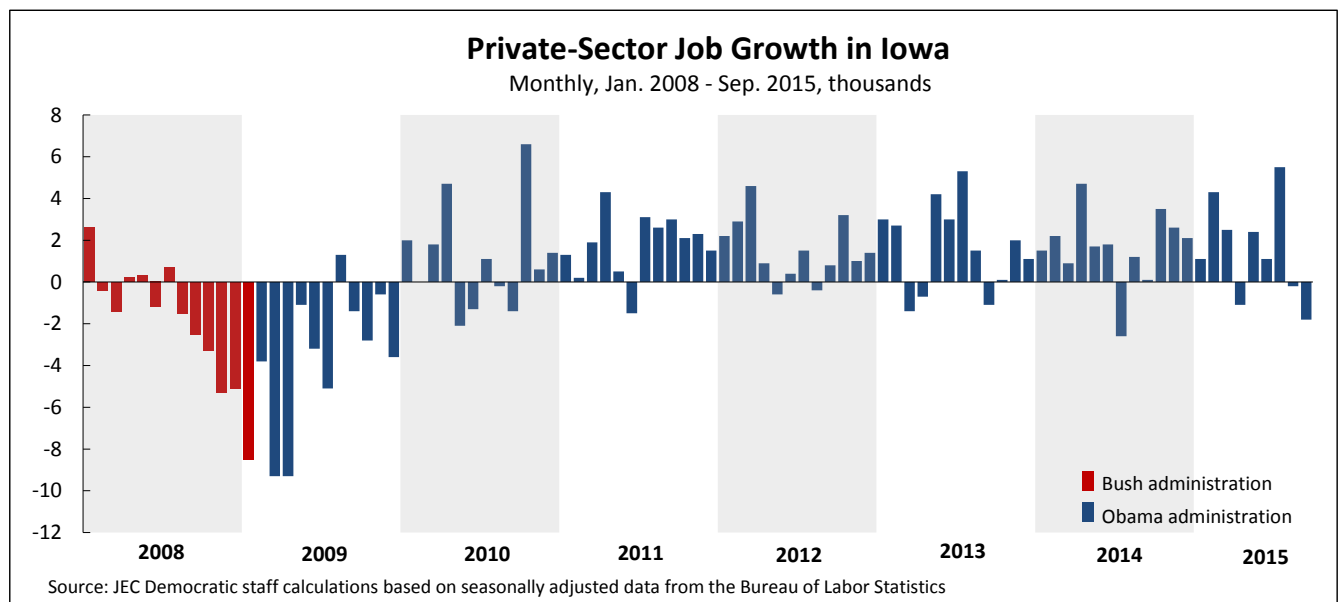


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: IOWA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through September 2015**
Last updated on October 20th; Data update next on November 20th*

JOBS

- In September, private-sector employment in Iowa fell by 1,800 jobs. Over the past year, Iowa businesses have added 22,000 jobs. This compares with an increase of 14,700 jobs over the 12 months through September 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Iowa businesses have added 103,600 jobs (an increase of 8.6 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 30.8 percent (19,000 jobs), professional and business services at 16.2 percent (19,400 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 8.5 percent (11,000 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Iowa was 3.6 percent in September 2015, down 0.1 percentage point from August. The rate was 1.5 percentage points below the national rate of 5.1 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.7 percentage point from one year earlier and is 3.0 percentage points below its recent peak of 6.6 percent in August 2009.
- There were 61,300 Iowa residents unemployed in September 2015.

EARNINGS

- In September 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Iowa were \$23.04. The average workweek was 34.6 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$797.18.
- 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 2.2 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Iowa	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	22,000	2.6 million
	Since Feb. 2010	103,600	13.2 million
Unemployment Rate	September 2015	3.6%	5.1%
	September 2014	4.3%	5.9%
	Recession-Era Peak	6.6%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$57,800	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$55,800	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	10.3%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	8.9%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	4.2%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	4.2%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	6.2%	11.7%
	2013	8.1%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Iowa grew by 0.4 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Iowa GDP growth has averaged 2.1 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Iowa increased by 3.6 percent from the second quarter of 2014 to the second quarter of 2015. They are up 14.1 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- In August 2015, builders in Iowa broke ground on 8,870 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 9,571 units. That marks a decrease of 10.0 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Iowa, goods exports totaled \$1.1 billion in August and \$13.3 billion over the past year, down 3.9 percent from the 12 months ending in August 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 40.8 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

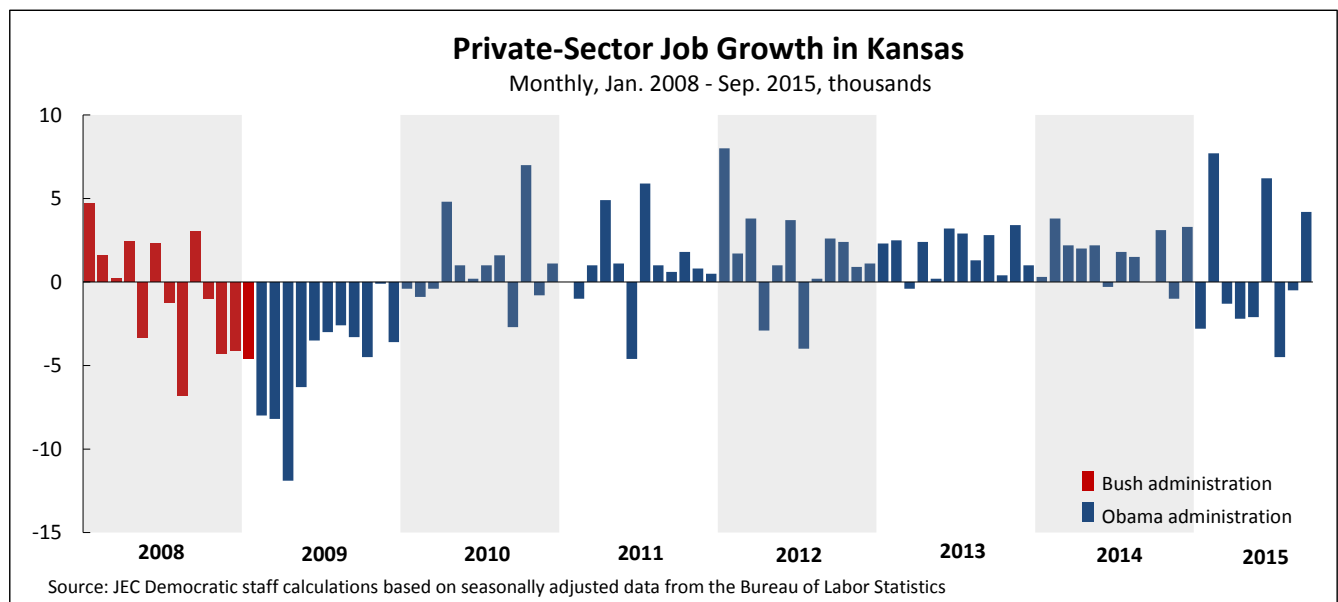


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: KANSAS

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through September 2015**
Last updated on October 20th; Data update next on November 20th*

JOBS

- In September, private-sector employment in Kansas grew by 4,200 jobs. Over the past year, Kansas businesses have added 10,100 jobs. This compares with an increase of 18,300 jobs over the 12 months through September 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Kansas businesses have added 88,900 jobs (an increase of 8.4 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 24.1 percent (12,600 jobs), professional and business services at 22.4 percent (32,000 jobs) and mining and logging at 15.9 percent (1,300 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Kansas was 4.4 percent in September 2015, down 0.2 percentage point from August. The rate was 0.7 percentage point below the national rate of 5.1 percent.
- Unemployment is up 0.1 percentage point from one year earlier but remains 2.9 percentage points below its recent peak of 7.3 percent in September 2009.
- There were 64,600 Kansas residents unemployed in September 2015.

EARNINGS

- In September 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Kansas were \$22.64. The average workweek was 33.9 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$767.50.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 2.0 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 2.2 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Kansas	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	10,100	2.6 million
	Since Feb. 2010	88,900	13.2 million
Unemployment Rate	September 2015	4.4%	5.1%
	September 2014	4.3%	5.9%
	Recession-Era Peak	7.3%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$53,400	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$55,400	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	12.1%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	11.7%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	6.8%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	12.2%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	10.2%	11.7%
	2013	12.3%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Kansas grew by 1.8 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Kansas GDP growth has averaged 1.7 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Kansas increased by 2.4 percent from the second quarter of 2014 to the second quarter of 2015. They are up 13.1 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- In August 2015, builders in Kansas broke ground on 5,650 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 8,568 units. That marks an increase of 33.0 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Kansas, goods exports totaled \$772 million in August and \$10.9 billion over the past year, down 6.6 percent from the 12 months ending in August 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 16.7 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

** A list of sources used to compile the 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>

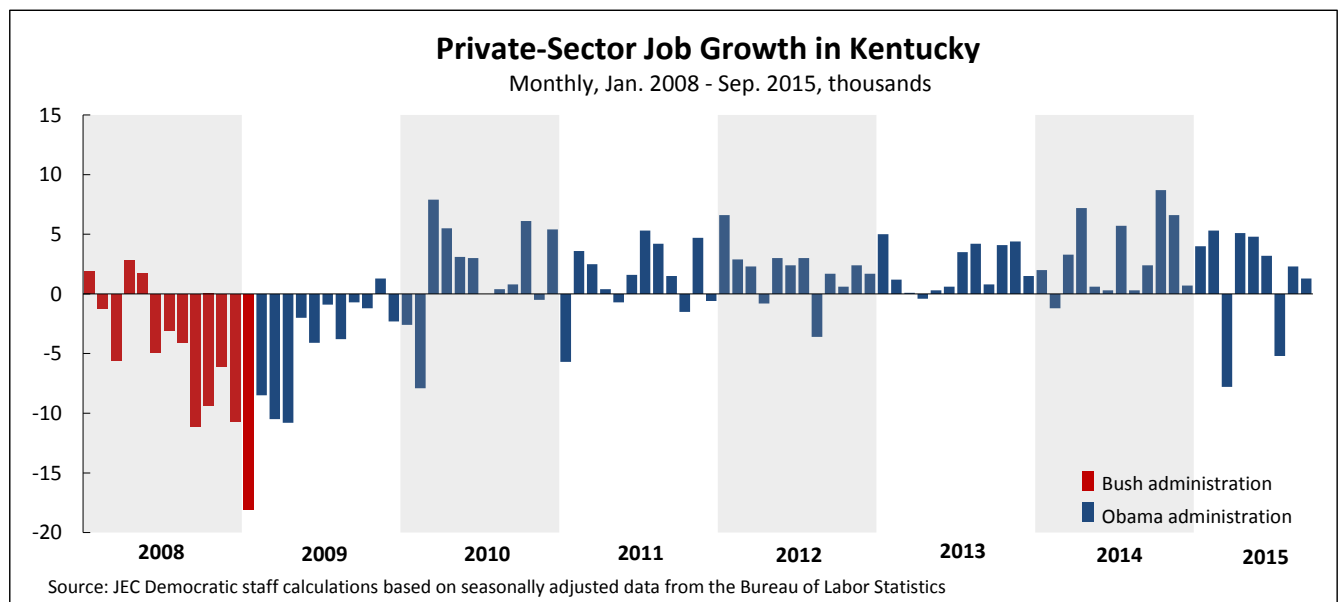


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: KENTUCKY

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through September 2015**
Last updated on October 20th; Data update next on November 20th*

JOBS

- In September, private-sector employment in Kentucky grew by 1,300 jobs. Over the past year, Kentucky businesses have added 29,000 jobs. This compares with an increase of 30,600 jobs over the 12 months through September 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Kentucky businesses have added 144,100 jobs (an increase of 10.1 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 22.2 percent (38,800 jobs), manufacturing at 19.3 percent (39,200 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 14.2 percent (23,400 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Kentucky was 5.0 percent in September 2015, down 0.2 percentage point from August. The rate was 0.1 percentage point below the national rate of 5.1 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.8 percentage point from one year earlier and is 5.9 percentage points below its recent peak of 10.9 percent in June 2009.
- There were 97,000 Kentucky residents unemployed in September 2015.

EARNINGS

- In September 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Kentucky were \$21.12. The average workweek was 35.2 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$743.42.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 3.9 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 2.2 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Kentucky	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	29,000	2.6 million
	Since Feb. 2010	144,100	13.2 million
Unemployment Rate	September 2015	5.0%	5.1%
	September 2014	5.8%	5.9%
	Recession-Era Peak	10.9%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$42,800	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$45,000	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	20.0%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	15.5%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	4.6%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	10.8%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	8.5%	11.7%
	2013	14.3%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Kentucky grew by 1.0 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Kentucky GDP growth has averaged 1.9 percent, the same as the national average annual growth rate over that period.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Kentucky increased by 3.8 percent from the second quarter of 2014 to the second quarter of 2015. They are up 11.9 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In August 2015, builders in Kentucky broke ground on 10,650 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 8,873 units. That marks a decrease of 3.4 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Kentucky, goods exports totaled \$2.2 billion in August and \$27.6 billion over the past year, up 10.6 percent from the 12 months ending in August 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 49.5 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

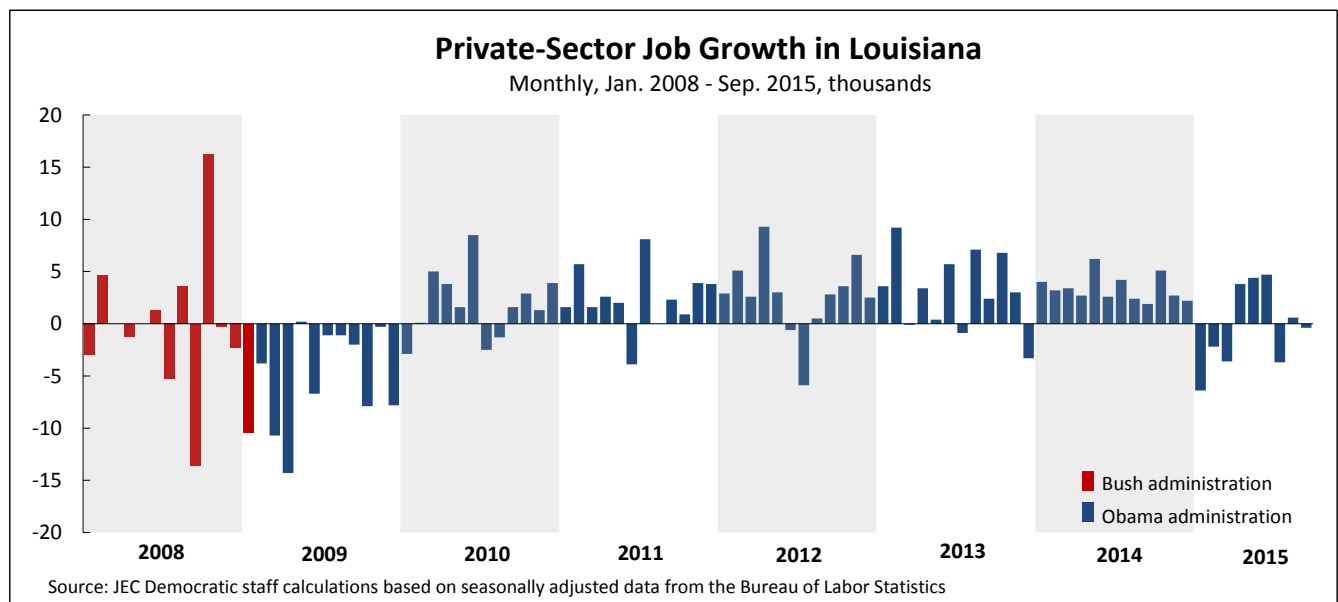


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: LOUISIANA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through September 2015**
Last updated on October 20th; Data update next on November 20th*

JOBS

- In September, private-sector employment in Louisiana fell by 400 jobs. Over the past year, Louisiana businesses have added 7,200 jobs. This compares with an increase of 37,100 jobs over the 12 months through September 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Louisiana businesses have added 160,900 jobs (an increase of 10.7 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: leisure and hospitality at 18.1 percent (34,800 jobs), construction at 17.5 percent (21,100 jobs) and education and health services at 14.9 percent (40,000 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Louisiana was 6.0 percent in September 2015, holding constant from August. The rate was 0.9 percentage point above the national rate of 5.1 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.9 percentage point from one year earlier and is 2.3 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.3 percent in December 2010.
- There were 129,000 Louisiana residents unemployed in September 2015.

EARNINGS

- In September 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Louisiana were \$22.21. The average workweek was 35.4 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$786.23.
- 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 2.2 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Louisiana	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	7,200	2.6 million
	Since Feb. 2010	160,900	13.2 million
Unemployment Rate	September 2015	6.0%	5.1%
	September 2014	6.9%	5.9%
	Recession-Era Peak	8.3%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$42,400	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$47,200	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	23.1%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	16.1%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	3.1%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	6.0%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	14.8%	11.7%
	2013	16.6%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Louisiana grew by 1.9 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Louisiana GDP growth has averaged 0.5 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Louisiana increased by 4.3 percent from the second quarter of 2014 to the second quarter of 2015. They are up 14.6 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In August 2015, builders in Louisiana broke ground on 13,740 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 14,900 units. That marks an increase of 7.5 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Louisiana, goods exports totaled \$3.7 billion in August and \$53.8 billion over the past year, down 12.6 percent from the 12 months ending in August 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 57.0 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

** A list of sources used to compile the 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

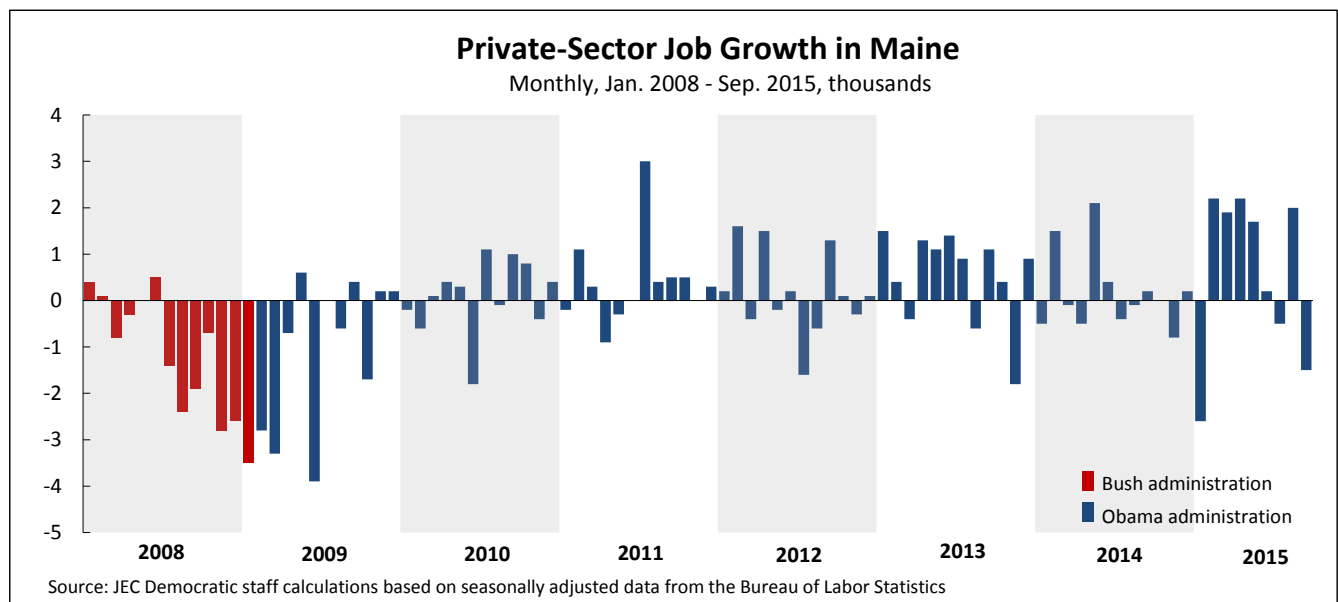


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: MAINE

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through September 2015**
Last updated on October 20th; Data update next on November 20th*

JOBS

- In September, private-sector employment in Maine fell by 1,500 jobs. Over the past year, Maine businesses have added 5,000 jobs. This compares with an increase of 2,100 jobs over the 12 months through September 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Maine businesses have added 22,200 jobs (an increase of 4.6 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 15.0 percent (8,500 jobs), other services at 9.6 percent (1,900 jobs) and construction at 5.4 percent (1,300 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Maine was 4.4 percent in September 2015, down 0.1 percentage point from August. The rate was 0.7 percentage point below the national rate of 5.1 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.2 percentage points from one year earlier and is 3.9 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.3 percent in July 2009.
- There were 30,200 Maine residents unemployed in September 2015.

EARNINGS

- In September 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Maine were \$21.89. The average workweek was 34.5 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$755.21.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 2.3 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 2.2 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Maine	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	5,000	2.6 million
	Since Feb. 2010	22,200	13.2 million
Unemployment Rate	September 2015	4.4%	5.1%
	September 2014	5.6%	5.9%
	Recession-Era Peak	8.3%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$51,700	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$54,700	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	14.6%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	10.9%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	5.0%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	7.2%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	10.1%	11.7%
	2013	11.2%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Maine grew by 0.2 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Maine GDP growth has averaged 0.2 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Maine increased by 6.4 percent from the second quarter of 2014 to the second quarter of 2015. They are up 13.2 percent since their recent low in the third quarter of 2012.
- In August 2015, builders in Maine broke ground on 3,740 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 3,037 units. That marks a decrease of 2.7 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Maine, goods exports totaled \$261 million in August and \$2.6 billion over the past year, up 8.0 percent from the 12 months ending in August 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 8.3 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

** A list of sources used to compile the 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>

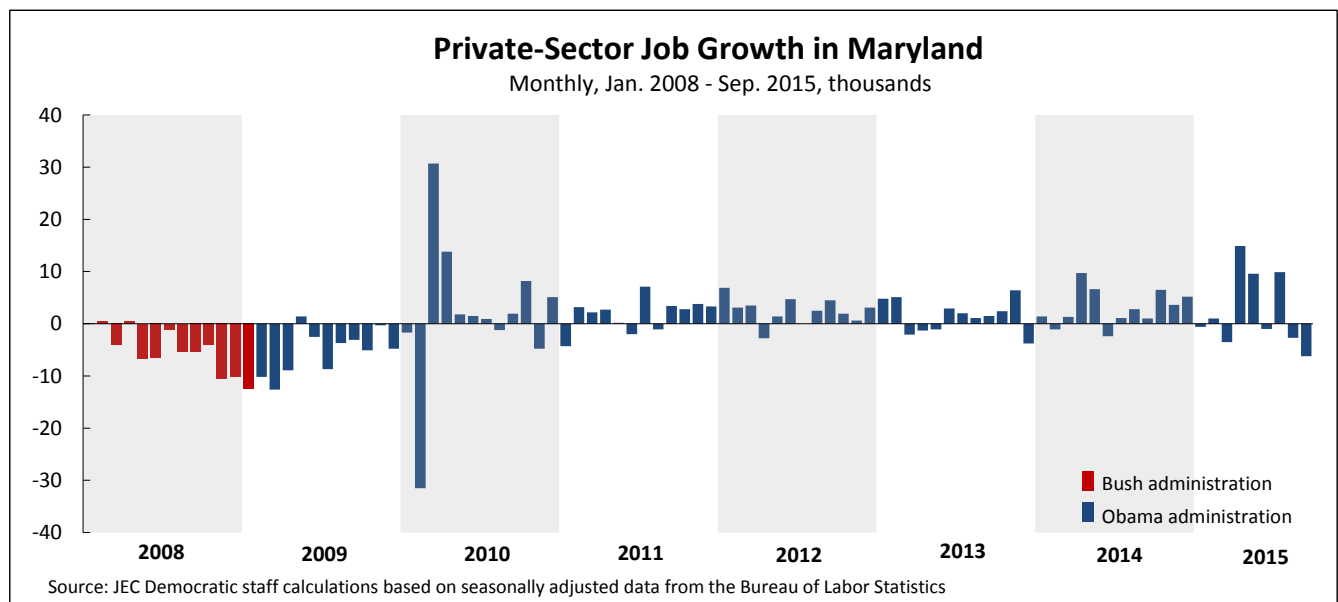


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: MARYLAND

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through September 2015**
Last updated on October 20th; Data update next on November 20th*

JOBS

- In September, private-sector employment in Maryland fell by 6,200 jobs. Over the past year, Maryland businesses have added 36,700 jobs. This compares with an increase of 25,400 jobs over the 12 months through September 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Maryland businesses have added 183,600 jobs (an increase of 9.3 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: leisure and hospitality at 20.8 percent (46,400 jobs), logging, mining and construction at 15.6 percent (21,400 jobs) and professional and business services at 14.6 percent (55,200 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Maryland was 5.1 percent in September 2015, holding constant from August. The rate was the same as the national rate of 5.1 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.5 percentage point from one year earlier and is 2.7 percentage points below its recent peak of 7.8 percent in February 2010.
- There were 160,300 Maryland residents unemployed in September 2015.

EARNINGS

- In September 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Maryland were \$26.67. The average workweek was 34.5 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$920.12.
- 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 2.2 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Maryland	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	36,700	2.6 million
	Since Feb. 2010	183,600	13.2 million
Unemployment Rate	September 2015	5.1%	5.1%
	September 2014	5.6%	5.9%
	Recession-Era Peak	7.8%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$76,200	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$74,900	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	9.9%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	8.8%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	8.5%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	11.9%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	7.9%	11.7%
	2013	10.2%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Maryland grew by 0.8 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Maryland GDP growth has averaged 1.1 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Maryland increased by 0.3 percent from the second quarter of 2014 to the second quarter of 2015. They are up 13.8 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2012.
- In August 2015, builders in Maryland broke ground on 20,680 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 16,481 units. That marks a decrease of 2.2 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Maryland, goods exports totaled \$777 million in August and \$10.4 billion over the past year, down 5.7 percent from the 12 months ending in August 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 7.6 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

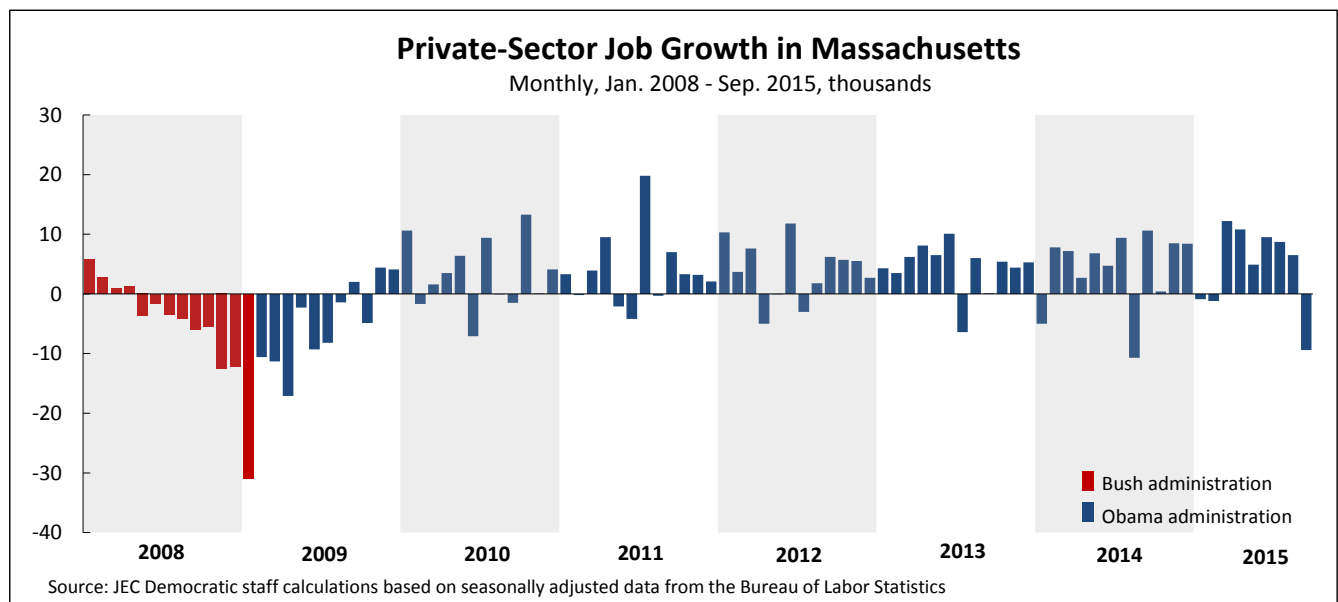


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: MASSACHUSETTS

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through September 2015**
Last updated on October 20th; Data update next on November 20th*

JOBS

- In September, private-sector employment in Massachusetts fell by 9,400 jobs. Over the past year, Massachusetts businesses have added 58,400 jobs. This compares with an increase of 48,600 jobs over the 12 months through September 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Massachusetts businesses have added 267,600 jobs (an increase of 9.7 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 23.3 percent (24,800 jobs), professional and business services at 18.1 percent (83,100 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 15.7 percent (47,700 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Massachusetts was 4.6 percent in September 2015, down 0.1 percentage point from August. The rate was 0.5 percentage point below the national rate of 5.1 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.0 percentage point from one year earlier and is 4.2 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.8 percent in January 2010.
- There were 163,100 Massachusetts residents unemployed in September 2015.

EARNINGS

- In September 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Massachusetts were \$30.33. The average workweek was 33.4 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$1013.02.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 2.8 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 2.2 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Massachusetts	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	58,400	2.6 million
	Since Feb. 2010	267,600	13.2 million
Unemployment Rate	September 2015	4.6%	5.1%
	September 2014	5.6%	5.9%
	Recession-Era Peak	8.8%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$63,200	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$66,800	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	13.6%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	11.2%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	4.7%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	11.9%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	3.3%	11.7%
	2013	3.7%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

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

HOUSING

- Home prices in Massachusetts increased by 3.6 percent from the second quarter of 2014 to the second quarter of 2015. They are up 15.9 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2012.
- In August 2015, builders in Massachusetts broke ground on 15,130 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 14,078 units. That marks an increase of 7.8 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Massachusetts, goods exports totaled \$2.0 billion in August and \$24.4 billion over the past year, down 5.1 percent from the 12 months ending in August 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are down 1.3 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

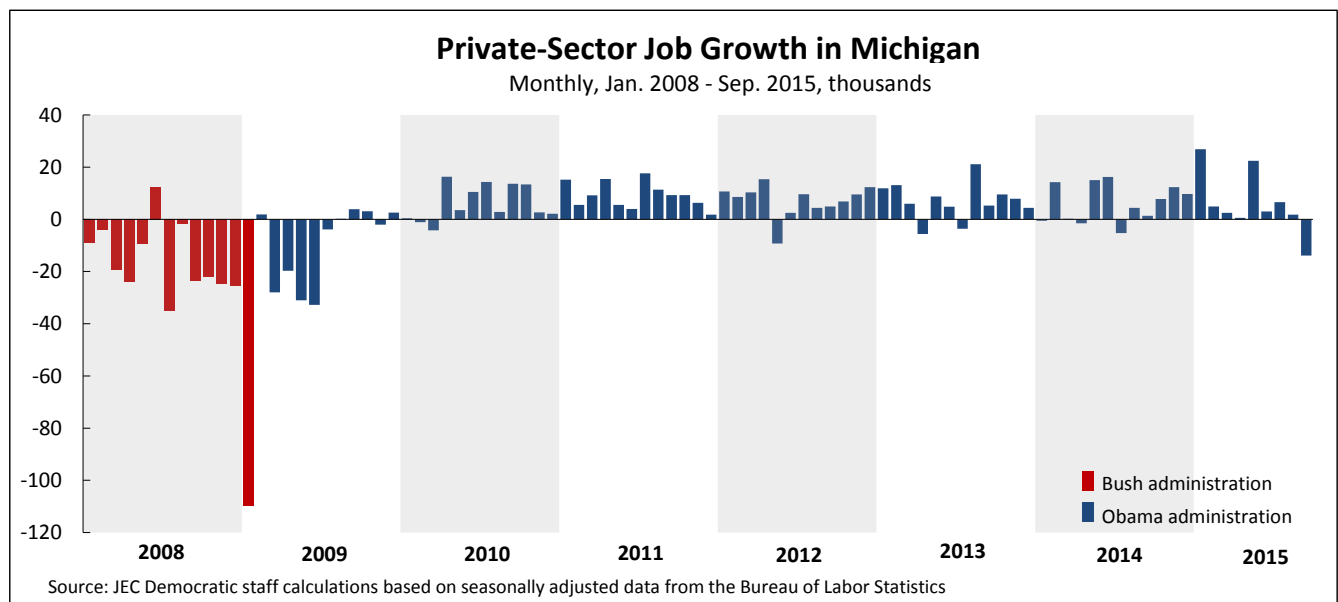


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: MICHIGAN

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through September 2015**
Last updated on October 20th; Data update next on November 20th*

JOBS

- In September, private-sector employment in Michigan fell by 13,900 jobs. Over the past year, Michigan businesses have added 84,600 jobs. This compares with an increase of 65,800 jobs over the 12 months through September 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Michigan businesses have added 483,500 jobs (an increase of 15.1 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: manufacturing at 30.2 percent (139,900 jobs), professional and business services at 27.0 percent (135,800 jobs) and construction at 25.1 percent (29,900 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Michigan was 5.0 percent in September 2015, down 0.1 percentage point from August. The rate was 0.1 percentage point below the national rate of 5.1 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.7 percentage points from one year earlier and is 9.9 percentage points below its recent peak of 14.9 percent in June 2009.
- There were 234,900 Michigan residents unemployed in September 2015.

EARNINGS

- In September 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Michigan were \$24.34. The average workweek was 34.1 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$829.99.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 3.3 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 2.2 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Michigan	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	84,600	2.6 million
	Since Feb. 2010	483,500	13.2 million
Unemployment Rate	September 2015	5.0%	5.1%
	September 2014	6.7%	5.9%
	Recession-Era Peak	14.9%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$52,000	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$56,400	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	14.8%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	10.8%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	6.3%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	6.8%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	8.5%	11.7%
	2013	11.0%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Michigan grew by 1.9 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Michigan GDP growth has averaged 2.6 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Michigan increased by 7.0 percent from the second quarter of 2014 to the second quarter of 2015. They are up 34.4 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In August 2015, builders in Michigan broke ground on 18,760 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 16,894 units. That marks an increase of 8.3 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Michigan, goods exports totaled \$4.5 billion in August and \$51.8 billion over the past year, down 3.1 percent from the 12 months ending in August 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 51.9 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

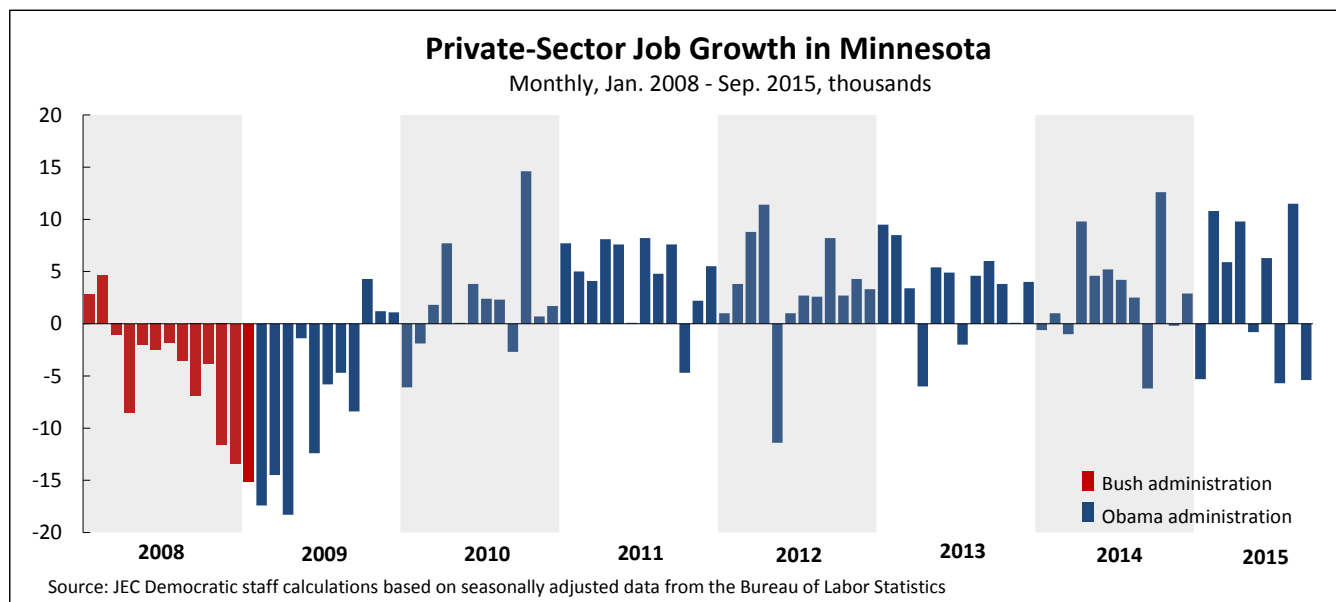


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: MINNESOTA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through September 2015**
Last updated on October 20th; Data update next on November 20th*

JOBS

- In September, private-sector employment in Minnesota fell by 5,400 jobs. Over the past year, Minnesota businesses have added 42,400 jobs. This compares with an increase of 27,400 jobs over the 12 months through September 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Minnesota businesses have added 231,100 jobs (an increase of 10.5 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 22.0 percent (19,200 jobs), professional and business services at 17.9 percent (55,500 jobs) and mining and logging at 17.5 percent (1,000 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Minnesota was 3.8 percent in September 2015, down 0.2 percentage point from August. The rate was 1.3 percentage points below the national rate of 5.1 percent.
- Unemployment is up 0.1 percentage point from one year earlier but remains 4.3 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.1 percent in June 2009.
- There were 114,400 Minnesota residents unemployed in September 2015.

EARNINGS

- In September 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Minnesota were \$25.95. The average workweek was 33.9 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$879.71.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 0.8 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 2.2 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Minnesota	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	42,400	2.6 million
	Since Feb. 2010	231,100	13.2 million
Unemployment Rate	September 2015	3.8%	5.1%
	September 2014	3.7%	5.9%
	Recession-Era Peak	8.1%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$67,200	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$66,300	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	8.3%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	9.3%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	4.9%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	11.1%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	5.9%	11.7%
	2013	8.2%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Minnesota grew by 1.4 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Minnesota GDP growth has averaged 2.1 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Minnesota increased by 3.9 percent from the second quarter of 2014 to the second quarter of 2015. They are up 22.6 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In August 2015, builders in Minnesota broke ground on 19,880 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 18,084 units. That marks an increase of 8.2 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Minnesota, goods exports totaled \$1.7 billion in August and \$20.0 billion over the past year, up 1.6 percent from the 12 months ending in August 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 23.2 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

** A list of sources used to compile the 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 September 2015**
Last updated on October 20th; Data update next on November 20th*

JOBS

- In September, private-sector employment in Mississippi fell by 1,000 jobs. Over the past year, Mississippi businesses have added 8,400 jobs. This compares with an increase of 7,100 jobs over the 12 months through September 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Mississippi businesses have added 48,200 jobs (an increase of 5.8 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 20.5 percent (18,000 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 10.2 percent (12,000 jobs) and information services at 7.4 percent (900 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Mississippi was 6.1 percent in September 2015, down 0.2 percentage point from August. The rate was 1.0 percentage point above the national rate of 5.1 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.2 percentage points from one year earlier and is 4.7 percentage points below its recent peak of 10.8 percent in March 2010.
- There were 77,100 Mississippi residents unemployed in September 2015.

EARNINGS

- In September 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Mississippi were \$19.74. The average workweek was 34.1 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$673.13.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 2.3 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 2.2 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Mississippi	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	8,400	2.6 million
	Since Feb. 2010	48,200	13.2 million
Unemployment Rate	September 2015	6.1%	5.1%
	September 2014	7.3%	5.9%
	Recession-Era Peak	10.8%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$35,500	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$42,600	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	22.1%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	22.6%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	3.9%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	6.0%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	14.5%	11.7%
	2013	17.1%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Mississippi fell by 1.2 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Mississippi GDP growth has averaged 0.4 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Mississippi increased by 3.5 percent from the second quarter of 2014 to the second quarter of 2015. They are up 9.7 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- In August 2015, builders in Mississippi broke ground on 7,060 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 6,098 units. That marks an increase of 14.0 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Mississippi, goods exports totaled \$894 million in August and \$10.8 billion over the past year, down 1.5 percent from the 12 months ending in August 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 62.8 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

** A list of sources used to compile the 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 September 2015**
Last updated on October 20th; Data update next on November 20th*

JOBS

- In September, private-sector employment in Missouri fell by 3,100 jobs. Over the past year, Missouri businesses have added 21,400 jobs. This compares with an increase of 25,500 jobs over the 12 months through September 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Missouri businesses have added 126,900 jobs (an increase of 5.8 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 11.9 percent (37,600 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 7.9 percent (21,500 jobs) and manufacturing at 7.9 percent (19,300 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Missouri was 5.3 percent in September 2015, down 0.3 percentage point from August. The rate was 0.2 percentage point above the national rate of 5.1 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.3 percentage point from one year earlier and is 4.5 percentage points below its recent peak of 9.8 percent in February 2010.
- There were 161,300 Missouri residents unemployed in September 2015.

EARNINGS

- In September 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Missouri were \$22.13. The average workweek was 33.5 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$741.36.
- 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 2.2 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Missouri	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	21,400	2.6 million
	Since Feb. 2010	126,900	13.2 million
Unemployment Rate	September 2015	5.3%	5.1%
	September 2014	5.6%	5.9%
	Recession-Era Peak	9.8%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$56,600	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$52,500	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	10.4%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	12.8%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	5.7%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	2.2%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	11.7%	11.7%
	2013	13.0%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Missouri grew by 0.9 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Missouri GDP growth has averaged 0.8 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Missouri increased by 4.0 percent from the second quarter of 2014 to the second quarter of 2015. They are up 15.0 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In August 2015, builders in Missouri broke ground on 15,570 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 15,022 units. That marks an increase of 4.0 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Missouri, goods exports totaled \$1.1 billion in August and \$13.9 billion over the past year, up 16.1 percent from the 12 months ending in August 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 39.8 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

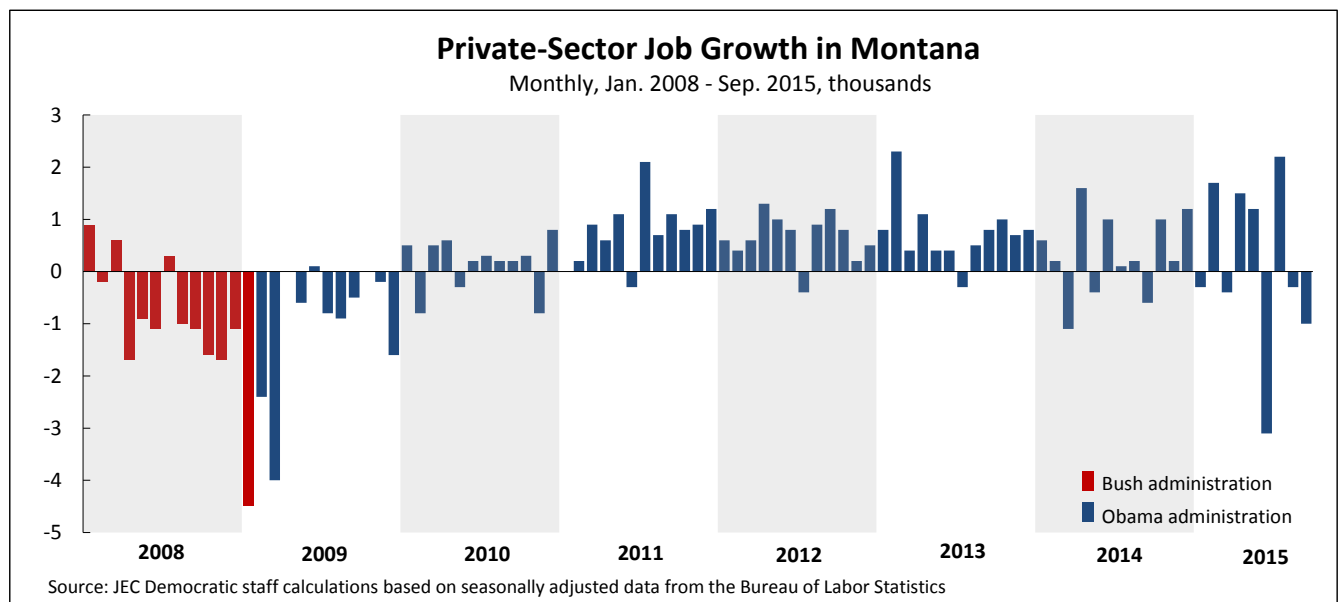


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: MONTANA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through September 2015**
Last updated on October 20th; Data update next on November 20th*

JOBS

- In September, private-sector employment in Montana fell by 1,000 jobs. Over the past year, Montana businesses have added 3,900 jobs. This compares with an increase of 4,100 jobs over the 12 months through September 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Montana businesses have added 33,600 jobs (an increase of 10.0 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: financial activities at 26.3 percent (5,600 jobs), mining and logging at 22.5 percent (1,600 jobs) and manufacturing at 13.2 percent (2,200 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Montana was 4.1 percent in September 2015, down 0.1 percentage point from August. The rate was 1.0 percentage point below the national rate of 5.1 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.5 percentage point from one year earlier and is 3.3 percentage points below its recent peak of 7.4 percent in April 2010.
- There were 21,700 Montana residents unemployed in September 2015.

EARNINGS

- In September 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Montana were \$22.08. The average workweek was 32.7 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$722.02.
- 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 2.2 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Montana	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	3,900	2.6 million
	Since Feb. 2010	33,600	13.2 million
Unemployment Rate	September 2015	4.1%	5.1%
	September 2014	4.6%	5.9%
	Recession-Era Peak	7.4%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$51,100	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$49,800	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	12.0%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	13.0%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	5.8%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	3.8%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	14.2%	11.7%
	2013	16.5%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

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

HOUSING

- Home prices in Montana increased by 3.7 percent from the second quarter of 2014 to the second quarter of 2015. They are up 20.3 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- In August 2015, builders in Montana broke ground on 2,820 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 3,380 units. That marks an increase of 9.2 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Montana, goods exports totaled \$121 million in August and \$1.4 billion over the past year, up 0.1 percent from the 12 months ending in August 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 28.2 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

<http://www.ourfactyourfuture.org/cgi/databrowsing/?PAGEID=4&SUBID=190>

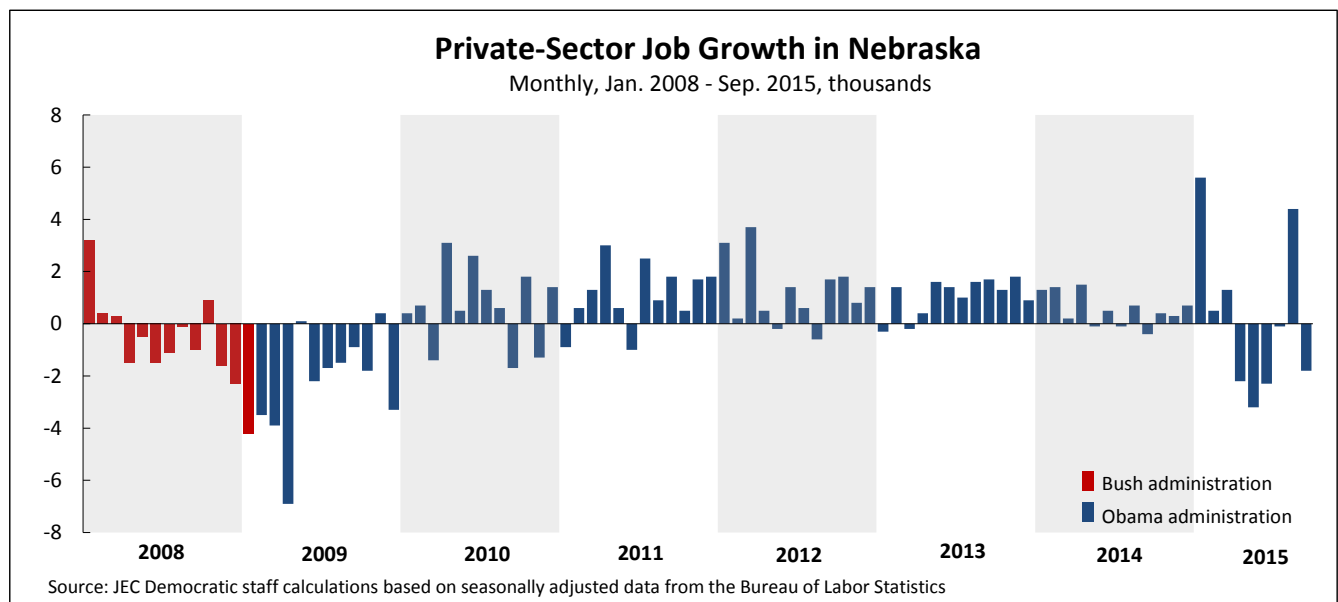


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: NEBRASKA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through September 2015**
Last updated on October 20th; Data update next on November 20th*

JOBS

- In September, private-sector employment in Nebraska fell by 1,800 jobs. Over the past year, Nebraska businesses have added 3,600 jobs. This compares with an increase of 9,000 jobs over the 12 months through September 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Nebraska businesses have added 55,300 jobs (an increase of 7.2 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 11.9 percent (11,800 jobs), education and health services at 9.4 percent (13,200 jobs) and financial activities at 8.9 percent (6,100 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Nebraska was 2.9 percent in September 2015, up 0.1 percentage point from August. The rate was 2.2 percentage points below the national rate of 5.1 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.3 percentage point from one year earlier and is 1.9 percentage points below its recent peak of 4.8 percent in March 2010.
- There were 29,000 Nebraska residents unemployed in September 2015.

EARNINGS

- In September 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Nebraska were \$22.60. The average workweek was 33.9 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$766.14.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 5.7 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 2.2 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Nebraska	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	3,600	2.6 million
	Since Feb. 2010	55,300	13.2 million
Unemployment Rate	September 2015	2.9%	5.1%
	September 2014	3.2%	5.9%
	Recession-Era Peak	4.8%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$56,900	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$56,100	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	11.8%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	9.9%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	4.1%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	5.2%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	9.7%	11.7%
	2013	11.3%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Nebraska grew by 0.7 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Nebraska GDP growth has averaged 2.6 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Nebraska increased by 6.0 percent from the second quarter of 2014 to the second quarter of 2015. They are up 19.2 percent since their recent low in the fourth quarter of 2010.
- In August 2015, builders in Nebraska broke ground on 7,000 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 7,004 units. That marks a decrease of 3.7 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Nebraska, goods exports totaled \$492 million in August and \$6.8 billion over the past year, down 5.4 percent from the 12 months ending in August 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 33.7 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

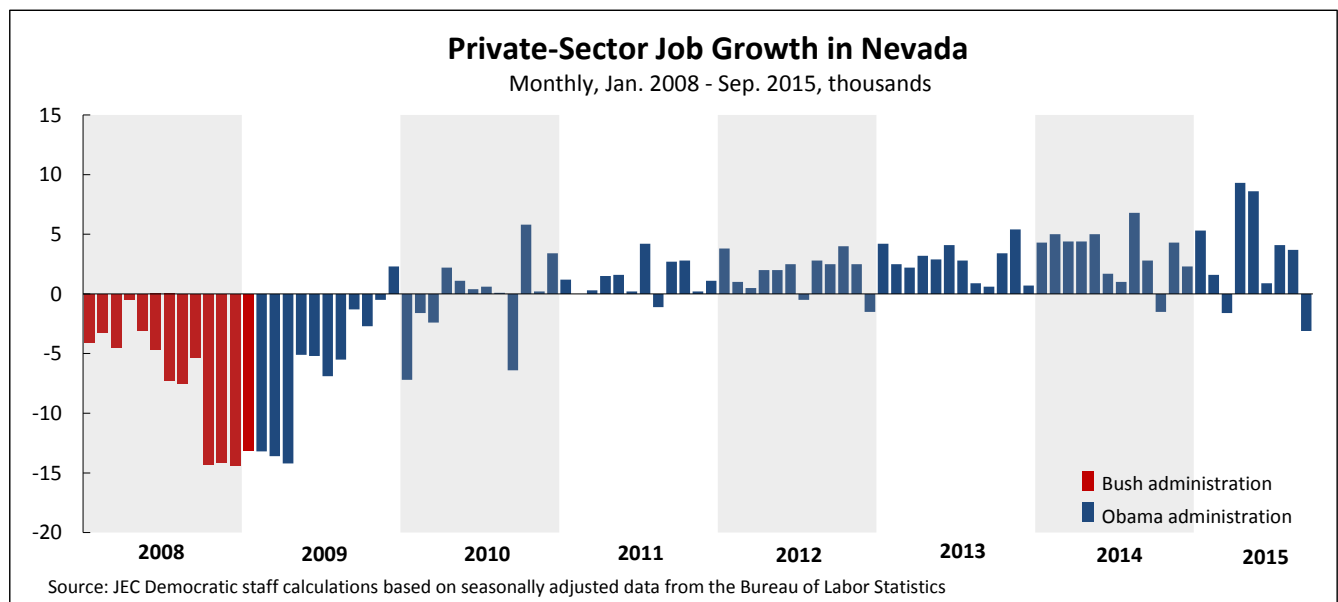


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: NEVADA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through September 2015**
Last updated on October 20th; Data update next on November 20th*

JOBS

- In September, private-sector employment in Nevada fell by 3,100 jobs. Over the past year, Nevada businesses have added 33,900 jobs. This compares with an increase of 44,900 jobs over the 12 months through September 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Nevada businesses have added 143,500 jobs (an increase of 14.9 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: education and health services at 22.3 percent (22,300 jobs), professional and business services at 21.5 percent (28,800 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 15.9 percent (49,100 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Nevada was 6.7 percent in September 2015, down 0.1 percentage point from August. The rate was 1.6 percentage points above the national rate of 5.1 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.6 percentage point from one year earlier and is 7.0 percentage points below its recent peak of 13.7 percent in November 2010.
- There were 95,700 Nevada residents unemployed in September 2015.

EARNINGS

- In September 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Nevada were \$22.13. The average workweek was 33.9 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$750.21.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 5.9 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 2.2 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Nevada	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	33,900	2.6 million
	Since Feb. 2010	143,500	13.2 million
Unemployment Rate	September 2015	6.7%	5.1%
	September 2014	7.3%	5.9%
	Recession-Era Peak	13.7%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$49,900	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$61,700	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	17.0%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	9.7%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	7.1%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	6.8%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	15.2%	11.7%
	2013	20.7%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Nevada grew by 1.0 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Nevada GDP growth has averaged 0.3 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Nevada increased by 10.5 percent from the second quarter of 2014 to the second quarter of 2015. They are up 67.7 percent since their recent low in the fourth quarter of 2011.
- In August 2015, builders in Nevada broke ground on 11,130 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 13,568 units. That marks an increase of 20.6 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Nevada, goods exports totaled \$671 million in August and \$8.0 billion over the past year, up 7.0 percent from the 12 months ending in August 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 33.9 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

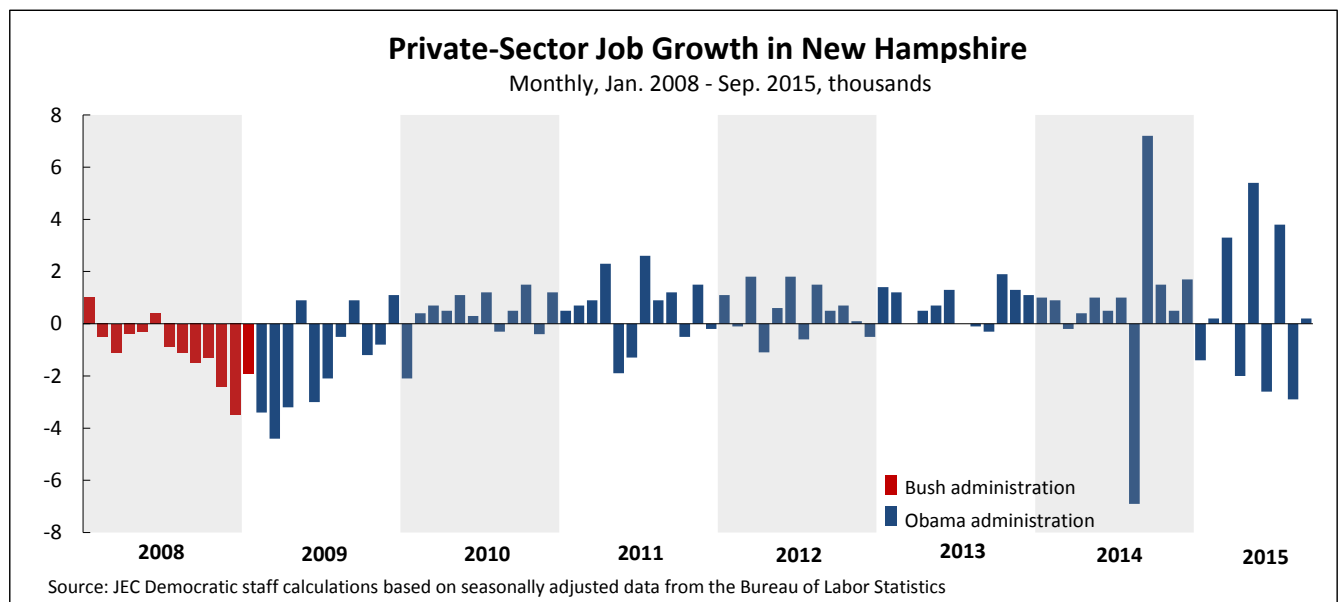


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: NEW HAMPSHIRE

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through September 2015**
Last updated on October 20th; Data update next on November 20th*

JOBS

- In September, private-sector employment in New Hampshire grew by 200 jobs. Over the past year, New Hampshire businesses have added 7,700 jobs. This compares with an increase of 9,200 jobs over the 12 months through September 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, New Hampshire businesses have added 40,400 jobs (an increase of 7.7 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: other services at 16.0 percent (3,600 jobs), professional and business services at 15.1 percent (9,500 jobs) and construction at 9.4 percent (2,000 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in New Hampshire was 3.4 percent in September 2015, down 0.2 percentage point from August. The rate was 1.7 percentage points below the national rate of 5.1 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.7 percentage point from one year earlier and is 3.2 percentage points below its recent peak of 6.6 percent in July 2009.
- There were 25,300 New Hampshire residents unemployed in September 2015.

EARNINGS

- In September 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in New Hampshire were \$24.80. The average workweek was 33.6 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$833.28.
- 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 2.2 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		New Hampshire United States	
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	7,700	2.6 million
	Since Feb. 2010	40,400	13.2 million
Unemployment Rate	September 2015	3.4%	5.1%
	September 2014	4.1%	5.9%
	Recession-Era Peak	6.6%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$73,400	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$77,200	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	7.2%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	5.8%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	3.8%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	1.5%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	9.2%	11.7%
	2013	10.7%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

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

HOUSING

- Home prices in New Hampshire increased by 3.3 percent from the second quarter of 2014 to the second quarter of 2015. They are up 12.1 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2012.
- In August 2015, builders in New Hampshire broke ground on 4,520 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 2,763 units. That marks a decrease of 10.6 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In New Hampshire, goods exports totaled \$333 million in August and \$3.9 billion over the past year, down 4.8 percent from the 12 months ending in August 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 22.8 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

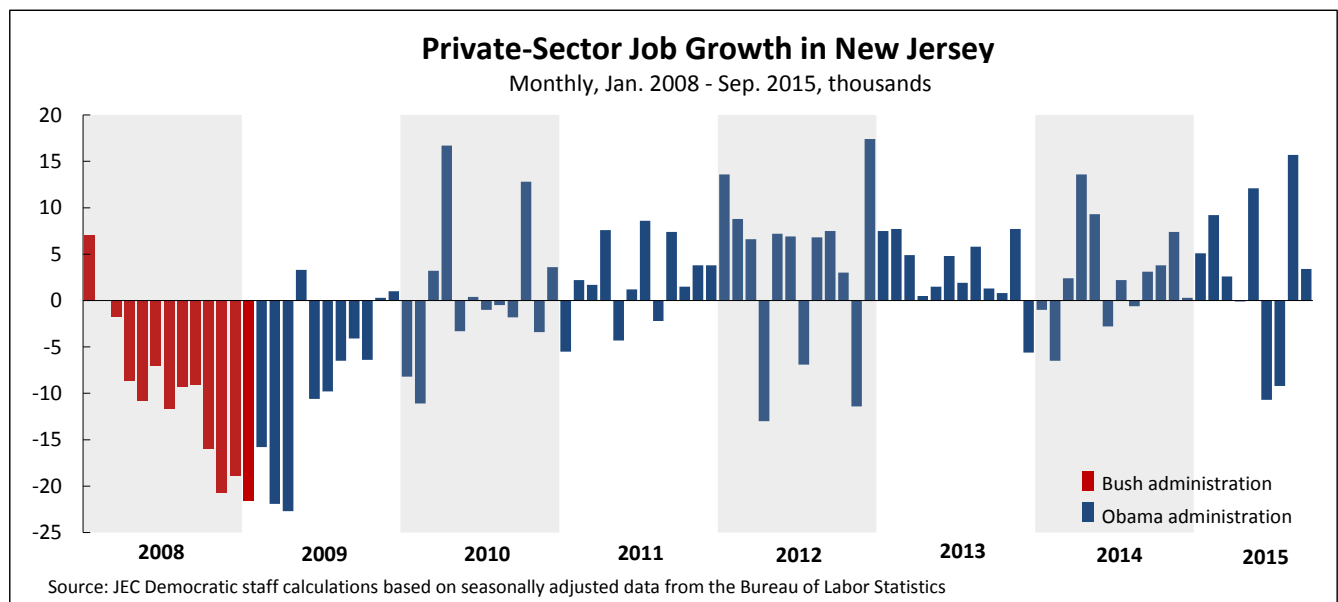


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: NEW JERSEY

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through September 2015**
Last updated on October 20th; Data update next on November 20th*

JOBS

- In September, private-sector employment in New Jersey grew by 3,400 jobs. Over the past year, New Jersey businesses have added 39,600 jobs. This compares with an increase of 22,600 jobs over the 12 months through September 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, New Jersey businesses have added 197,100 jobs (an increase of 6.2 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 15.7 percent (20,500 jobs), other services at 10.7 percent (17,100 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 10.7 percent (35,400 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in New Jersey was 5.6 percent in September 2015, down 0.1 percentage point from August. The rate was 0.5 percentage point above the national rate of 5.1 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.8 percentage point from one year earlier and is 4.2 percentage points below its recent peak of 9.8 percent in January 2010.
- There were 251,400 New Jersey residents unemployed in September 2015.

EARNINGS

- In September 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in New Jersey were \$27.80. The average workweek was 33.9 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$942.42.
- 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 2.2 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		New Jersey	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	39,600	2.6 million
	Since Feb. 2010	197,100	13.2 million
Unemployment Rate	September 2015	5.6%	5.1%
	September 2014	6.4%	5.9%
	Recession-Era Peak	9.8%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$65,200	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$69,100	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	11.3%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	8.7%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	7.9%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	12.0%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	10.9%	11.7%
	2013	13.2%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in New Jersey grew by 0.4 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual New Jersey GDP growth has averaged 0.8 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in New Jersey increased by 0.1 percent from the second quarter of 2014 to the second quarter of 2015. They are up 6.2 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2012.
- In August 2015, builders in New Jersey broke ground on 27,170 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 25,961 units. That marks an increase of 7.4 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In New Jersey, goods exports totaled \$2.7 billion in August and \$32.7 billion over the past year, down 2.1 percent from the 12 months ending in August 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 14.5 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

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

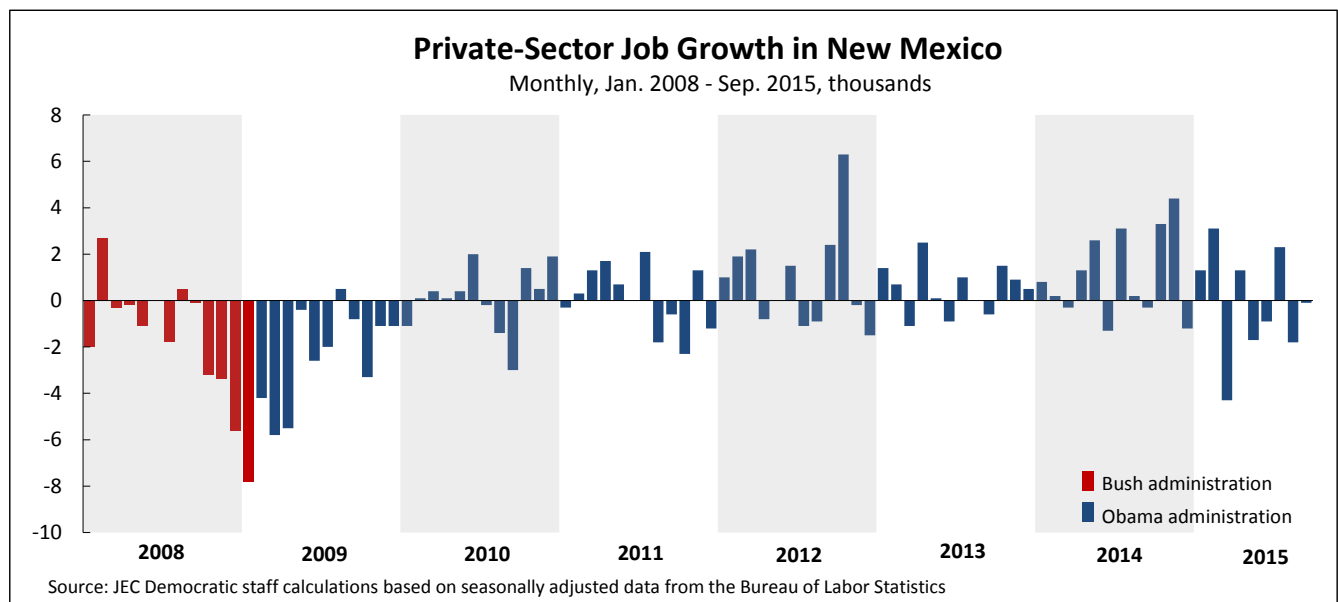


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: NEW MEXICO

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through September 2015**
Last updated on October 20th; Data update next on November 20th*

JOBS

- In September, private-sector employment in New Mexico fell by 100 jobs. Over the past year, New Mexico businesses have added 5,700 jobs. This compares with an increase of 9,200 jobs over the 12 months through September 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, New Mexico businesses have added 32,100 jobs (an increase of 5.3 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: mining and logging at 51.7 percent (9,200 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 12.0 percent (10,000 jobs) and education and health services at 10.4 percent (12,400 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in New Mexico was 6.8 percent in September 2015, up 0.1 percentage point from August. The rate was 1.7 percentage points above the national rate of 5.1 percent.
- Unemployment is up 0.5 percentage point from one year earlier but remains 1.5 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.3 percent in July 2010.
- There were 62,500 New Mexico residents unemployed in September 2015.

EARNINGS

- In September 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in New Mexico were \$20.40. The average workweek was 34.3 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$699.72.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have fallen by 0.2 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 2.2 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		New Mexico	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	5,700	2.6 million
	Since Feb. 2010	32,100	13.2 million
Unemployment Rate	September 2015	6.8%	5.1%
	September 2014	6.3%	5.9%
	Recession-Era Peak	8.3%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$46,700	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$50,600	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	20.0%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	14.0%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	5.3%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	9.3%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	14.5%	11.7%
	2013	18.6%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in New Mexico grew by 1.0 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual New Mexico GDP growth has averaged 0.6 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in New Mexico increased by 2.5 percent from the second quarter of 2014 to the second quarter of 2015. They are up 7.9 percent since their recent low in the fourth quarter of 2011.
- In August 2015, builders in New Mexico broke ground on 3,810 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 4,432 units. That marks a decrease of 0.6 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In New Mexico, goods exports totaled \$339 million in August and \$3.8 billion over the past year, up 21.9 percent from the 12 months ending in August 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 186.3 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

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

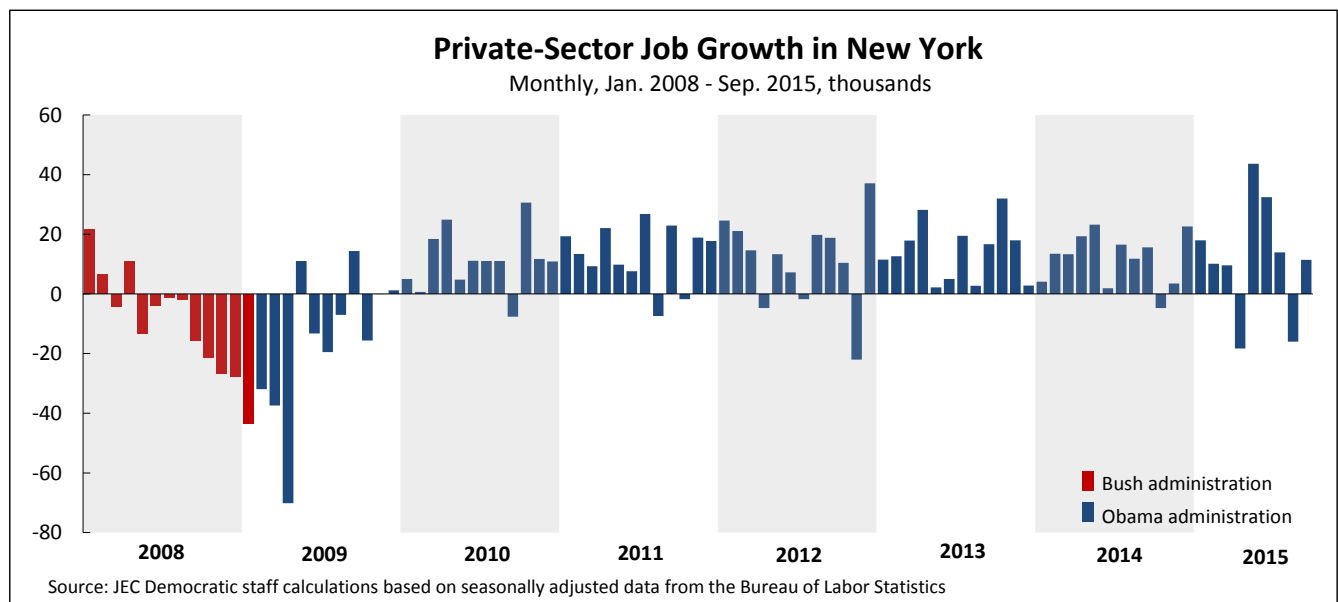


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: NEW YORK

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through September 2015**
Last updated on October 20th; Data update next on November 20th*

JOBS

- In September, private-sector employment in New York grew by 11,400 jobs. Over the past year, New York businesses have added 126,100 jobs. This compares with an increase of 172,000 jobs over the 12 months through September 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, New York businesses have added 838,200 jobs (an increase of 12.0 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: leisure and hospitality at 23.5 percent (170,000 jobs), professional and business services at 16.3 percent (177,600 jobs) and construction at 15.6 percent (47,700 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in New York was 5.1 percent in September 2015, down 0.1 percentage point from August. The rate was the same as the national rate of 5.1 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.9 percentage point from one year earlier and is 3.8 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.9 percent in December 2009.
- There were 486,100 New York residents unemployed in September 2015.

EARNINGS

- In September 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in New York were \$28.60. The average workweek was 33.6 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$960.96.
- 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 2.2 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		New York	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	126,100	2.6 million
	Since Feb. 2010	838,200	13.2 million
Unemployment Rate	September 2015	5.1%	5.1%
	September 2014	6.0%	5.9%
	Recession-Era Peak	8.9%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$54,300	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$55,900	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	14.0%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	14.5%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	5.8%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	8.1%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	8.7%	11.7%
	2013	10.7%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in New York grew by 2.5 percent in 2014, above the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual New York GDP growth has averaged 2.3 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in New York increased by 2.3 percent from the second quarter of 2014 to the second quarter of 2015. They are up 7.7 percent since their recent low in the fourth quarter of 2011.
- In August 2015, builders in New York broke ground on 31,800 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 53,653 units. That marks an increase of 56.2 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In New York, goods exports totaled \$5.8 billion in August and \$81.4 billion over the past year, up 8.5 percent from the 12 months ending in August 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 35.6 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

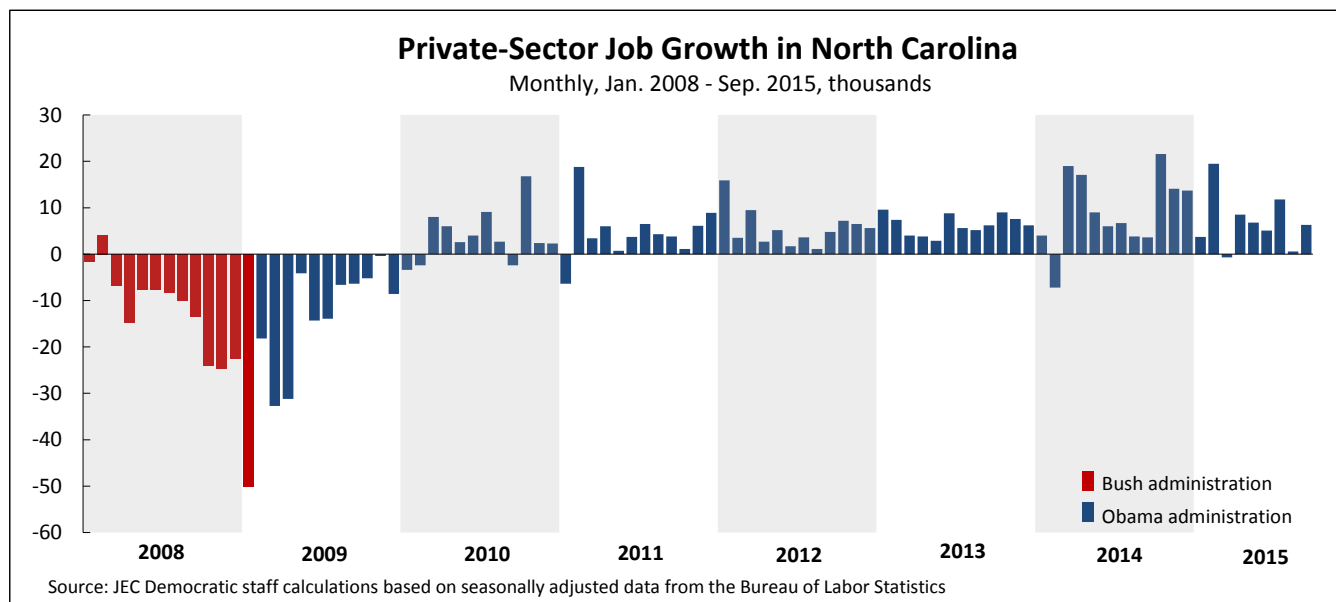


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: NORTH CAROLINA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through September 2015**
Last updated on October 20th; Data update next on November 20th*

JOBS

- In September, private-sector employment in North Carolina grew by 6,300 jobs. Over the past year, North Carolina businesses have added 111,000 jobs. This compares with an increase of 84,800 jobs over the 12 months through September 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, North Carolina businesses have added 425,000 jobs (an increase of 13.6 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 26.7 percent (125,900 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 19.2 percent (74,400 jobs) and other services at 13.0 percent (18,000 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in North Carolina was 5.8 percent in September 2015, down 0.1 percentage point from August. The rate was 0.7 percentage point above the national rate of 5.1 percent.
- Unemployment held constant from one year earlier and is 5.5 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.3 percent in March 2010.
- There were 276,100 North Carolina residents unemployed in September 2015.

EARNINGS

- In September 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in North Carolina were \$22.32. The average workweek was 34.3 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$765.58.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 2.2 percent over the past year, as have real average hourly earnings nationally (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		North Carolina	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	111,000	2.6 million
	Since Feb. 2010	425,000	13.2 million
Unemployment Rate	September 2015	5.8%	5.1%
	September 2014	5.8%	5.9%
	Recession-Era Peak	11.3%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$46,800	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$49,700	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	17.1%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	15.5%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	5.2%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	7.2%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	13.1%	11.7%
	2013	15.6%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in North Carolina grew by 1.4 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual North Carolina GDP growth has averaged 1.4 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in North Carolina increased by 4.8 percent from the second quarter of 2014 to the second quarter of 2015. They are up 15.8 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In August 2015, builders in North Carolina broke ground on 54,040 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 51,256 units. That marks an increase of 6.9 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In North Carolina, goods exports totaled \$2.5 billion in August and \$29.9 billion over the past year, up 6.7 percent from the 12 months ending in August 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 30.8 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

** A list of sources used to compile the 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.ndworkforceintelligence.com/gsipub/index.asp?docid=543>

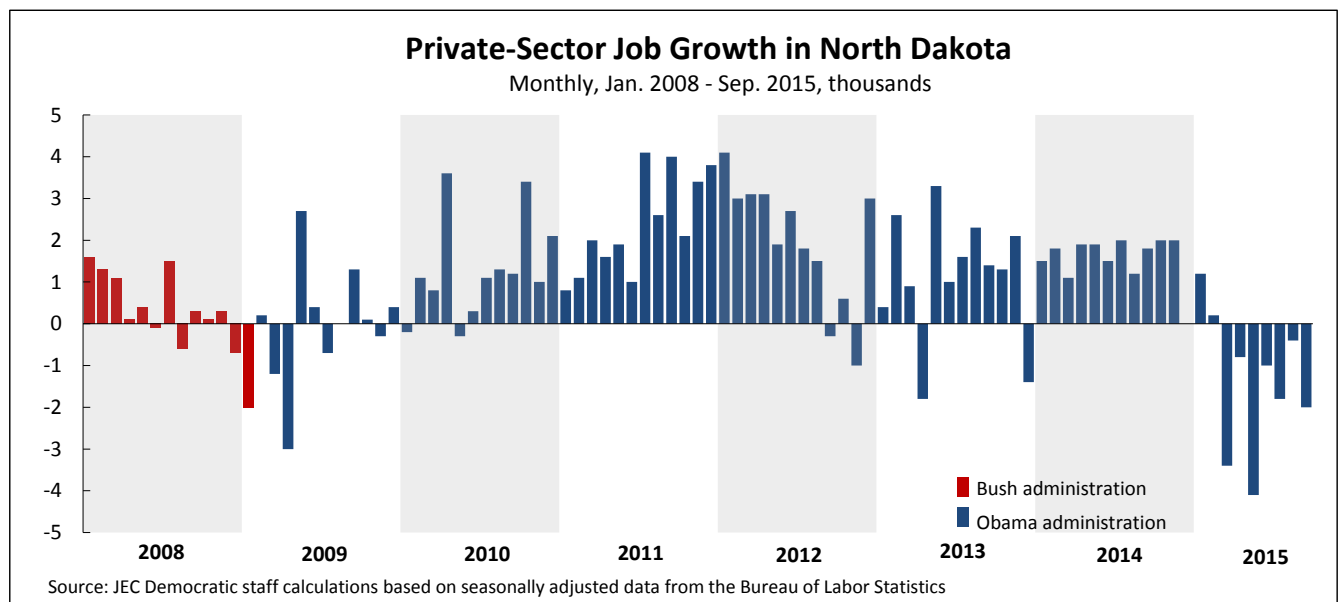


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: NORTH DAKOTA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through September 2015**
Last updated on October 20th; Data update next on November 20th*

JOBS

- In September, private-sector employment in North Dakota fell by 2,000 jobs. Over the past year, businesses have shed 8,100 jobs. This compares with an increase of 16,700 jobs over the 12 months through September 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, North Dakota businesses have added 86,700 jobs (an increase of 29.9 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: mining and logging at 211.8 percent (18,000 jobs), construction at 66.2 percent (14,100 jobs) and trade, transportation and utilities at 33.2 percent (26,200 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in North Dakota was 2.8 percent in September 2015, down 0.1 percentage point from August. The rate was 2.3 percentage points below the national rate of 5.1 percent.
- Unemployment is up 0.1 percentage point from one year earlier but remains 1.5 percentage points below its recent peak of 4.3 percent in May 2009.
- There were 11,500 North Dakota residents unemployed in September 2015.

EARNINGS

- In September 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in North Dakota were \$25.46. The average workweek was 35.2 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$896.19.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 2.0 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 2.2 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		North Dakota	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	-8,100	2.6 million
	Since Feb. 2010	86,700	13.2 million
Unemployment Rate	September 2015	2.8%	5.1%
	September 2014	2.7%	5.9%
	Recession-Era Peak	4.3%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$60,700	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$53,900	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	9.7%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	9.3%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	1.4%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	2.3%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	7.9%	11.7%
	2013	10.4%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in North Dakota grew by 6.3 percent in 2014, above the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual North Dakota GDP growth has averaged 8.6 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in North Dakota increased by 6.2 percent from the second quarter of 2014 to the second quarter of 2015. They are now 44.6 percent above their level in the fourth quarter of 2007.
- In August 2015, builders in North Dakota broke ground on 6,720 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 7,818 units. That marks a decrease of 26.5 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In North Dakota, goods exports totaled \$329 million in August and \$4.5 billion over the past year, up 5.6 percent from the 12 months ending in August 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 97.7 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

** A list of sources used to compile the 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>

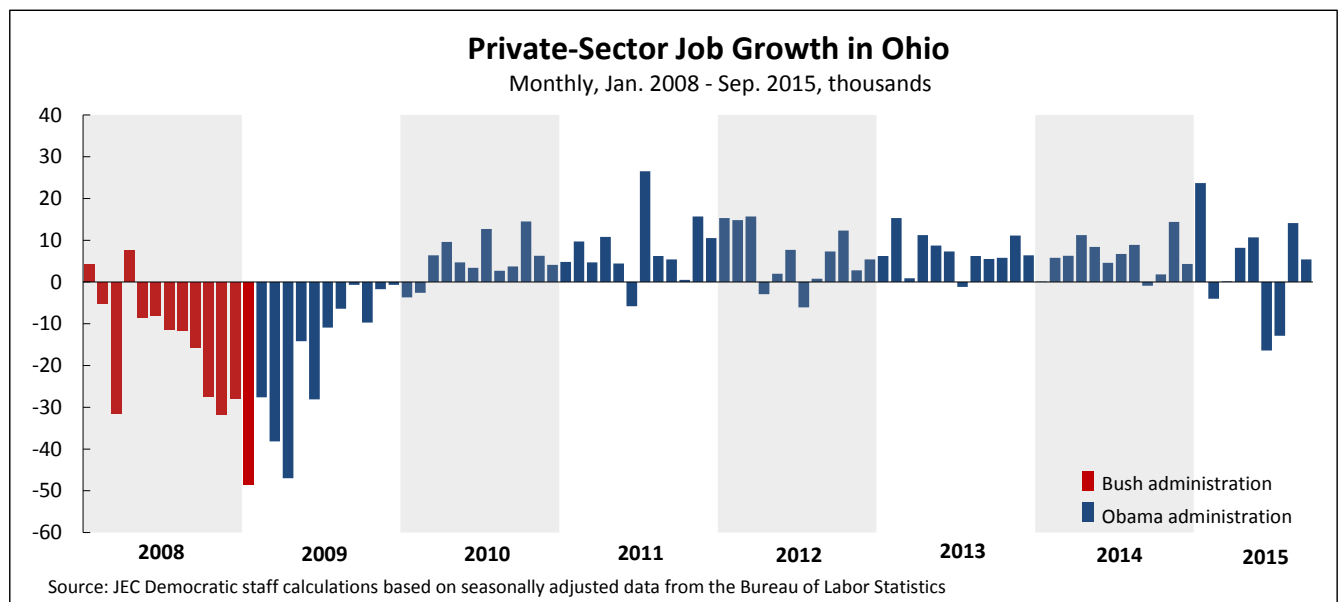


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: OHIO

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through September 2015**
Last updated on October 20th; Data update next on November 20th*

JOBS

- In September, private-sector employment in Ohio grew by 5,400 jobs. Over the past year, Ohio businesses have added 49,500 jobs. This compares with an increase of 74,400 jobs over the 12 months through September 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Ohio businesses have added 420,600 jobs (an increase of 10.0 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: mining and logging at 27.0 percent (3,000 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 16.1 percent (75,900 jobs) and professional and business services at 15.9 percent (97,600 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Ohio was 4.5 percent in September 2015, down 0.1 percentage point from August. The rate was 0.6 percentage point below the national rate of 5.1 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.8 percentage point from one year earlier and is 6.5 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.0 percent in January 2010.
- There were 254,500 Ohio residents unemployed in September 2015.

EARNINGS

- In September 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Ohio were \$22.91. The average workweek was 33.9 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$776.65.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 3.2 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 2.2 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Ohio	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	49,500	2.6 million
	Since Feb. 2010	420,600	13.2 million
Unemployment Rate	September 2015	4.5%	5.1%
	September 2014	5.3%	5.9%
	Recession-Era Peak	11.0%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$49,600	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$56,100	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	15.6%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	12.8%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	3.1%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	4.6%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	8.4%	11.7%
	2013	11.0%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

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

HOUSING

- Home prices in Ohio increased by 3.8 percent from the second quarter of 2014 to the second quarter of 2015. They are up 15.7 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In August 2015, builders in Ohio broke ground on 19,640 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 17,803 units. That marks a decrease of 12.6 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Ohio, goods exports totaled \$4.0 billion in August and \$50.0 billion over the past year, up 7.2 percent from the 12 months ending in August 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 40.2 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

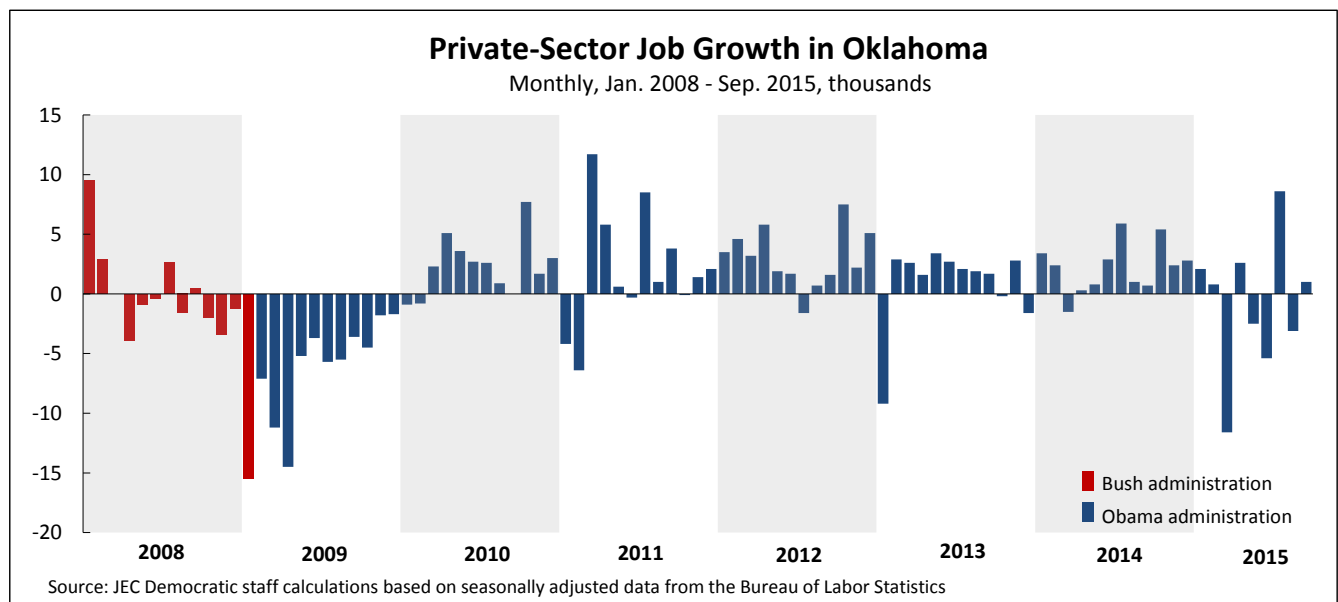


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: OKLAHOMA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through September 2015**
Last updated on October 20th; Data update next on November 20th*

JOBS

- In September, private-sector employment in Oklahoma grew by 1,000 jobs. Over the past year, Oklahoma businesses have added 3,100 jobs. This compares with an increase of 16,900 jobs over the 12 months through September 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Oklahoma businesses have added 119,400 jobs (an increase of 10.0 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: mining and logging at 26.3 percent (10,800 jobs), construction at 24.2 percent (15,700 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 16.4 percent (22,600 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Oklahoma was 4.4 percent in September 2015, down 0.2 percentage point from August. The rate was 0.7 percentage point below the national rate of 5.1 percent.
- Unemployment is up 0.2 percentage point from one year earlier but remains 2.7 percentage points below its recent peak of 7.1 percent in March 2010.
- There were 80,900 Oklahoma residents unemployed in September 2015.

EARNINGS

- In September 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Oklahoma were \$22.07. The average workweek was 34.2 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$754.79.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 2.2 percent over the past year, as have real average hourly earnings nationally (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Oklahoma	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	3,100	2.6 million
	Since Feb. 2010	119,400	13.2 million
Unemployment Rate	September 2015	4.4%	5.1%
	September 2014	4.2%	5.9%
	Recession-Era Peak	7.1%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$47,200	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$49,300	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	17.3%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	13.4%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	4.0%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	2.1%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	15.4%	11.7%
	2013	17.7%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Oklahoma grew by 2.8 percent in 2014, above the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Oklahoma GDP growth has averaged 2.5 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Oklahoma increased by 6.4 percent from the second quarter of 2014 to the second quarter of 2015. They are up 19.0 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- In August 2015, builders in Oklahoma broke ground on 16,970 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 12,768 units. That marks a decrease of 0.1 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Oklahoma, goods exports totaled \$403 million in August and \$5.5 billion over the past year, down 8.8 percent from the 12 months ending in August 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 18.3 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

** A list of sources used to compile the 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 September 2015**
Last updated on October 20th; Data update next on November 20th*

JOBS

- In September, private-sector employment in Oregon fell by 6,600 jobs. Over the past year, Oregon businesses have added 41,400 jobs. This compares with an increase of 40,200 jobs over the 12 months through September 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Oregon businesses have added 181,700 jobs (an increase of 14.1 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 24.2 percent (44,900 jobs), construction at 17.4 percent (11,900 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 16.9 percent (27,200 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Oregon was 6.2 percent in September 2015, up 0.1 percentage point from August. The rate was 1.1 percentage points above the national rate of 5.1 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.7 percentage point from one year earlier and is 5.7 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.9 percent in May 2009.
- There were 120,000 Oregon residents unemployed in September 2015.

EARNINGS

- In September 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Oregon were \$23.74. The average workweek was 33.6 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$797.66.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 3.8 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 2.2 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Oregon	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	41,400	2.6 million
	Since Feb. 2010	181,700	13.2 million
Unemployment Rate	September 2015	6.2%	5.1%
	September 2014	6.9%	5.9%
	Recession-Era Peak	11.9%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$58,900	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$57,400	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	14.4%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	12.8%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	7.1%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	10.1%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	9.7%	11.7%
	2013	14.7%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Oregon grew by 3.6 percent in 2014, above the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Oregon GDP growth has averaged 2.4 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Oregon increased by 8.0 percent from the second quarter of 2014 to the second quarter of 2015. They are up 35.0 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In August 2015, builders in Oregon broke ground on 15,460 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 14,829 units. That marks an increase of 5.3 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Oregon, goods exports totaled \$1.6 billion in August and \$20.2 billion over the past year, up 8.5 percent from the 12 months ending in August 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 29.2 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

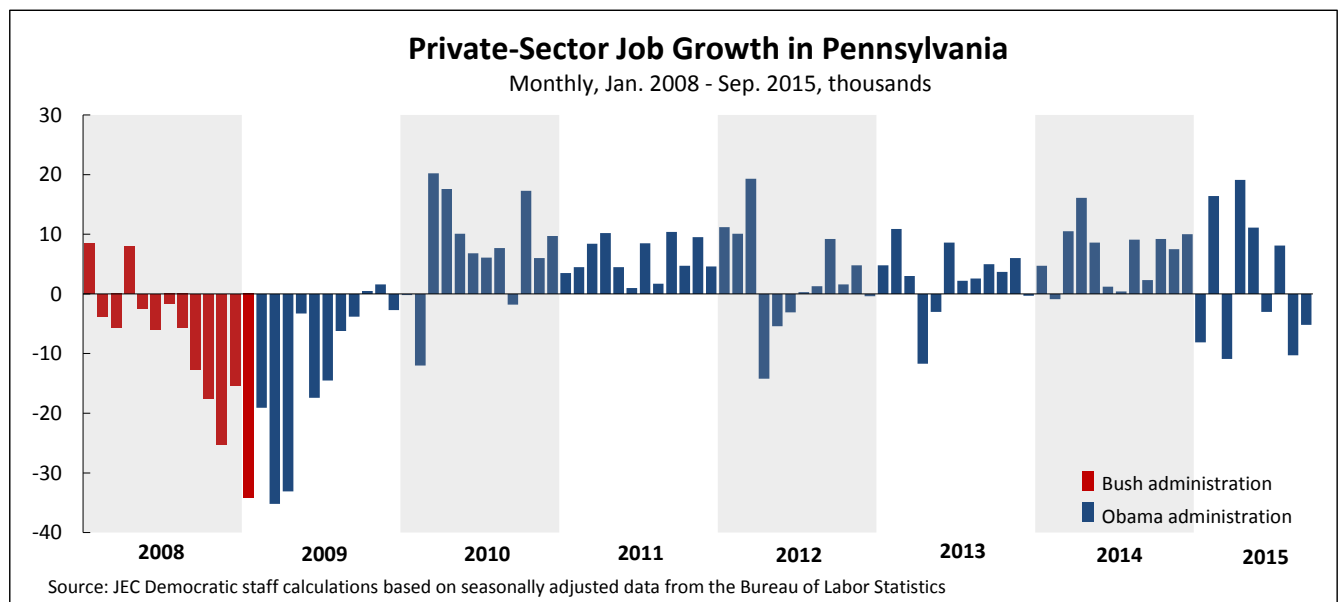


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: PENNSYLVANIA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through September 2015**
Last updated on October 20th; Data update next on November 20th*

JOBS

- In September, private-sector employment in Pennsylvania fell by 5,200 jobs. Over the past year, Pennsylvania businesses have added 43,900 jobs. This compares with an increase of 61,400 jobs over the 12 months through September 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Pennsylvania businesses have added 333,600 jobs (an increase of 7.0 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: mining and logging at 50.6 percent (11,900 jobs), construction at 15.4 percent (32,500 jobs) and professional and business services at 12.9 percent (87,300 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Pennsylvania was 5.3 percent in September 2015, down 0.1 percentage point from August. The rate was 0.2 percentage point above the national rate of 5.1 percent.
- Unemployment held constant from one year earlier and is 3.4 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.7 percent in April 2010.
- There were 338,700 Pennsylvania residents unemployed in September 2015.

EARNINGS

- In September 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Pennsylvania were \$24.36. The average workweek was 33.8 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$823.37.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 3.0 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 2.2 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Pennsylvania	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	43,900	2.6 million
	Since Feb. 2010	333,600	13.2 million
Unemployment Rate	September 2015	5.3%	5.1%
	September 2014	5.3%	5.9%
	Recession-Era Peak	8.7%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$55,200	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$55,300	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	12.5%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	10.4%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	4.7%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	7.8%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	8.5%	11.7%
	2013	9.7%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

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

HOUSING

- Home prices in Pennsylvania increased by 2.1 percent from the second quarter of 2014 to the second quarter of 2015. They are up 9.5 percent since their recent low in the fourth quarter of 2011.
- In August 2015, builders in Pennsylvania broke ground on 19,050 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 19,762 units. That marks a decrease of 8.0 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Pennsylvania, goods exports totaled \$3.2 billion in August and \$39.0 billion over the past year, up 5.2 percent from the 12 months ending in August 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 31.7 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

** A list of sources used to compile the 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>

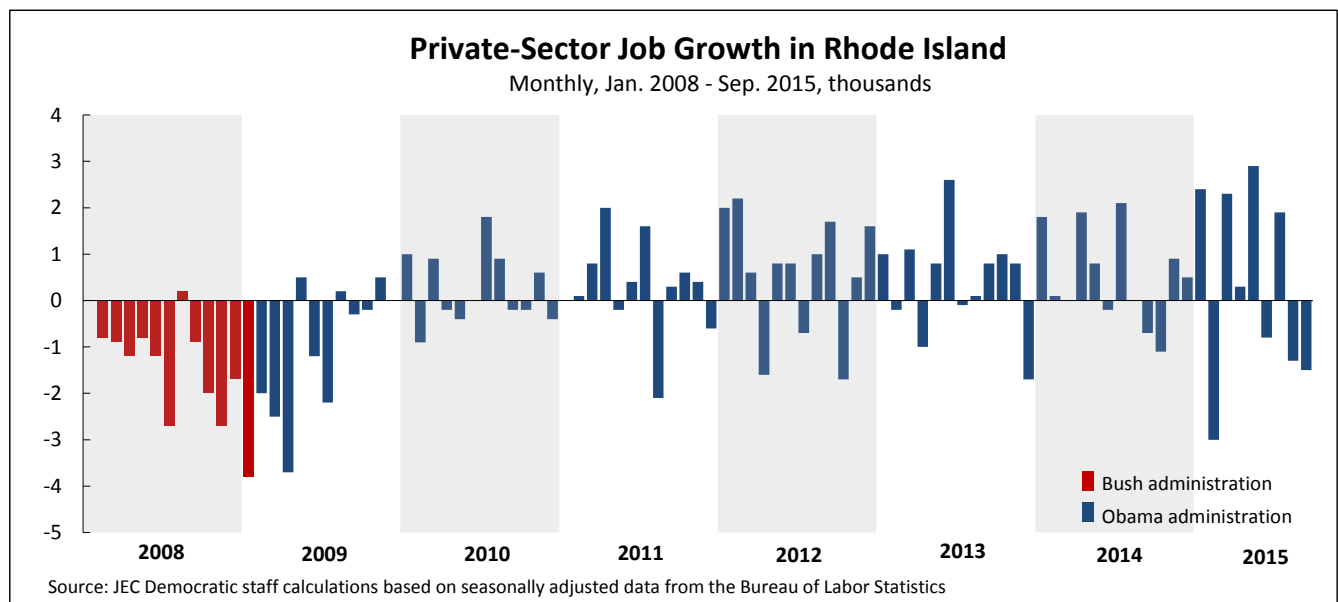


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: RHODE ISLAND

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through September 2015**
Last updated on October 20th; Data update next on November 20th*

JOBS

- In September, private-sector employment in Rhode Island fell by 1,500 jobs. Over the past year, Rhode Island businesses have added 3,500 jobs. This compares with an increase of 5,900 jobs over the 12 months through September 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Rhode Island businesses have added 27,800 jobs (an increase of 7.1 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 21.0 percent (11,000 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 17.3 percent (8,500 jobs) and other services at 7.2 percent (1,600 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Rhode Island was 5.4 percent in September 2015, down 0.3 percentage point from August. The rate was 0.3 percentage point above the national rate of 5.1 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.8 percentage points from one year earlier and is 5.9 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.3 percent in August 2009.
- There were 30,400 Rhode Island residents unemployed in September 2015.

EARNINGS

- In September 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Rhode Island were \$24.70. The average workweek was 33.4 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$824.98.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have fallen by 0.1 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 2.2 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Rhode Island	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	3,500	2.6 million
	Since Feb. 2010	27,800	13.2 million
Unemployment Rate	September 2015	5.4%	5.1%
	September 2014	7.2%	5.9%
	Recession-Era Peak	11.3%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$58,600	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$61,900	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	11.3%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	9.5%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	5.9%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	10.2%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	7.4%	11.7%
	2013	11.6%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ❑ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Rhode Island grew by 1.2 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- ❑ Since 2009, annual Rhode Island GDP growth has averaged 1.1 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Rhode Island increased by 3.4 percent from the second quarter of 2014 to the second quarter of 2015. They are up 11.3 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2013.
- ❑ In August 2015, builders in Rhode Island broke ground on 940 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 804 units. That marks a decrease of 8.7 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Rhode Island, goods exports totaled \$150 million in August and \$2.2 billion over the past year, up 6.4 percent from the 12 months ending in August 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 41.4 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

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

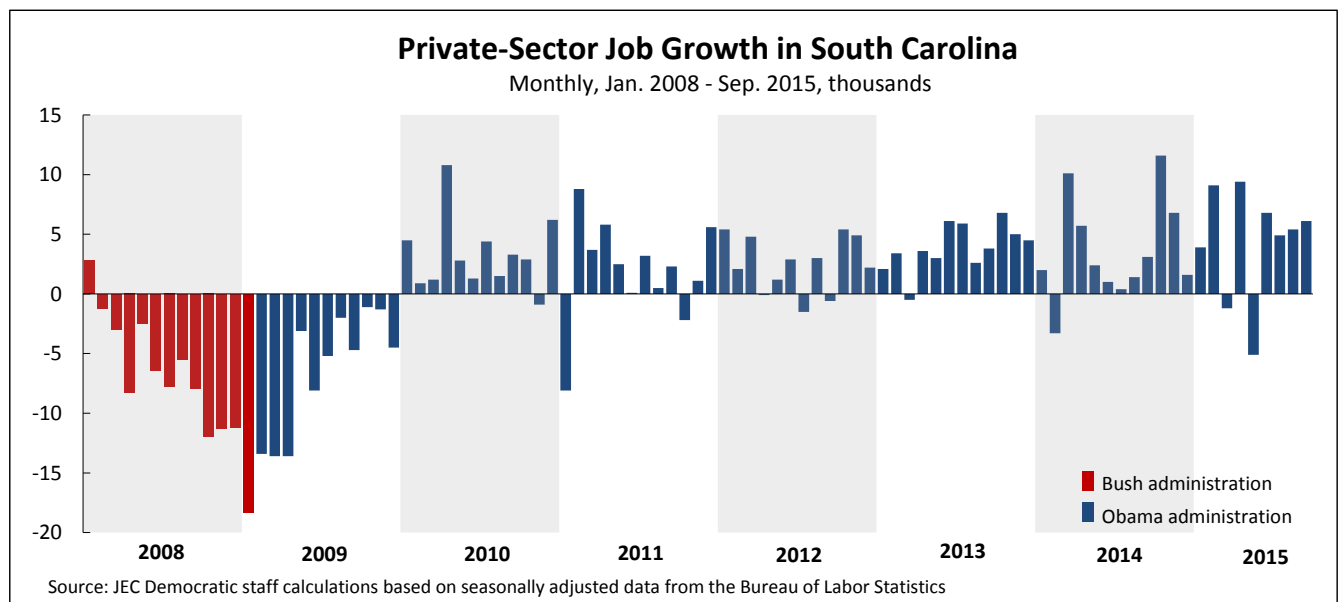


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: SOUTH CAROLINA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through September 2015**
Last updated on October 20th; Data update next on November 20th*

JOBS

- In September, private-sector employment in South Carolina grew by 6,100 jobs. Over the past year, South Carolina businesses have added 59,300 jobs. This compares with an increase of 39,100 jobs over the 12 months through September 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, South Carolina businesses have added 214,900 jobs (an increase of 14.9 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 30.0 percent (62,000 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 17.6 percent (36,300 jobs) and construction at 13.6 percent (10,700 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in South Carolina was 5.7 percent in September 2015, down 0.3 percentage point from August. The rate was 0.6 percentage point above the national rate of 5.1 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.9 percentage point from one year earlier and is 6.0 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.7 percent in January 2010.
- There were 128,500 South Carolina residents unemployed in September 2015.

EARNINGS

- In September 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in South Carolina were \$21.53. The average workweek was 34.2 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$736.33.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 2.5 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 2.2 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		South Carolina	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	59,300	2.6 million
	Since Feb. 2010	214,900	13.2 million
Unemployment Rate	September 2015	5.7%	5.1%
	September 2014	6.6%	5.9%
	Recession-Era Peak	11.7%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$44,900	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$50,500	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	16.5%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	14.1%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	3.5%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	3.6%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	13.6%	11.7%
	2013	15.8%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in South Carolina grew by 2.2 percent in 2014, matching the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual South Carolina GDP growth has averaged 1.6 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in South Carolina increased by 8.0 percent from the second quarter of 2014 to the second quarter of 2015. They are up 21.3 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In August 2015, builders in South Carolina broke ground on 31,330 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 29,263 units. That marks an increase of 15.0 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In South Carolina, goods exports totaled \$3.0 billion in August and \$29.8 billion over the past year, up 12.3 percent from the 12 months ending in August 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 72.2 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

** A list of sources used to compile the 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>

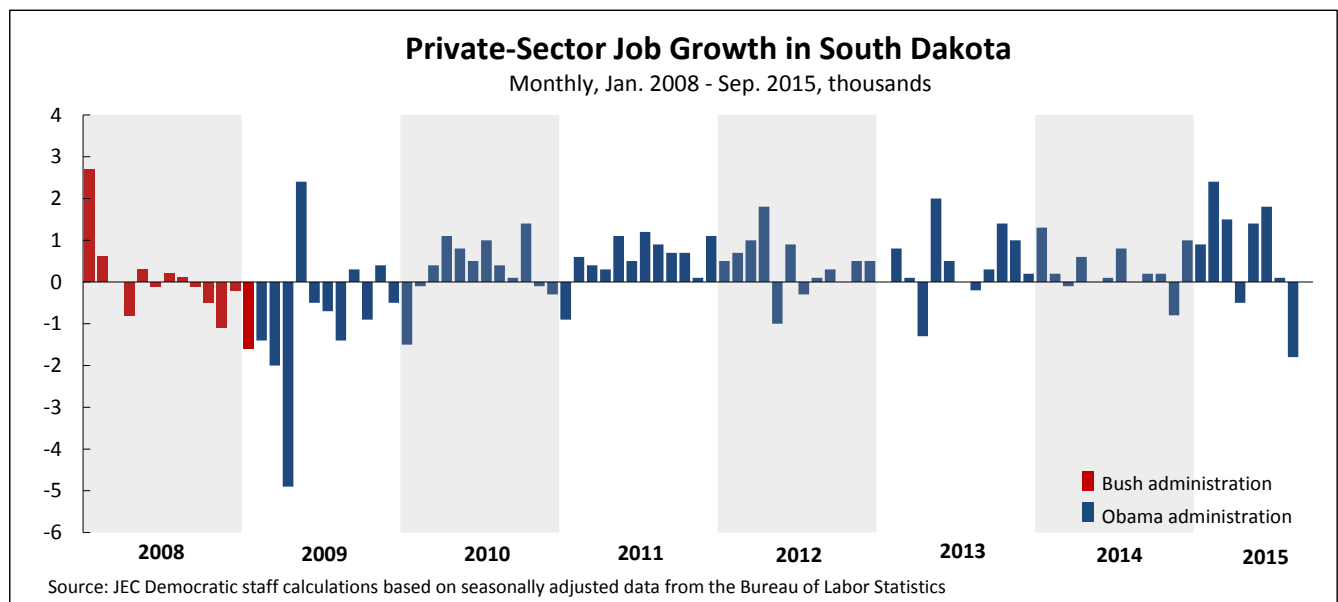


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: SOUTH DAKOTA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through September 2015**
Last updated on October 20th; Data update next on November 20th*

JOBS

- In September, private-sector employment in South Dakota was unchanged. Over the past year, South Dakota businesses have added 6,200 jobs. This compares with an increase of 5,700 jobs over the 12 months through September 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, South Dakota businesses have added 31,100 jobs (an increase of 9.7 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: manufacturing at 23.1 percent (8,400 jobs), professional and business services at 16.4 percent (4,400 jobs) and logging, mining and construction at 15.8 percent (3,200 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in South Dakota was 3.5 percent in September 2015, down 0.2 percentage point from August. The rate was 1.6 percentage points below the national rate of 5.1 percent.
- Unemployment is up 0.2 percentage point from one year earlier but remains 1.7 percentage points below its recent peak of 5.2 percent in January 2010.
- There were 15,900 South Dakota residents unemployed in September 2015.

EARNINGS

- In September 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in South Dakota were \$21.07. The average workweek was 34.0 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$716.38.
- 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 2.2 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		South Dakota	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	6,200	2.6 million
	Since Feb. 2010	31,100	13.2 million
Unemployment Rate	September 2015	3.5%	5.1%
	September 2014	3.3%	5.9%
	Recession-Era Peak	5.2%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$53,100	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$53,000	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	12.8%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	9.4%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	3.7%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	3.9%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	9.8%	11.7%
	2013	11.3%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in South Dakota grew by 0.6 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual South Dakota GDP growth has averaged 1.5 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in South Dakota increased by 2.8 percent from the second quarter of 2014 to the second quarter of 2015. They are now 14.8 percent above their level in the fourth quarter of 2007.
- In August 2015, builders in South Dakota broke ground on 3,630 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 4,315 units. That marks a decrease of 8.5 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In South Dakota, goods exports totaled \$110 million in August and \$1.4 billion over the past year, down 0.6 percent from the 12 months ending in August 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 35.6 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

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

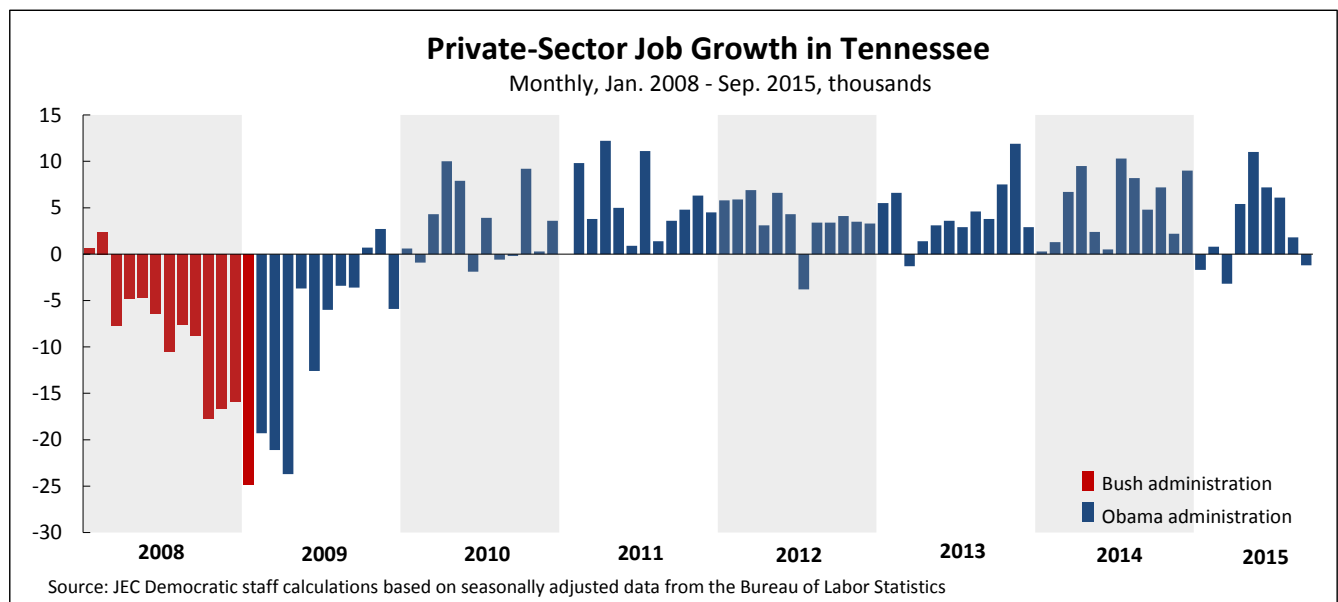


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: TENNESSEE

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through September 2015**
Last updated on October 20th; Data update next on November 20th*

JOBS

- In September, private-sector employment in Tennessee fell by 1,200 jobs. Over the past year, Tennessee businesses have added 44,600 jobs. This compares with an increase of 66,300 jobs over the 12 months through September 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Tennessee businesses have added 287,500 jobs (an increase of 13.3 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 28.9 percent (86,000 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 18.8 percent (48,900 jobs) and manufacturing at 11.6 percent (34,500 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Tennessee was 5.7 percent in September 2015, holding constant from August. The rate was 0.6 percentage point above the national rate of 5.1 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.9 percentage point from one year earlier and is 5.4 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.1 percent in June 2009.
- There were 173,300 Tennessee residents unemployed in September 2015.

EARNINGS

- In September 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Tennessee were \$20.90. The average workweek was 35.0 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$731.50.
- 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 2.2 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Tennessee	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	44,600	2.6 million
	Since Feb. 2010	287,500	13.2 million
Unemployment Rate	September 2015	5.7%	5.1%
	September 2014	6.6%	5.9%
	Recession-Era Peak	11.1%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$43,700	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$47,000	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	17.3%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	14.8%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	4.5%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	5.0%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	12.0%	11.7%
	2013	13.9%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Tennessee grew by 1.7 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Tennessee GDP growth has averaged 2.1 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Tennessee increased by 5.7 percent from the second quarter of 2014 to the second quarter of 2015. They are up 21.3 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In August 2015, builders in Tennessee broke ground on 38,010 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 29,831 units. That marks an increase of 29.3 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Tennessee, goods exports totaled \$2.8 billion in August and \$31.7 billion over the past year, up 3.7 percent from the 12 months ending in August 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 48.1 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

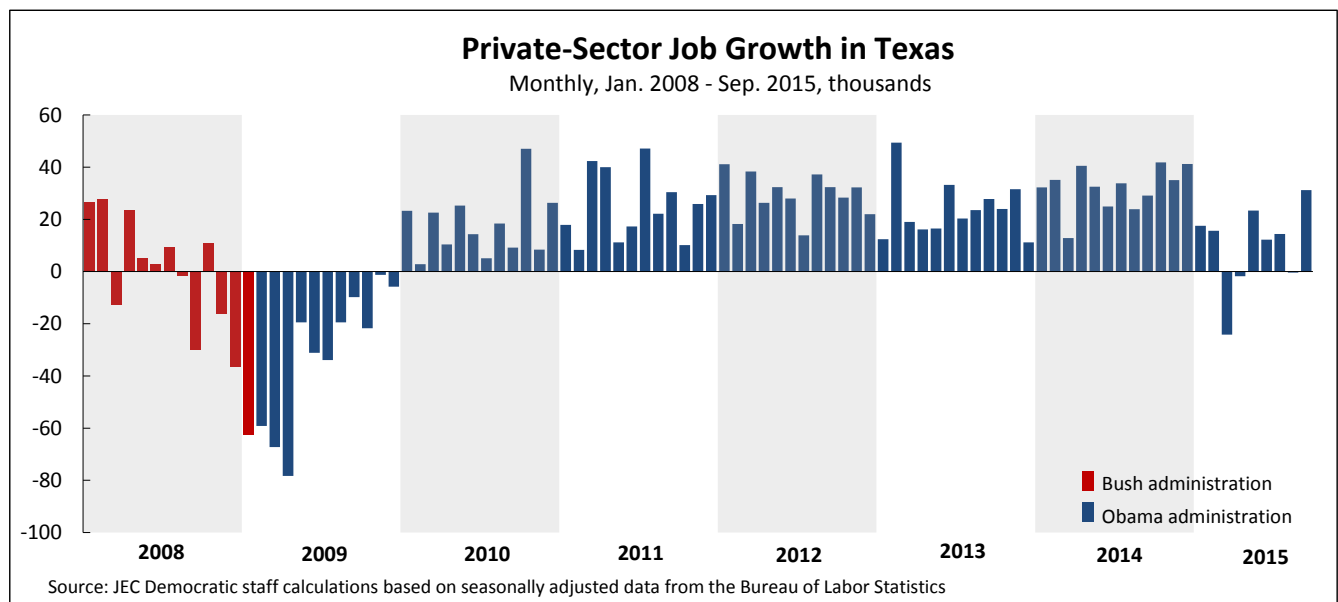


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: TEXAS

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through September 2015**
Last updated on October 20th; Data update next on November 20th*

JOBS

- In September, private-sector employment in Texas grew by 31,200 jobs. Over the past year, Texas businesses have added 205,900 jobs. This compares with an increase of 331,500 jobs over the 12 months through September 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Texas businesses have added 1,594,600 jobs (an increase of 19.0 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: mining and logging at 47.8 percent (92,400 jobs), professional and business services at 26.9 percent (338,200 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 26.5 percent (264,900 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Texas was 4.2 percent in September 2015, up 0.1 percentage point from August. The rate was 0.9 percentage point below the national rate of 5.1 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.6 percentage point from one year earlier and is 4.2 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.4 percent in October 2009.
- There were 544,700 Texas residents unemployed in September 2015.

EARNINGS

- In September 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Texas were \$24.37. The average workweek was 35.3 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$860.26.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 2.1 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 2.2 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Texas	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	205,900	2.6 million
	Since Feb. 2010	1,594,600	13.2 million
Unemployment Rate	September 2015	4.2%	5.1%
	September 2014	4.8%	5.9%
	Recession-Era Peak	8.4%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$53,900	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$52,600	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	16.4%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	16.5%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	4.1%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	5.2%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	19.1%	11.7%
	2013	22.1%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Texas grew by 5.2 percent in 2014, above the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Texas GDP growth has averaged 4.7 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Texas increased by 8.1 percent from the second quarter of 2014 to the second quarter of 2015. They are up 29.0 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- In August 2015, builders in Texas broke ground on 186,120 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 163,892 units. That marks an increase of 3.9 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Texas, goods exports totaled \$21.0 billion in August and \$256.0 billion over the past year, down 5.9 percent from the 12 months ending in August 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 49.9 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

** A list of sources used to compile the 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>

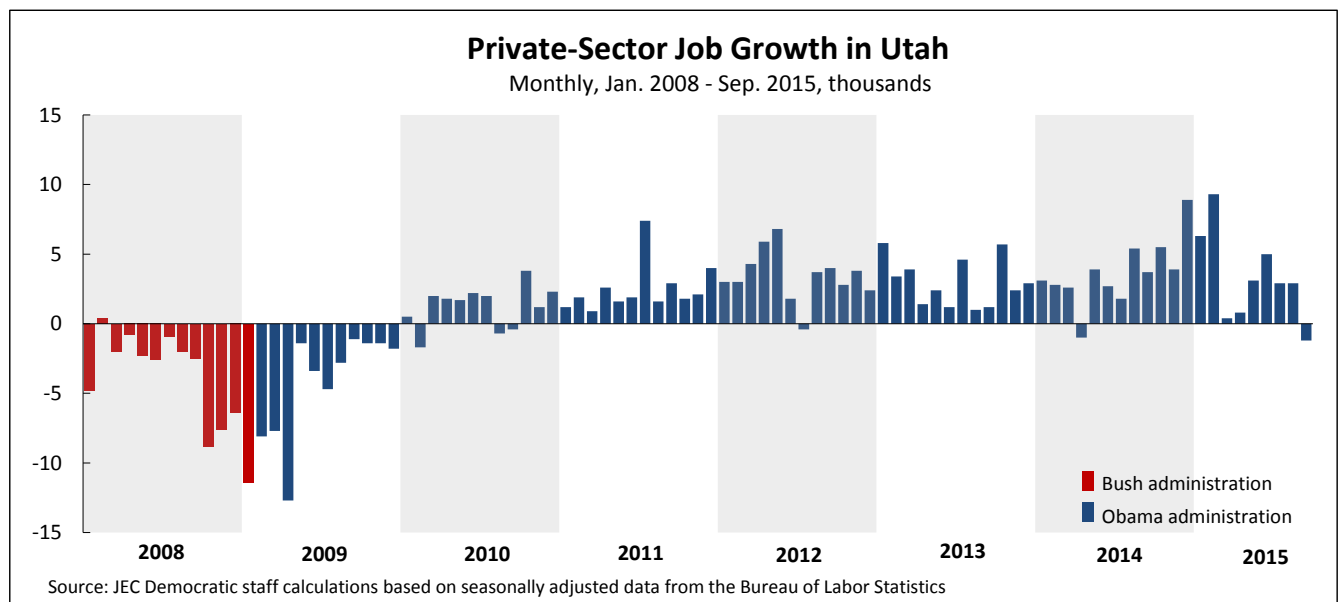


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: UTAH

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through September 2015**
Last updated on October 20th; Data update next on November 20th*

JOBS

- In September, private-sector employment in Utah fell by 1,200 jobs. Over the past year, Utah businesses have added 47,800 jobs. This compares with an increase of 36,000 jobs over the 12 months through September 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Utah businesses have added 195,600 jobs (an increase of 20.4 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 31.0 percent (46,200 jobs), construction at 27.8 percent (18,000 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 26.7 percent (29,300 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Utah was 3.6 percent in September 2015, down 0.1 percentage point from August. The rate was 1.5 percentage points below the national rate of 5.1 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.1 percentage point from one year earlier and is 4.4 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.0 percent in May 2010.
- There were 53,400 Utah residents unemployed in September 2015.

EARNINGS

- In September 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Utah were \$24.25. The average workweek was 34.5 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$836.63.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 3.0 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 2.2 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Utah	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	47,800	2.6 million
	Since Feb. 2010	195,600	13.2 million
Unemployment Rate	September 2015	3.6%	5.1%
	September 2014	3.7%	5.9%
	Recession-Era Peak	8.0%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$63,400	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$61,100	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	10.2%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	9.6%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	4.9%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	6.8%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	12.5%	11.7%
	2013	14.0%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Utah grew by 3.1 percent in 2014, above the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Utah GDP growth has averaged 2.4 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Utah increased by 5.4 percent from the second quarter of 2014 to the second quarter of 2015. They are up 31.9 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In August 2015, builders in Utah broke ground on 19,620 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 18,466 units. That marks an increase of 17.8 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Utah, goods exports totaled \$1.2 billion in August and \$13.3 billion over the past year, up 18.2 percent from the 12 months ending in August 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 23.4 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

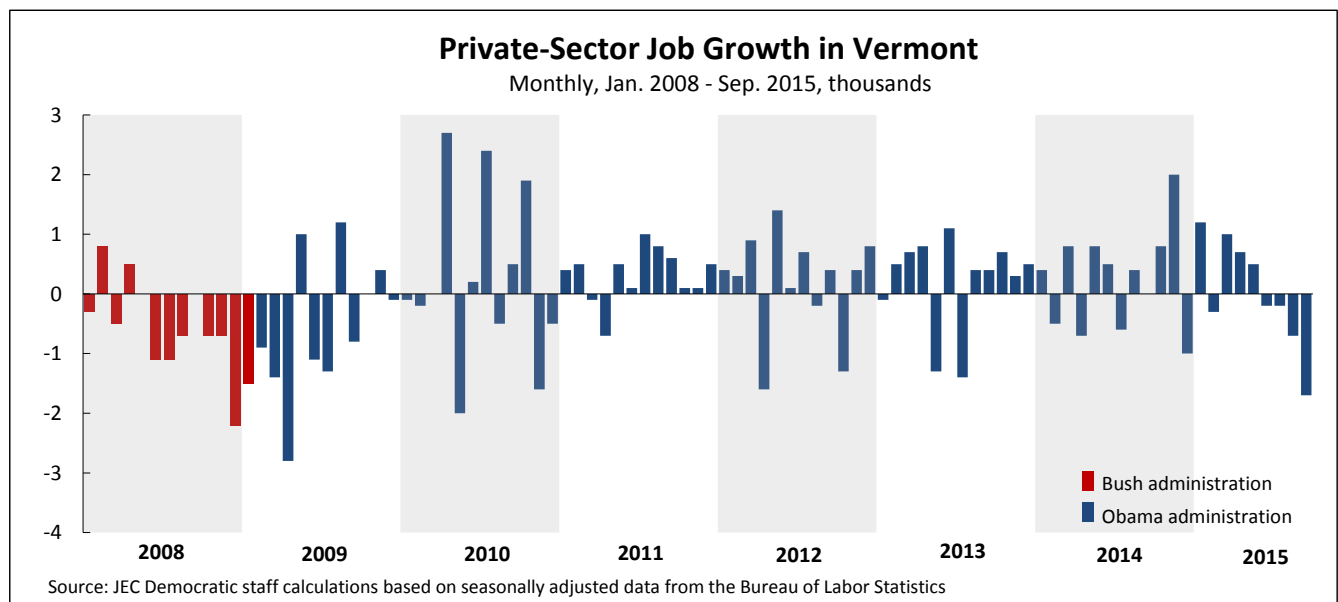


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: VERMONT

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through September 2015**
Last updated on October 20th; Data update next on November 20th*

JOBS

- In September, private-sector employment in Vermont fell by 1,700 jobs. Over the past year, Vermont businesses have added 2,100 jobs. This compares with an increase of 2,600 jobs over the 12 months through September 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Vermont businesses have added 15,000 jobs (an increase of 6.2 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 18.0 percent (4,100 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 13.3 percent (4,300 jobs) and construction at 9.2 percent (1,200 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Vermont was 3.7 percent in September 2015, up 0.1 percentage point from August. The rate was 1.4 percentage points below the national rate of 5.1 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.5 percentage point from one year earlier and is 3.3 percentage points below its recent peak of 7.0 percent in May 2009.
- There were 12,700 Vermont residents unemployed in September 2015.

EARNINGS

- In September 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Vermont were \$24.12. The average workweek was 33.5 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$808.02.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 3.3 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 2.2 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Vermont	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	2,100	2.6 million
	Since Feb. 2010	15,000	13.2 million
Unemployment Rate	September 2015	3.7%	5.1%
	September 2014	4.2%	5.9%
	Recession-Era Peak	7.0%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$60,700	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$54,100	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	9.3%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	9.9%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	2.2%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	2.3%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	5.0%	11.7%
	2013	7.2%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Vermont grew by 0.6 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Vermont GDP growth has averaged 1.4 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Vermont increased by 0.5 percent from the second quarter of 2014 to the second quarter of 2015. They are up 7.5 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In August 2015, builders in Vermont broke ground on 2,230 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 1,495 units. That marks an increase of 7.1 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Vermont, goods exports totaled \$283 million in August and \$3.3 billion over the past year, down 0.9 percent from the 12 months ending in August 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 0.6 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

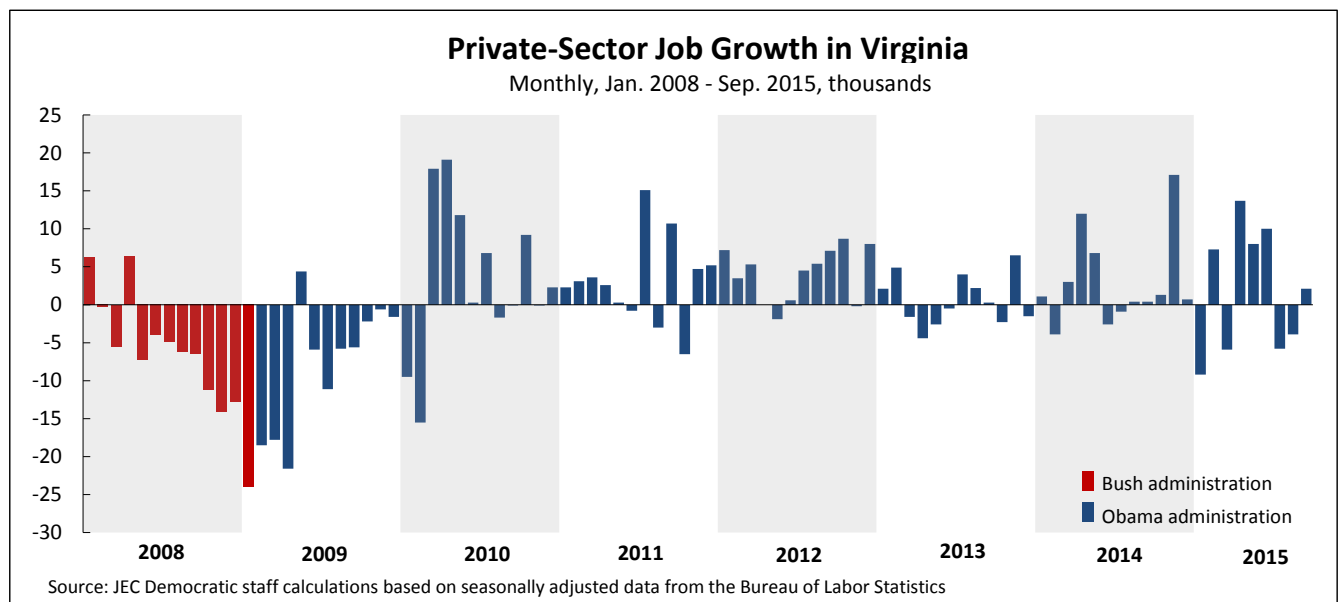


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: VIRGINIA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through September 2015**
Last updated on October 20th; Data update next on November 20th*

JOBS

- In September, private-sector employment in Virginia grew by 2,100 jobs. Over the past year, Virginia businesses have added 35,400 jobs. This compares with an increase of 19,000 jobs over the 12 months through September 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Virginia businesses have added 209,800 jobs (an increase of 7.3 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: leisure and hospitality at 13.3 percent (44,400 jobs), education and health services at 11.1 percent (50,600 jobs) and financial activities at 10.8 percent (19,200 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Virginia was 4.3 percent in September 2015, down 0.2 percentage point from August. The rate was 0.8 percentage point below the national rate of 5.1 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.7 percentage point from one year earlier and is 3.1 percentage points below its recent peak of 7.4 percent in February 2010.
- There were 182,500 Virginia residents unemployed in September 2015.

EARNINGS

- In September 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Virginia were \$26.27. The average workweek was 35.0 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$919.45.
- 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 2.2 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Virginia	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	35,400	2.6 million
	Since Feb. 2010	209,800	13.2 million
Unemployment Rate	September 2015	4.3%	5.1%
	September 2014	5.0%	5.9%
	Recession-Era Peak	7.4%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$66,200	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$67,600	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	10.2%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	8.6%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	3.2%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	3.6%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	10.9%	11.7%
	2013	12.3%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Virginia increased slightly (by less than 0.1 percent) in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Virginia GDP growth has averaged 0.8 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Virginia increased by 1.8 percent from the second quarter of 2014 to the second quarter of 2015. They are up 12.1 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- In August 2015, builders in Virginia broke ground on 35,220 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 29,859 units. That marks an increase of 12.8 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Virginia, goods exports totaled \$1.4 billion in August and \$18.0 billion over the past year, up 2.6 percent from the 12 months ending in August 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 14.3 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

** A list of sources used to compile the 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>

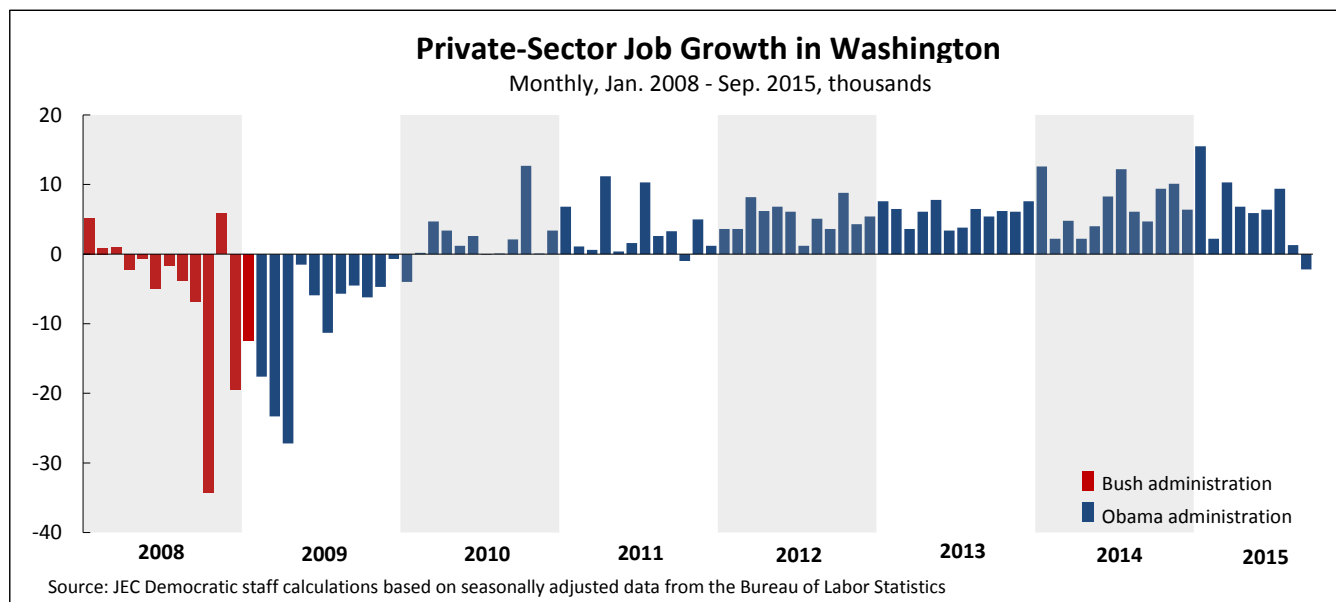


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: WASHINGTON

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through September 2015**
Last updated on October 20th; Data update next on November 20th*

JOBS

- In September, private-sector employment in Washington fell by 2,200 jobs. Over the past year, Washington businesses have added 81,500 jobs. This compares with an increase of 77,000 jobs over the 12 months through September 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Washington businesses have added 345,400 jobs (an increase of 15.2 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 21.5 percent (68,900 jobs), construction at 20.2 percent (29,100 jobs) and other services at 15.8 percent (16,500 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Washington was 5.2 percent in September 2015, down 0.1 percentage point from August. The rate was 0.1 percentage point above the national rate of 5.1 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.0 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 184,400 Washington residents unemployed in September 2015.

EARNINGS

- In September 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Washington were \$29.42. The average workweek was 34.4 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$1012.05.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 2.5 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 2.2 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Washington	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	81,500	2.6 million
	Since Feb. 2010	345,400	13.2 million
Unemployment Rate	September 2015	5.2%	5.1%
	September 2014	6.2%	5.9%
	Recession-Era Peak	10.4%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$59,100	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$66,300	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	12.0%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	10.2%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	6.4%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	11.4%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	9.2%	11.7%
	2013	14.0%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Washington grew by 3.0 percent in 2014, above the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Washington GDP growth has averaged 2.2 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Washington increased by 8.8 percent from the second quarter of 2014 to the second quarter of 2015. They are up 31.6 percent since their recent low in the fourth quarter of 2011.
- In August 2015, builders in Washington broke ground on 47,100 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 38,455 units. That marks an increase of 22.9 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Washington, goods exports totaled \$7.5 billion in August and \$86.2 billion over the past year, up 5.6 percent from the 12 months ending in August 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 59.1 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

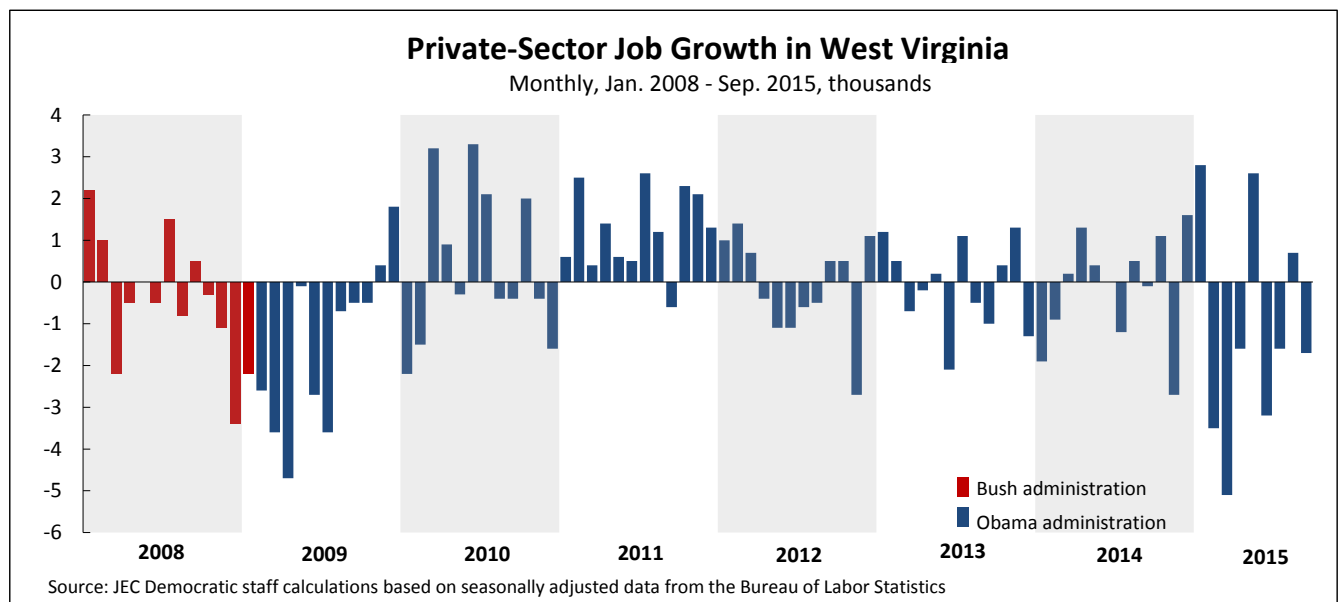


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: WEST VIRGINIA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through September 2015**
Last updated on October 20th; Data update next on November 20th*

JOBS

- In September, private-sector employment in West Virginia fell by 1,700 jobs. Over the past year, businesses have shed 10,600 jobs. This compares with a decrease of 1,300 jobs over the 12 months through September 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, West Virginia businesses have added 8,700 jobs (an increase of 1.5 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 10.4 percent (6,300 jobs), education and health services at 6.8 percent (8,100 jobs) and trade, transportation and utilities at 1.6 percent (2,200 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in West Virginia was 7.3 percent in September 2015, down 0.3 percentage point from August. The rate was 2.2 percentage points above the national rate of 5.1 percent.
- Unemployment is up 1.0 percentage point from one year earlier but remains 1.5 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.8 percent in November 2010.
- There were 57,800 West Virginia residents unemployed in September 2015.

EARNINGS

- In September 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in West Virginia were \$20.87. The average workweek was 34.6 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$722.10.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 1.5 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 2.2 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		West Virginia	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	-10,600	2.6 million
	Since Feb. 2010	8,700	13.2 million
Unemployment Rate	September 2015	7.3%	5.1%
	September 2014	6.3%	5.9%
	Recession-Era Peak	8.8%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$39,600	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$48,100	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	20.6%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	14.8%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	4.9%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	11.1%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	8.6%	11.7%
	2013	14.0%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in West Virginia grew by 5.1 percent in 2014, above the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual West Virginia GDP growth has averaged 1.5 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in West Virginia increased by 2.7 percent from the second quarter of 2014 to the second quarter of 2015. They are up 14.9 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In August 2015, builders in West Virginia broke ground on 2,690 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 2,728 units. That marks an increase of 47.2 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In West Virginia, goods exports totaled \$516 million in August and \$6.1 billion over the past year, down 16.0 percent from the 12 months ending in August 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 21.8 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

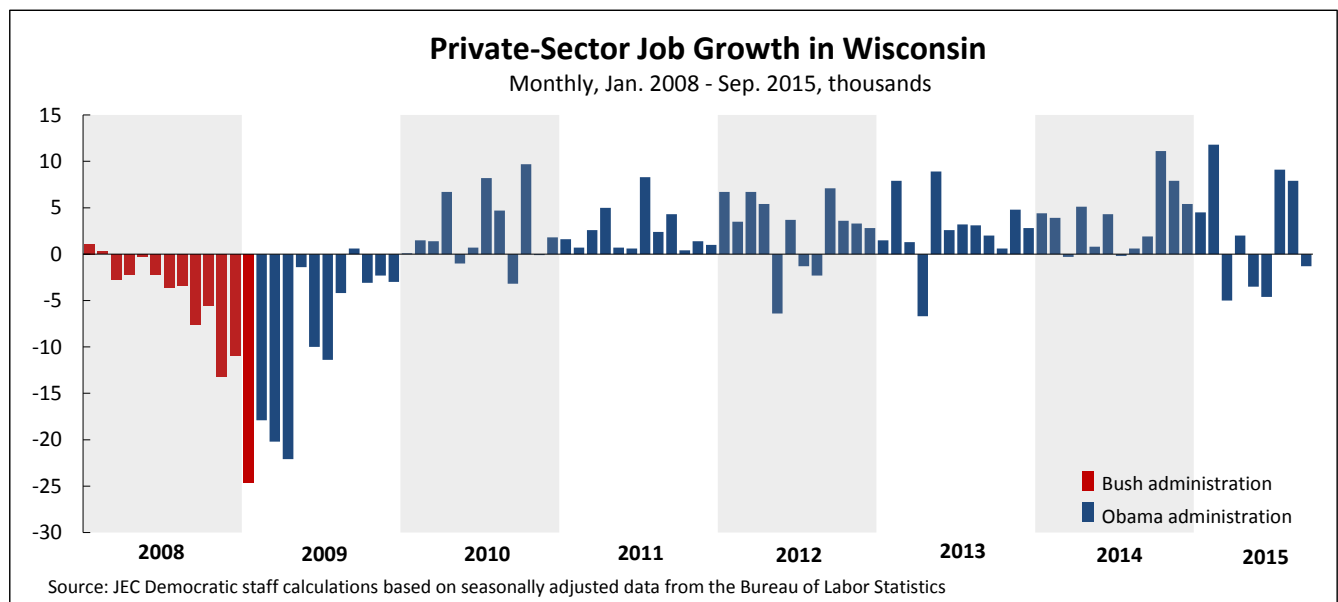


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: WISCONSIN

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through September 2015**
Last updated on October 20th; Data update next on November 20th*

JOBS

- In September, private-sector employment in Wisconsin fell by 1,300 jobs. Over the past year, Wisconsin businesses have added 45,300 jobs. This compares with an increase of 28,700 jobs over the 12 months through September 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Wisconsin businesses have added 188,500 jobs (an increase of 8.2 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.3 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), professional and business services at 17.1 percent (45,500 jobs) and manufacturing at 10.8 percent (45,900 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Wisconsin was 4.3 percent in September 2015, down 0.2 percentage point from August. The rate was 0.8 percentage point below the national rate of 5.1 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.0 percentage point from one year earlier and is 4.9 percentage points below its recent peak of 9.2 percent in January 2010.
- There were 133,400 Wisconsin residents unemployed in September 2015.

EARNINGS

- In September 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Wisconsin were \$23.37. The average workweek was 33.5 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$782.90.
- 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 2.2 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Wisconsin	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	45,300	2.6 million
	Since Feb. 2010	188,500	13.2 million
Unemployment Rate	September 2015	4.3%	5.1%
	September 2014	5.3%	5.9%
	Recession-Era Peak	9.2%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$58,100	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$58,500	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	10.9%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	11.0%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	4.1%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	2.5%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	7.3%	11.7%
	2013	9.1%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ❑ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Wisconsin grew by 1.0 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- ❑ Since 2009, annual Wisconsin GDP growth has averaged 1.8 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Wisconsin increased by 4.0 percent from the second quarter of 2014 to the second quarter of 2015. They are up 11.6 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- ❑ In August 2015, builders in Wisconsin broke ground on 12,770 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 14,399 units. That marks a decrease of 3.6 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Wisconsin, goods exports totaled \$2.0 billion in August and \$22.5 billion over the past year, up 5.4 percent from the 12 months ending in August 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 28.2 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

** A list of sources used to compile the 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>

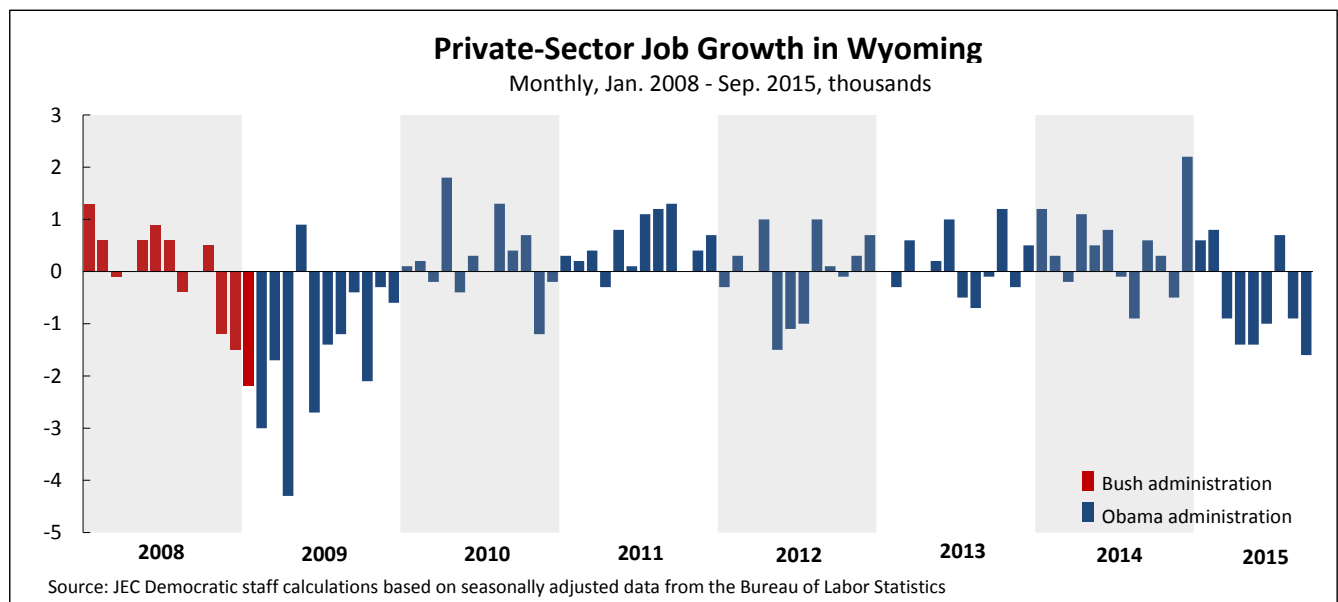


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: WYOMING

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through September 2015**
Last updated on October 20th; Data update next on November 20th*

JOBS

- In September, private-sector employment in Wyoming fell by 1,600 jobs. Over the past year, businesses have shed 3,100 jobs. This compares with an increase of 4,700 jobs over the 12 months through September 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Wyoming businesses have added 9,900 jobs (an increase of 4.7 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: manufacturing at 16.3 percent (1,400 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 13.6 percent (4,400 jobs) and professional and business services at 11.3 percent (1,900 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Wyoming was 4.0 percent in September 2015, holding constant from August. The rate was 1.1 percentage points below the national rate of 5.1 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.4 percentage point from one year earlier and is 3.2 percentage points below its recent peak of 7.2 percent in January 2010.
- There were 12,300 Wyoming residents unemployed in September 2015.

EARNINGS

- In September 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Wyoming were \$23.42. The average workweek was 34.7 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$811.00.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 0.3 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 2.2 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Wyoming	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	-3,100	2.6 million
	Since Feb. 2010	9,900	13.2 million
Unemployment Rate	September 2015	4.0%	5.1%
	September 2014	4.4%	5.9%
	Recession-Era Peak	7.2%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2014 \$)	2014	\$55,700	\$53,700
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$55,700	\$57,400
Poverty Rate	2014	9.7%	14.8%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	10.9%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	4.3%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	4.4%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2014	12.0%	11.7%
	2013	13.4%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Wyoming grew by 5.1 percent in 2014, above the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Wyoming GDP growth has averaged -0.2 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.9 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Wyoming increased by 2.8 percent from the second quarter of 2014 to the second quarter of 2015. They are up 15.3 percent since their recent low in the third quarter of 2010.
- In August 2015, builders in Wyoming broke ground on 1,640 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 1,668 units. That marks a decrease of 4.4 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Wyoming, goods exports totaled \$100 million in August and \$1.4 billion over the past year, down 4.9 percent from the 12 months ending in August 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 42.2 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

Veterans' Unemployment Rates by State 2014 Annual Averages

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

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

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

Income, Poverty and Health Insurance Coverage by State

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

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

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

Sources: State Economic Snapshots

Includes data available as of October 20, 2015.

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

Jobs

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

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

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

State Quick Facts

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

State Gross Domestic Product

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

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

Exports

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