



January 6, 2016

State Economic Snapshots

This monthly report provides a snapshot of the status of the economic recovery in each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia. This month's snapshots include state-level data on jobs, unemployment and earnings through November 2015. [Individual state reports can be accessed here.](#)

Highlights

- Private-sector employment increased in 35 states and the District of Columbia in November.
- The unemployment rate fell in 27 states.
- Average hourly earnings, adjusted for inflation, have increased in 44 states over the past year.
- Home prices increased in 49 states and the District of Columbia over the year ending in the third quarter of 2015.

Private-Sector Job Gains

Private-sector employment increased in 35 states and the District of Columbia in November. The largest private-sector gains were seen in Florida (35,600), Virginia (14,400), New York (13,100), Texas (12,700) and Arizona (11,900). On a percentage basis, the largest gains were in Vermont, Idaho, Delaware, Iowa and South Dakota.

Over the past 12 months, 45 states and the District of Columbia gained private-sector jobs, with California (378,400), Florida (244,900), New York (175,200), Texas (153,500) and North Carolina (88,500) recording the largest increases. The largest percentage gains in private-sector employment during this period were in Idaho (5.1 percent), Utah (3.9 percent), Florida (3.6 percent), Washington (3.1 percent), South Dakota and South Carolina (3.0 percent each). Nationally, in the past year, 2.5 million private-sector jobs were added, a 2.2 percent increase.

Unemployment

The unemployment rate declined in 27 states in November. The largest declines were in West Virginia (-0.4 percentage point), Missouri and Oregon (-0.3 percentage point each). There was no change in 12 states and the District of Columbia.

Over the past 12 months, 45 states and the District of Columbia reported declines in the unemployment rate. The largest declines were in Rhode Island (-1.7 percentage points), California, Indiana (-1.5 percentage points each), Maine and Michigan (-1.4 percentage points each).

North Dakota had the lowest unemployment rate (2.7 percent) in November, followed by Nebraska (2.9 percent), South Dakota (3.0 percent), Hawaii and New Hampshire (3.2 percent each). New Mexico (6.8 percent) had the highest unemployment rate, followed by the District of Columbia (6.6 percent), West Virginia, Nevada (6.5 percent each) and Alaska (6.4 percent). The national unemployment rate was 5.0 percent in November, down from 5.8 percent a year prior.

Earnings

Average hourly earnings, adjusted for inflation, increased in 44 states over the past year. The largest earnings gains were posted in Delaware (7.1 percent), Iowa (5.9 percent), Nebraska (5.5 percent), Montana and Washington (4.2 percent each). Real earnings declined in six states and the District of Columbia. Nationally, real average hourly earnings increased by 1.9 percent (not seasonally adjusted) in the past year. The District of Columbia (\$37.38) had the highest average hourly earnings in November, followed by Massachusetts (\$31.24), Washington (\$30.48), Connecticut (\$29.82) and New York (\$29.21).

Home Prices

Home prices increased the most in the District of Columbia (15.4 percent), Colorado (12.7 percent), Nevada (12.4 percent), Oregon (10.1 percent) and Florida (10.0 percent) over the year between the third quarter of 2014 and the third quarter of 2015, according to the Federal Housing Finance Agency's purchase-only, seasonally adjusted Housing Price Index. Home values appreciated in 49 states and the District of Columbia. Prices edged down 0.1 percent in West Virginia. Nationally, home prices rose by 5.7 percent during this period.

Key Employment Sectors

Manufacturing

Manufacturing employment expanded in 24 states during November. The largest increases were in Florida (4,200), Michigan (2,400), Tennessee (1,600), Georgia (1,400), Idaho and Maryland (1,200 each). On a percentage basis, the largest gains were in Idaho, Florida, Maryland, Alaska and Colorado.

Over the past 12 months, 25 states added manufacturing positions. On a percentage basis, the biggest gains were in Idaho (8.8 percent), Utah (4.4 percent), Michigan (3.4 percent), Kentucky (3.3 percent), Florida and South Dakota (2.3 percent each). Across the country, 36,000 manufacturing positions have been added in the last 12 months, a 0.3 percent increase.

Construction

Construction employment increased in 38 states during November. The largest gains were reported in Florida (10,600), New York (9,100), Texas (9,000), Massachusetts (4,800) and Ohio (3,900). The largest percentage gains during the month were in South Dakota, Iowa, Massachusetts, Vermont and Minnesota.

In the past 12 months, 44 states and the District of Columbia added construction jobs. The greatest percentage gains over the past year were in Hawaii (12.5 percent), Nevada, South Dakota (12.3 percent), Arkansas (12.0 percent) and Idaho (11.4 percent). Nationally, over this period, construction employment increased by 259,000 positions, a 4.2 percent increase.

Professional and business services

Professional and business services employment increased in 28 states during November. The largest increases were posted in Florida (6,400), Texas (5,500), North Carolina (4,000), Washington (3,600) and New York (2,900). The largest percentage gains were in Delaware, South Dakota, Idaho, Washington, Oregon and Maine.

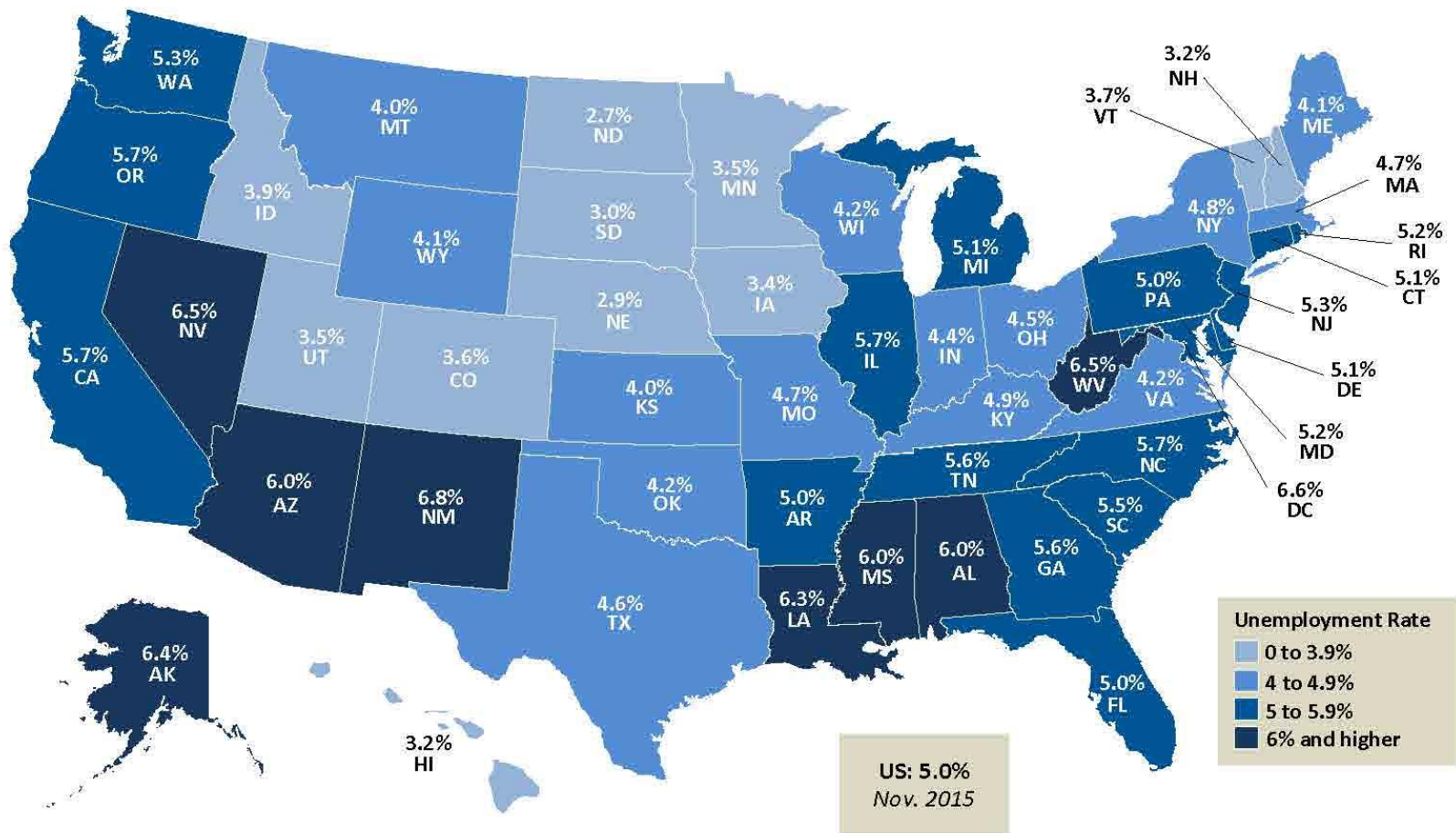
In the past year, 41 states and the District of Columbia added jobs in professional and business services. The largest percentage gains were in South Dakota (8.4 percent), South Carolina (5.9 percent), Rhode Island (5.8 percent), California and Washington (4.7 percent each). The U.S. economy overall has added 606,000 professional and business services jobs during this time, a 3.1 percent increase.

Unemployment Rate (November 2015)	
North Dakota	2.7%
Nebraska	2.9%
South Dakota	3.0%
Hawaii	3.2%
New Hampshire	3.2%
Iowa	3.4%
Utah	3.5%
Minnesota	3.5%
Colorado	3.6%
Vermont	3.7%
Idaho	3.9%
Montana	4.0%
Kansas	4.0%
Wyoming	4.1%
Maine	4.1%
Virginia	4.2%
Wisconsin	4.2%
Oklahoma	4.2%
Indiana	4.4%
Ohio	4.5%
Texas	4.6%
Massachusetts	4.7%
Missouri	4.7%
New York	4.8%
Kentucky	4.9%
UNITED STATES	5.0%
Florida	5.0%
Arkansas	5.0%
Pennsylvania	5.0%
Michigan	5.1%
Delaware	5.1%
Connecticut	5.1%
Maryland	5.2%
Rhode Island	5.2%
Washington	5.3%
New Jersey	5.3%
South Carolina	5.5%
Tennessee	5.6%
Georgia	5.6%
Illinois	5.7%
North Carolina	5.7%
California	5.7%
Oregon	5.7%
Alabama	6.0%
Mississippi	6.0%
Arizona	6.0%
Louisiana	6.3%
Alaska	6.4%
Nevada	6.5%
West Virginia	6.5%
District of Columbia	6.6%
New Mexico	6.8%
Puerto Rico	12.5%

Job Growth in America: Change in Private-Sector Jobs				
	Since Before Recession (December 2007)		Under President Obama (January 2009)	
	Percentage	Net Jobs	Percentage	Net Jobs
UNITED STATES	4.3%	4,941,000	8.5%	9,517,000
Alabama	-3.1%	-51,300	2.5%	38,900
Alaska	9.3%	22,000	8.8%	20,800
Arizona	0.0%	-200	7.8%	162,900
Arkansas	0.6%	5,800	3.3%	32,400
California	6.8%	877,000	12.3%	1,508,400
Colorado	7.3%	143,300	10.3%	198,300
Connecticut	0.6%	8,200	3.5%	49,500
Delaware	1.2%	4,500	5.6%	20,300
District of Columbia	14.8%	68,800	14.2%	66,400
Florida	4.5%	308,900	13.0%	815,500
Georgia	4.2%	144,100	10.0%	328,200
Hawaii	2.0%	10,000	7.9%	37,800
Idaho	5.1%	27,400	12.1%	61,000
Illinois	-0.8%	-40,900	3.0%	149,500
Indiana	2.8%	71,800	8.8%	212,300
Iowa	4.2%	53,600	6.3%	79,000
Kansas	2.1%	23,500	3.1%	34,600
Kentucky	2.6%	40,800	7.4%	108,700
Louisiana	5.6%	87,500	6.3%	97,900
Maine	-0.7%	-3,700	2.3%	11,700
Maryland	2.1%	45,700	5.4%	111,400
Massachusetts	6.0%	173,400	8.6%	242,500
Michigan	2.7%	96,200	11.9%	392,000
Minnesota	3.8%	89,400	6.6%	152,200
Mississippi	-3.1%	-28,000	1.7%	15,000
Missouri	-1.0%	-23,800	1.9%	42,500
Montana	2.7%	9,600	6.6%	22,700
Nebraska	4.0%	32,600	5.2%	41,600
Nevada	-2.7%	-30,200	6.3%	65,900
New Hampshire	1.8%	10,300	4.4%	23,800
New Jersey	-0.5%	-17,000	3.4%	111,600
New Mexico	-2.0%	-12,800	1.5%	9,500
New York	8.3%	603,600	10.1%	723,400
North Carolina	3.0%	103,300	8.9%	290,800
North Dakota	31.1%	89,100	29.6%	85,800
Ohio	1.1%	51,400	6.0%	266,700
Oklahoma	3.3%	42,100	4.4%	55,500
Oregon	3.2%	46,400	9.9%	134,700
Pennsylvania	1.8%	90,300	4.1%	204,200
Puerto Rico	-6.2%	-44,900	-1.8%	-12,500
Rhode Island	0.8%	3,400	5.4%	21,900
South Carolina	4.1%	64,700	10.5%	157,300
South Dakota	7.1%	23,500	7.2%	24,000
Tennessee	3.5%	83,000	9.1%	205,500
Texas	14.2%	1,243,800	14.9%	1,297,700
Utah	9.5%	100,900	15.2%	152,600
Vermont	1.9%	4,900	5.0%	12,400
Virginia	1.6%	48,700	4.4%	132,800
Washington	7.2%	178,100	10.5%	251,400
West Virginia	-2.9%	-17,800	-2.0%	-12,000
Wisconsin	1.1%	27,300	4.3%	102,200
Wyoming	-3.4%	-7,600	-3.0%	-6,700

Current Unemployment Rates Across States

November 2015 (Released December 18th)



Source: JEC Democratic staff based on data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (state data update next on January 26, 2016)



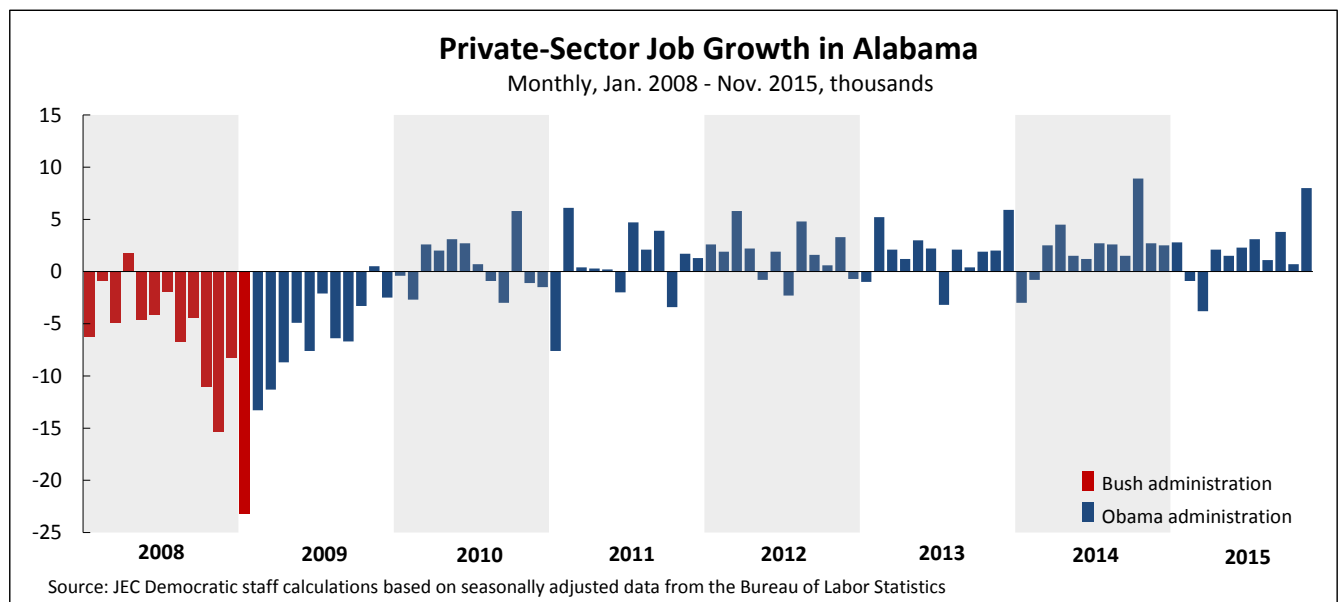


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: ALABAMA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through November 2015**
Last updated on December 18th; Data update next on January 26th*

JOBS

- In November, private-sector employment in Alabama grew by 8,000 jobs. Over the past year, Alabama businesses have added 23,200 jobs. This compares with an increase of 30,200 jobs over the 12 months through November 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Alabama businesses have added 108,300 jobs (an increase of 7.3 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.8 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: leisure and hospitality at 16.1 percent (26,800 jobs), professional and business services at 12.8 percent (26,000 jobs) and education and health services at 9.3 percent (19,700 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Alabama was 6.0 percent in November 2015, up 0.1 percentage point from October. The rate was 1.0 percentage point above the national rate of 5.0 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.1 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 128,100 Alabama residents unemployed in November 2015.

EARNINGS

- In November 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Alabama were \$21.25. The average workweek was 35.9 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$762.88.
- 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 1.9 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Alabama	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	23,200	2.5 million
	Since Feb. 2010	108,300	13.7 million
Unemployment Rate	November 2015	6.0%	5.0%
	November 2014	6.1%	5.8%
	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 1.5 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Alabama GDP growth has averaged 1.5 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.8 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Alabama increased by 4.1 percent from the third quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2015. They are up 15.1 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In October 2015, builders in Alabama broke ground on 10,070 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 13,101 units. That marks an increase of 3.9 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Alabama, goods exports totaled \$1.7 billion in October and \$18.9 billion over the past year, up 6.4 percent from the 12 months ending in October 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 47.3 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 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/>

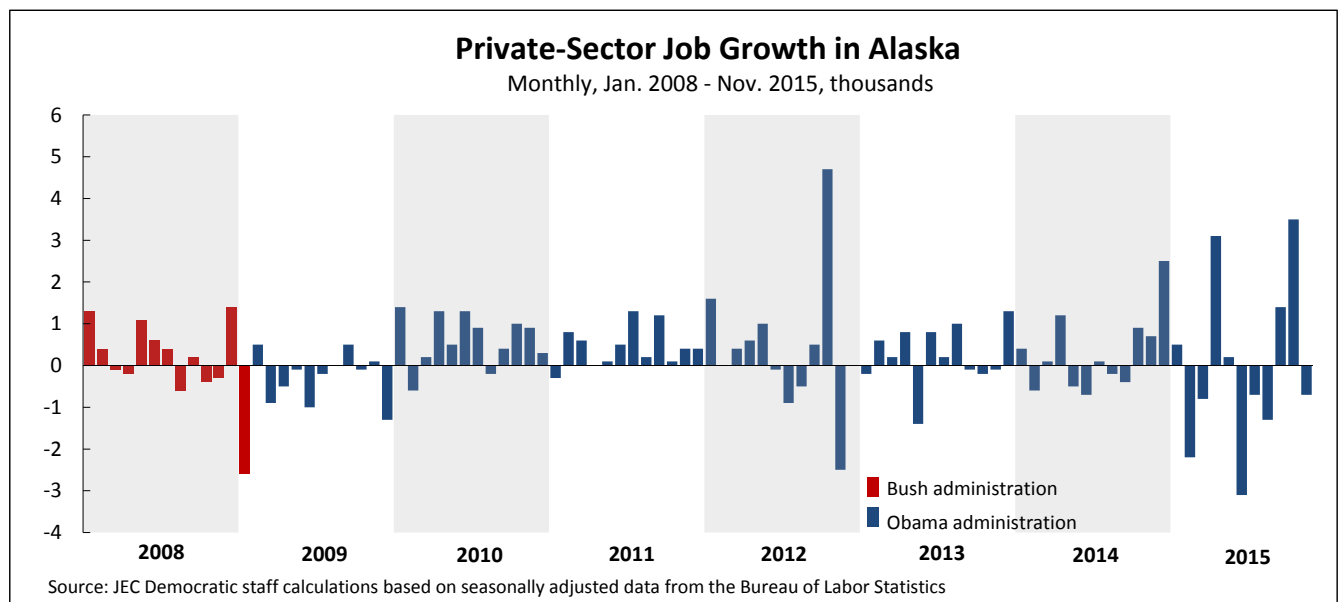


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: ALASKA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through November 2015**
Last updated on December 18th; Data update next on January 26th*

JOBS

- In November, private-sector employment in Alaska fell by 700 jobs. Over the past year, Alaska businesses have added 2,400 jobs. This compares with an increase of 2,300 jobs over the 12 months through November 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Alaska businesses have added 23,000 jobs (an increase of 9.8 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.8 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: education and health services at 16.5 percent (6,800 jobs), construction at 15.8 percent (2,500 jobs) and mining and logging at 15.6 percent (2,300 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Alaska was 6.4 percent in November 2015, holding constant from October. The rate was 1.4 percentage points above the national rate of 5.0 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.1 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 November 2015.

EARNINGS

- In November 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Alaska were \$28.43. The average workweek was 34.2 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$972.31.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 3.4 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 1.9 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Alaska	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	2,400	2.5 million
	Since Feb. 2010	23,000	13.7 million
Unemployment Rate	November 2015	6.4%	5.0%
	November 2014	6.5%	5.8%
	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 1.4 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- ❑ Since 2009, annual Alaska GDP growth has averaged -0.4 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.8 percent.

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Alaska increased by 2.5 percent from the third quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2015. They are up 14.1 percent since their recent low in the third quarter of 2009.
- ❑ In October 2015, builders in Alaska broke ground on 1,650 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 1,211 units. That marks an increase of 6.5 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Alaska, goods exports totaled \$331 million in October and \$4.7 billion over the past year, up 2.8 percent from the 12 months ending in October 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 40.0 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

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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 November 2015**
Last updated on December 18th; Data update next on January 26th*

JOBS

- In November, private-sector employment in Arizona grew by 11,900 jobs. Over the past year, Arizona businesses have added 62,700 jobs. This compares with an increase of 50,700 jobs over the 12 months through November 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Arizona businesses have added 285,300 jobs (an increase of 14.5 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.8 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: information services at 22.1 percent (8,100 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 20.7 percent (51,900 jobs) and professional and business services at 18.0 percent (61,000 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Arizona was 6.0 percent in November 2015, down 0.1 percentage point from October. The rate was 1.0 percentage point above the national rate of 5.0 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.6 percentage point from one year earlier and is 5.2 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.2 percent in December 2009.
- There were 190,000 Arizona residents unemployed in November 2015.

EARNINGS

- In November 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Arizona were \$23.49. The average workweek was 34.8 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$817.45.
- 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 1.9 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Arizona	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	62,700	2.5 million
	Since Feb. 2010	285,300	13.7 million
Unemployment Rate	November 2015	6.0%	5.0%
	November 2014	6.6%	5.8%
	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 2.4 percent in 2014, above the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Arizona GDP growth has averaged 1.6 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.8 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Arizona increased by 8.3 percent from the third quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2015. They are up 57.9 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In October 2015, builders in Arizona broke ground on 31,500 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 31,225 units. That marks an increase of 19.2 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Arizona, goods exports totaled \$1.9 billion in October and \$22.1 billion over the past year, up 16.7 percent from the 12 months ending in October 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 52.0 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 Arizona economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

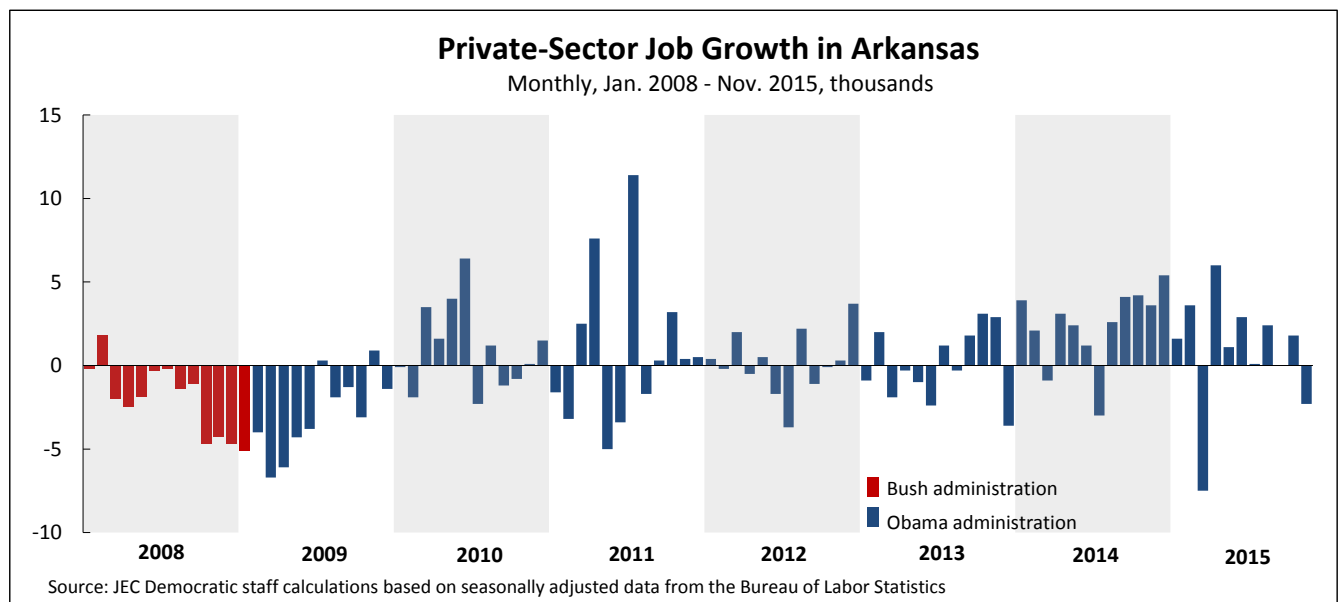


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: ARKANSAS

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through November 2015**
Last updated on December 18th; Data update next on January 26th*

JOBS

- In November, private-sector employment in Arkansas fell by 2,300 jobs. Over the past year, Arkansas businesses have added 15,100 jobs. This compares with an increase of 19,700 jobs over the 12 months through November 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Arkansas businesses have added 65,800 jobs (an increase of 7.0 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.8 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 21.2 percent (24,600 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 14.6 percent (14,300 jobs) and construction at 9.7 percent (4,600 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Arkansas was 5.0 percent in November 2015, down 0.1 percentage point from October. The rate was the same as the national rate of 5.0 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.7 percentage point from one year earlier and is 3.4 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.4 percent in May 2011.
- There were 66,600 Arkansas residents unemployed in November 2015.

EARNINGS

- In November 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Arkansas were \$19.73. The average workweek was 34.9 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$688.58.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 0.1 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 1.9 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Arkansas	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	15,100	2.5 million
	Since Feb. 2010	65,800	13.7 million
Unemployment Rate	November 2015	5.0%	5.0%
	November 2014	5.7%	5.8%
	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 1.5 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Arkansas GDP growth has averaged 1.8 percent, the same as the national average annual growth rate over that period.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Arkansas increased by 3.6 percent from the third quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2015. They are up 14.6 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In October 2015, builders in Arkansas broke ground on 7,150 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 8,699 units. That marks an increase of 26.9 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Arkansas, goods exports totaled \$573 million in October and \$6.0 billion over the past year, down 2.4 percent from the 12 months ending in October 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 10.5 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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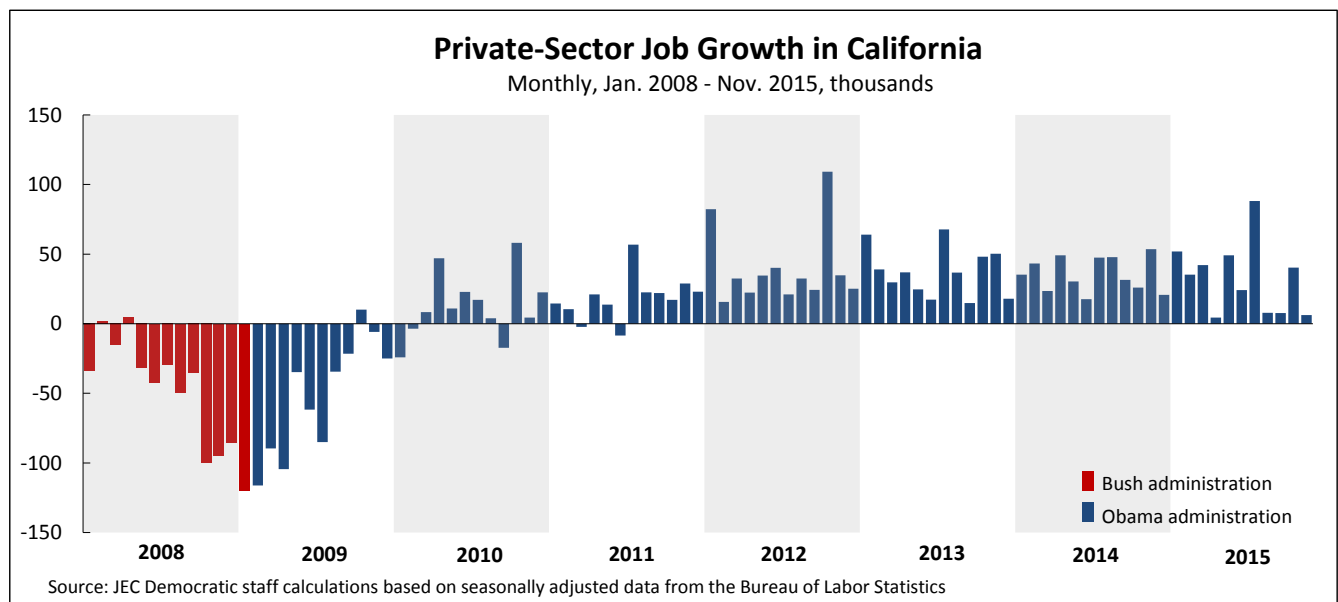


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: CALIFORNIA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through November 2015**
Last updated on December 18th; Data update next on January 26th*

JOBS

- In November, private-sector employment in California grew by 6,200 jobs. Over the past year, California businesses have added 378,400 jobs. This compares with an increase of 423,900 jobs over the 12 months through November 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, California businesses have added 2,104,300 jobs (an increase of 18.0 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.8 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 30.5 percent (172,000 jobs), professional and business services at 26.9 percent (552,000 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 25.2 percent (373,700 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in California was 5.7 percent in November 2015, down 0.1 percentage point from October. The rate was 0.7 percentage point above the national rate of 5.0 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.5 percentage points from one year earlier and is 6.5 percentage points below its recent peak of 12.2 percent in October 2010.
- There were 1,081,800 California residents unemployed in November 2015.

EARNINGS

- In November 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in California were \$28.38. The average workweek was 35.1 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$996.14.
- 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 1.9 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		California	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	378,400	2.5 million
	Since Feb. 2010	2,104,300	13.7 million
Unemployment Rate	November 2015	5.7%	5.0%
	November 2014	7.2%	5.8%
	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 2.3 percent in 2014, above the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual California GDP growth has averaged 1.9 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.8 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in California increased by 7.4 percent from the third quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2015. They are up 51.6 percent since their recent low in the third quarter of 2011.
- In October 2015, builders in California broke ground on 72,680 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 95,984 units. That marks an increase of 20.3 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In California, goods exports totaled \$14.7 billion in October and \$164.8 billion over the past year, up 2.9 percent from the 12 months ending in October 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 32.1 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 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/>

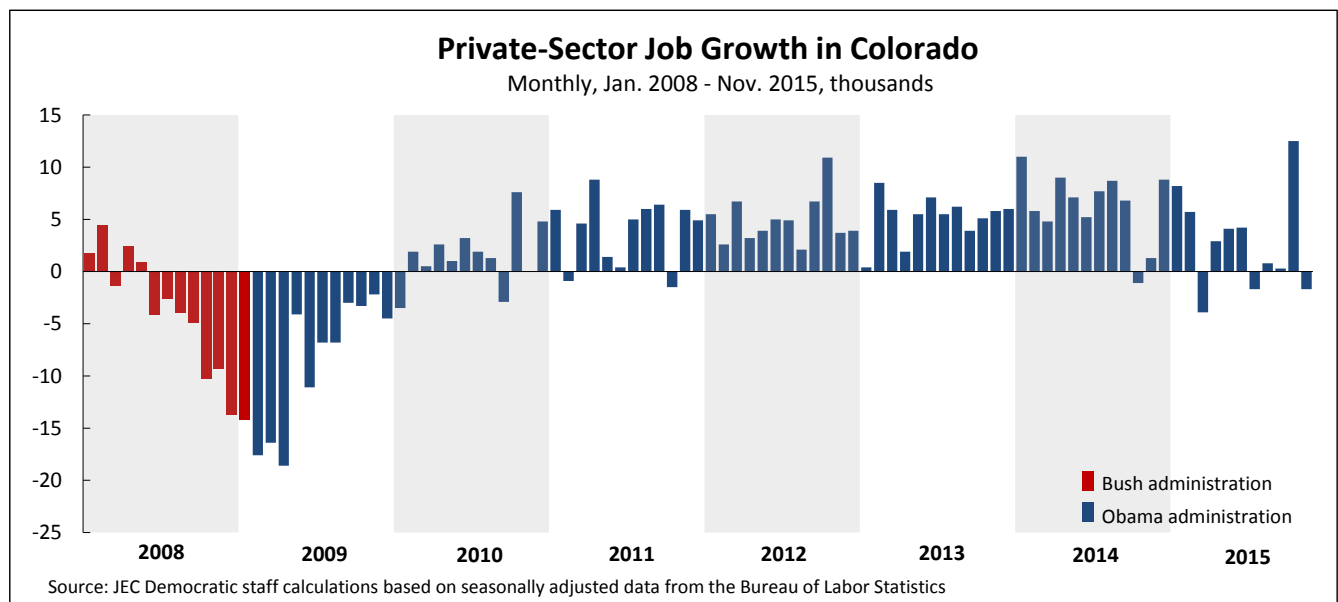


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: COLORADO

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through November 2015**
Last updated on December 18th; Data update next on January 26th*

JOBS

- In November, private-sector employment in Colorado fell by 1,700 jobs. Over the past year, Colorado businesses have added 40,200 jobs. This compares with an increase of 72,300 jobs over the 12 months through November 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Colorado businesses have added 294,300 jobs (an increase of 16.2 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.8 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: mining and logging at 48.1 percent (11,100 jobs), construction at 33.1 percent (39,100 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 22.8 percent (59,400 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Colorado was 3.6 percent in November 2015, down 0.2 percentage point from October. The rate was 1.4 percentage points below the national rate of 5.0 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.7 percentage point from one year earlier and is 5.3 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.9 percent in October 2010.
- There were 102,000 Colorado residents unemployed in November 2015.

EARNINGS

- In November 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Colorado were \$27.32. The average workweek was 34.1 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$931.61.
- 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 1.9 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Colorado	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	40,200	2.5 million
	Since Feb. 2010	294,300	13.7 million
Unemployment Rate	November 2015	3.6%	5.0%
	November 2014	4.3%	5.8%
	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 5.0 percent in 2014, above the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Colorado GDP growth has averaged 2.3 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.8 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Colorado increased by 12.7 percent from the third quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2015. They are up 43.4 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In October 2015, builders in Colorado broke ground on 25,750 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 28,762 units. That marks an increase of 0.6 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Colorado, goods exports totaled \$667 million in October and \$8.0 billion over the past year, up 3.6 percent from the 12 months ending in October 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 32.4 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

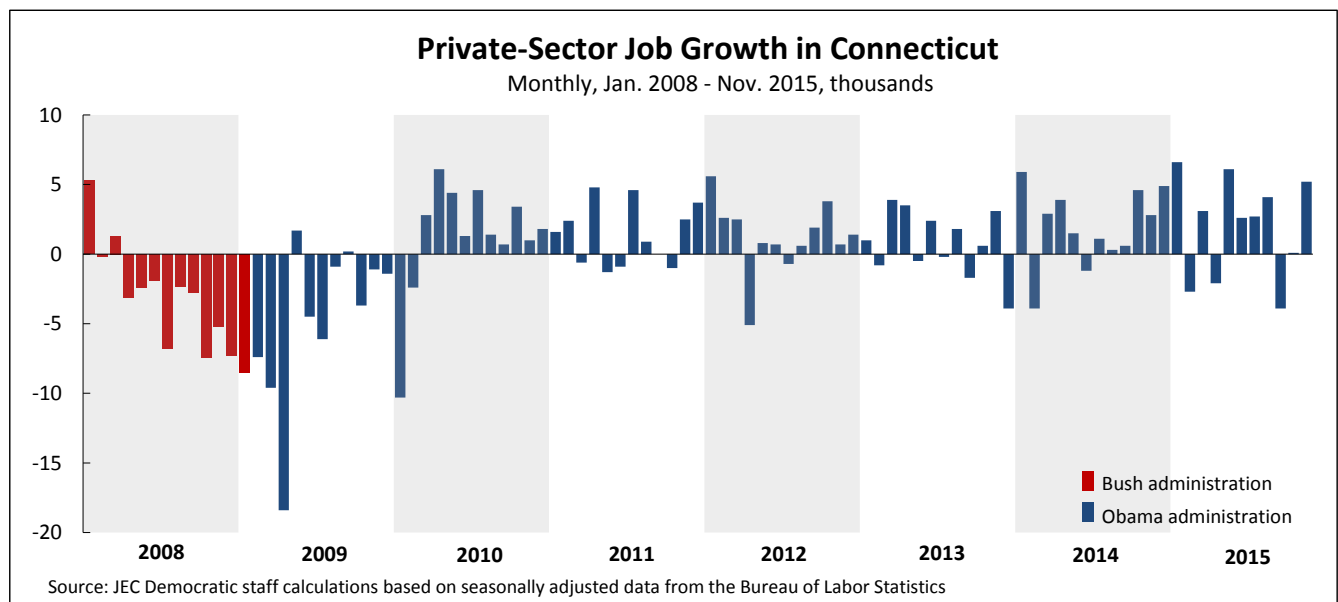


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: CONNECTICUT

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through November 2015**
Last updated on December 18th; Data update next on January 26th*

JOBS

- In November, private-sector employment in Connecticut grew by 5,200 jobs. Over the past year, Connecticut businesses have added 26,700 jobs. This compares with an increase of 14,600 jobs over the 12 months through November 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Connecticut businesses have added 113,400 jobs (an increase of 8.4 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.8 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: leisure and hospitality at 22.2 percent (29,000 jobs), construction at 17.6 percent (8,600 jobs) and professional and business services at 15.8 percent (29,600 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Connecticut was 5.1 percent in November 2015, holding constant from October. The rate was 0.1 percentage point above the national rate of 5.0 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.2 percentage points from one year earlier and is 4.1 percentage points below its recent peak of 9.2 percent in February 2011.
- There were 96,500 Connecticut residents unemployed in November 2015.

EARNINGS

- In November 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Connecticut were \$29.82. The average workweek was 33.9 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$1,010.90.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 3.5 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 1.9 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Connecticut	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	26,700	2.5 million
	Since Feb. 2010	113,400	13.7 million
Unemployment Rate	November 2015	5.1%	5.0%
	November 2014	6.3%	5.8%
	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 1.0 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Connecticut GDP growth has averaged 0.2 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.8 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Connecticut increased by 1.1 percent from the third quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2015. They are up 3.5 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2012.
- In October 2015, builders in Connecticut broke ground on 8,810 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 4,951 units. That marks a decrease of 1.5 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Connecticut, goods exports totaled \$1.4 billion in October and \$15.0 billion over the past year, up 2.0 percent from the 12 months ending in October 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 2.7 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 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/>

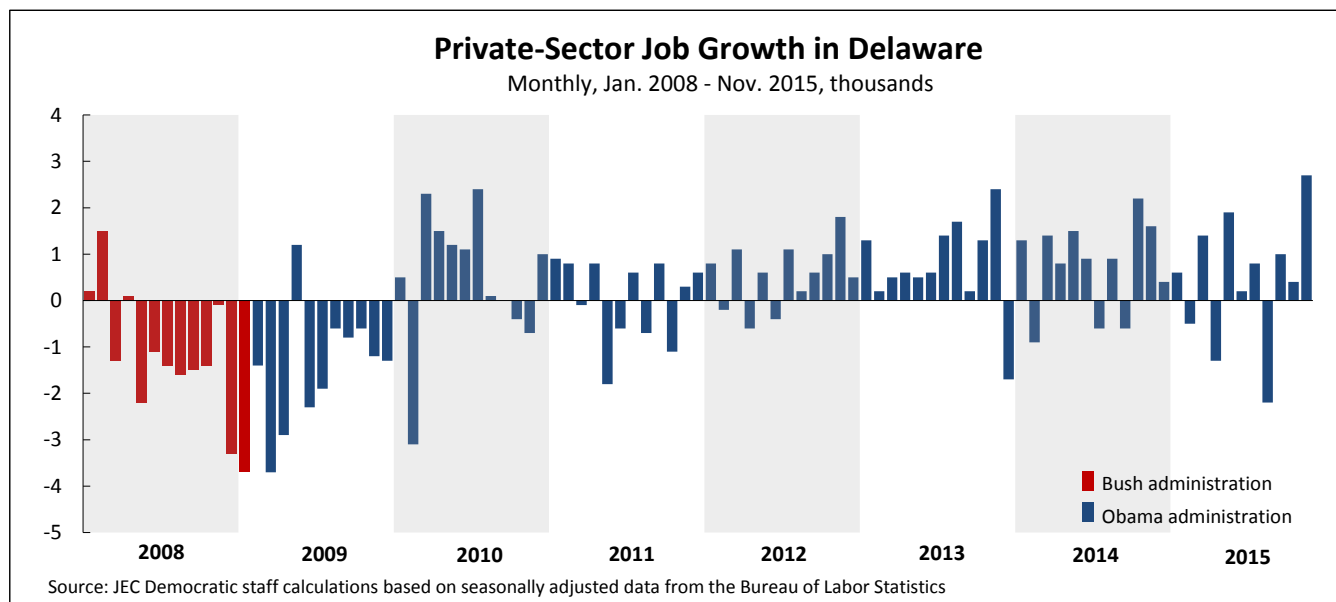


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: DELAWARE

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through November 2015**
Last updated on December 18th; Data update next on January 26th*

JOBS

- In November, private-sector employment in Delaware grew by 2,700 jobs. Over the past year, Delaware businesses have added 5,400 jobs. This compares with an increase of 6,800 jobs over the 12 months through November 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Delaware businesses have added 38,400 jobs (an increase of 11.2 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.8 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: leisure and hospitality at 19.4 percent (8,000 jobs), education and health services at 17.1 percent (10,900 jobs) and professional and business services at 14.7 percent (8,000 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Delaware was 5.1 percent in November 2015, holding constant from October. The rate was 0.1 percentage point above the national rate of 5.0 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.2 percentage point from one year earlier and is 3.6 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.7 percent in February 2010.
- There were 23,700 Delaware residents unemployed in November 2015.

EARNINGS

- In November 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Delaware were \$23.34. The average workweek was 32.4 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$756.22.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 7.1 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 1.9 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Delaware	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	5,400	2.5 million
	Since Feb. 2010	38,400	13.7 million
Unemployment Rate	November 2015	5.1%	5.0%
	November 2014	5.3%	5.8%
	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 2.9 percent in 2014, above the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Delaware GDP growth has averaged 0.3 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.8 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Delaware increased by 3.5 percent from the third quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2015. They are up 12.7 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2012.
- In October 2015, builders in Delaware broke ground on 4,690 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 5,318 units. That marks an increase of 9.9 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Delaware, goods exports totaled \$512 million in October and \$5.1 billion over the past year, up 5.7 percent from the 12 months ending in October 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 14.8 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 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>

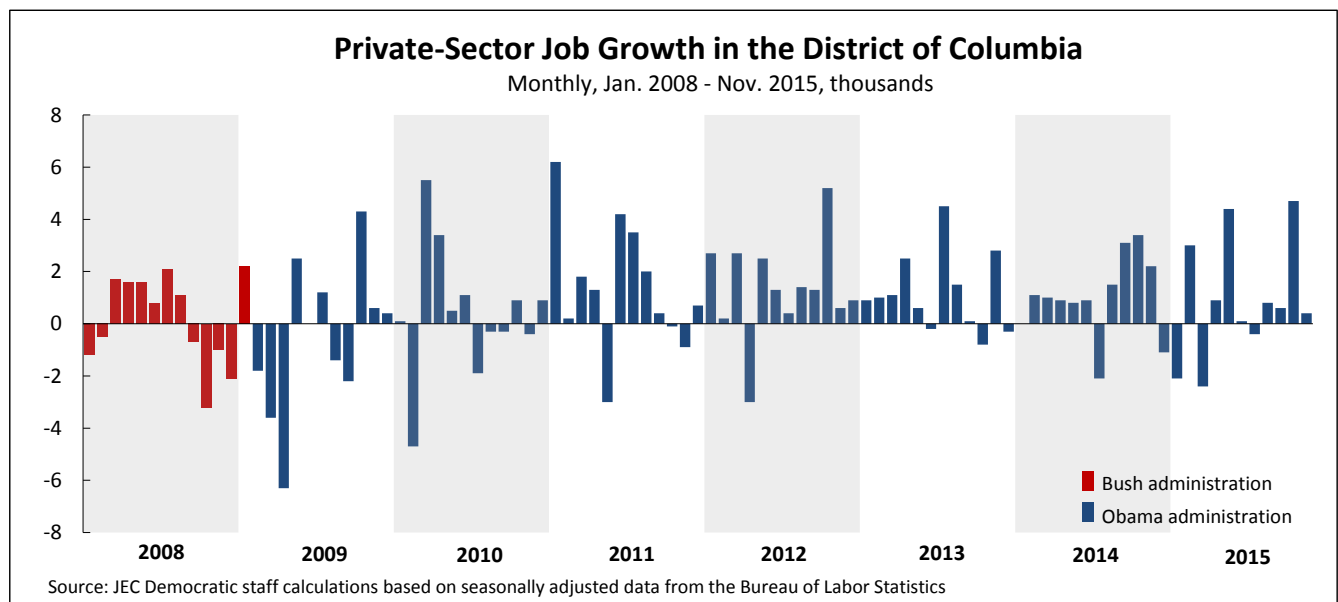


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through November 2015**
Last updated on December 18th; Data update next on January 26th*

JOBS

- In November, private-sector employment in the District of Columbia grew by 400 jobs. Over the past year, District of Columbia businesses have added 8,900 jobs. This compares with an increase of 12,500 jobs over the 12 months through November 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, District of Columbia businesses have added 77,300 jobs (an increase of 16.9 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.8 percent over this time.
- The DC



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in the District of Columbia was 6.6 percent in November 2015, holding constant from October. The rate was 1.6 percentage points above the national rate of 5.0 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.1 percentage points from one year earlier and is 3.9 percentage points below its recent peak of 10.5 percent in July 2011.
- There were 25,700 District of Columbia residents unemployed in November 2015.

EARNINGS

- In November 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in the District of Columbia were \$37.38. The average workweek was 35.9 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$1,341.94.
- Adjusting for inflation, DC average hourly earnings have fallen by 6.0 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 1.9 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

		District	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	8,900	2.5 million
	Since Feb. 2010	77,300	13.7 million
Unemployment Rate	November 2015	6.6%	5.0%
	November 2014	7.7%	5.8%
	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 2.2 percent in 2014, matching the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual District of Columbia GDP growth has averaged 1.3 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.8 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in the District of Columbia increased by 15.4 percent from the third quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2015. They are up 62.5 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2009.
- In October 2015, builders in the District of Columbia broke ground on 6,700 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 3,980 units. That marks a decrease of 0.7 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In the District of Columbia, goods exports totaled \$51 million in October and \$1.0 billion over the past year, up 16.8 percent from the 12 months ending in October 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are down 11.7 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 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>

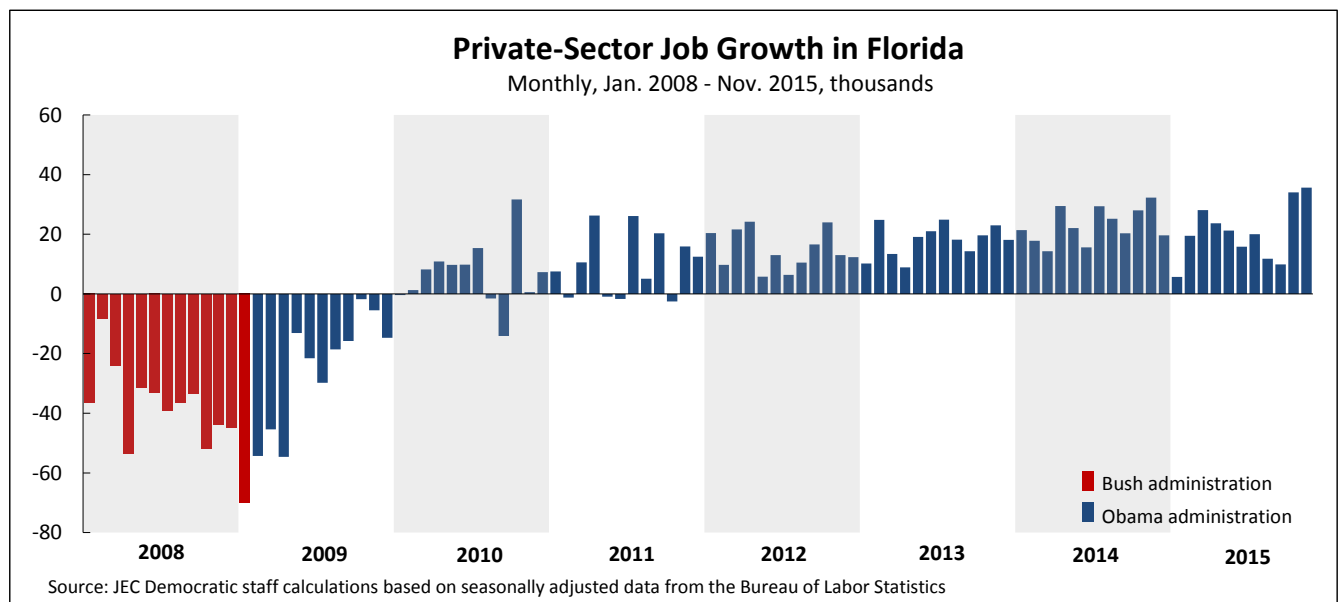


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: FLORIDA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through November 2015**
Last updated on December 18th; Data update next on January 26th*

JOBS

- In November, private-sector employment in Florida grew by 35,600 jobs. Over the past year, Florida businesses have added 244,900 jobs. This compares with an increase of 274,000 jobs over the 12 months through November 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Florida businesses have added 1,089,800 jobs (an increase of 18.1 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.8 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: leisure and hospitality at 25.2 percent (231,800 jobs), professional and business services at 24.8 percent (245,600 jobs) and construction at 22.9 percent (81,700 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Florida was 5.0 percent in November 2015, down 0.2 percentage point from October. The rate was the same as the national rate of 5.0 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.7 percentage point from one year earlier and is 6.2 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.2 percent in January 2010.
- There were 486,200 Florida residents unemployed in November 2015.

EARNINGS

- In November 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Florida were \$23.11. The average workweek was 34.4 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$794.98.
- 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 1.9 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Florida	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	244,900	2.5 million
	Since Feb. 2010	1,089,800	13.7 million
Unemployment Rate	November 2015	5.0%	5.0%
	November 2014	5.7%	5.8%
	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 1.2 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.8 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Florida increased by 10.0 percent from the third quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2015. They are up 45.3 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In October 2015, builders in Florida broke ground on 92,520 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 97,292 units. That marks an increase of 13.5 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Florida, goods exports totaled \$4.6 billion in October and \$53.8 billion over the past year, unchanged from the 12 months ending in October 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 10.3 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

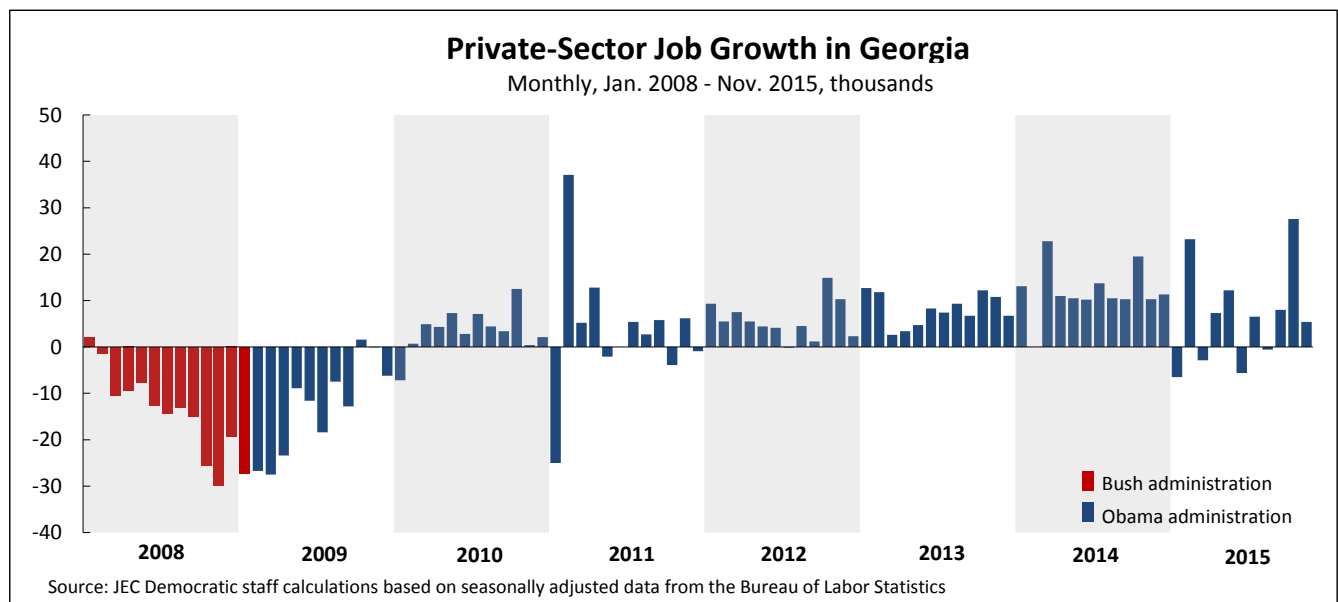


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: GEORGIA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through November 2015**
Last updated on December 18th; Data update next on January 26th*

JOBS

- In November, private-sector employment in Georgia grew by 5,400 jobs. Over the past year, Georgia businesses have added 85,900 jobs. This compares with an increase of 138,600 jobs over the 12 months through November 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Georgia businesses have added 476,200 jobs (an increase of 15.2 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.8 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 26.5 percent (136,800 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 23.4 percent (86,700 jobs) and education and health services at 16.4 percent (77,000 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Georgia was 5.6 percent in November 2015, down 0.1 percentage point from October. The rate was 0.6 percentage point above the national rate of 5.0 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.1 percentage points from one year earlier and is 4.9 percentage points below its recent peak of 10.5 percent in December 2010.
- There were 265,100 Georgia residents unemployed in November 2015.

EARNINGS

- In November 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Georgia were \$24.08. The average workweek was 35.3 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$850.02.
- 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 1.9 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Georgia	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	85,900	2.5 million
	Since Feb. 2010	476,200	13.7 million
Unemployment Rate	November 2015	5.6%	5.0%
	November 2014	6.7%	5.8%
	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 2.7 percent in 2014, above the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Georgia GDP growth has averaged 1.4 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.8 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Georgia increased by 8.0 percent from the third quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2015. They are up 35.7 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In October 2015, builders in Georgia broke ground on 42,040 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 40,213 units. That marks an increase of 11.8 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Georgia, goods exports totaled \$3.2 billion in October and \$37.7 billion over the past year, up 5.1 percent from the 12 months ending in October 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 52.2 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 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/>

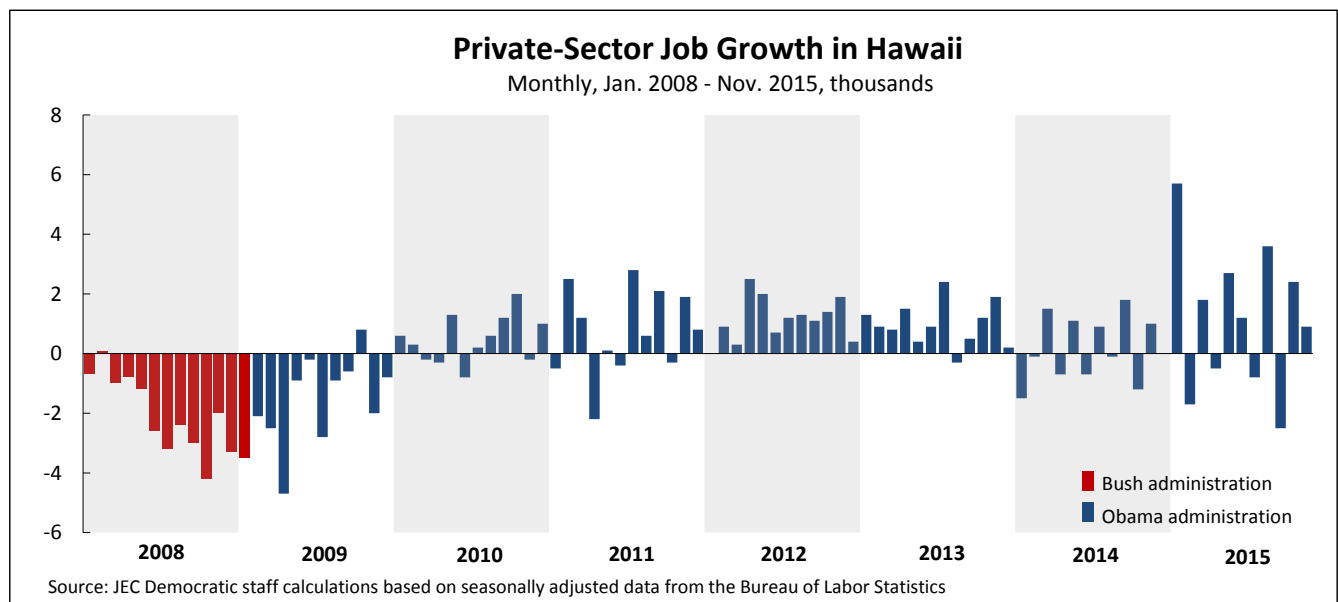


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: HAWAII

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through November 2015**
Last updated on December 18th; Data update next on January 26th*

JOBS

- In November, private-sector employment in Hawaii grew by 900 jobs. Over the past year, Hawaii businesses have added 12,800 jobs. This compares with an increase of 2,200 jobs over the 12 months through November 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Hawaii businesses have added 53,600 jobs (an increase of 11.6 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.8 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: logging, mining and construction at 20.1 percent (5,900 jobs), professional and business services at 18.2 percent (12,900 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 15.5 percent (15,500 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Hawaii was 3.2 percent in November 2015, down 0.1 percentage point from October. The rate was 1.8 percentage points below the national rate of 5.0 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.9 percentage point from one year earlier and is 4.1 percentage points below its recent peak of 7.3 percent in October 2009.
- There were 22,100 Hawaii residents unemployed in November 2015.

EARNINGS

- In November 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Hawaii 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 risen by 0.1 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 1.9 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Hawaii	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	12,800	2.5 million
	Since Feb. 2010	53,600	13.7 million
Unemployment Rate	November 2015	3.2%	5.0%
	November 2014	4.1%	5.8%
	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 0.4 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Hawaii GDP growth has averaged 1.3 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.8 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Hawaii increased by 2.4 percent from the third quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2015. They are up 37.9 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- In October 2015, builders in Hawaii broke ground on 7,580 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 5,827 units. That marks an increase of 131.3 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Hawaii, goods exports totaled \$63 million in October and \$1.7 billion over the past year, up 58.3 percent from the 12 months ending in October 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 195.6 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 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/>

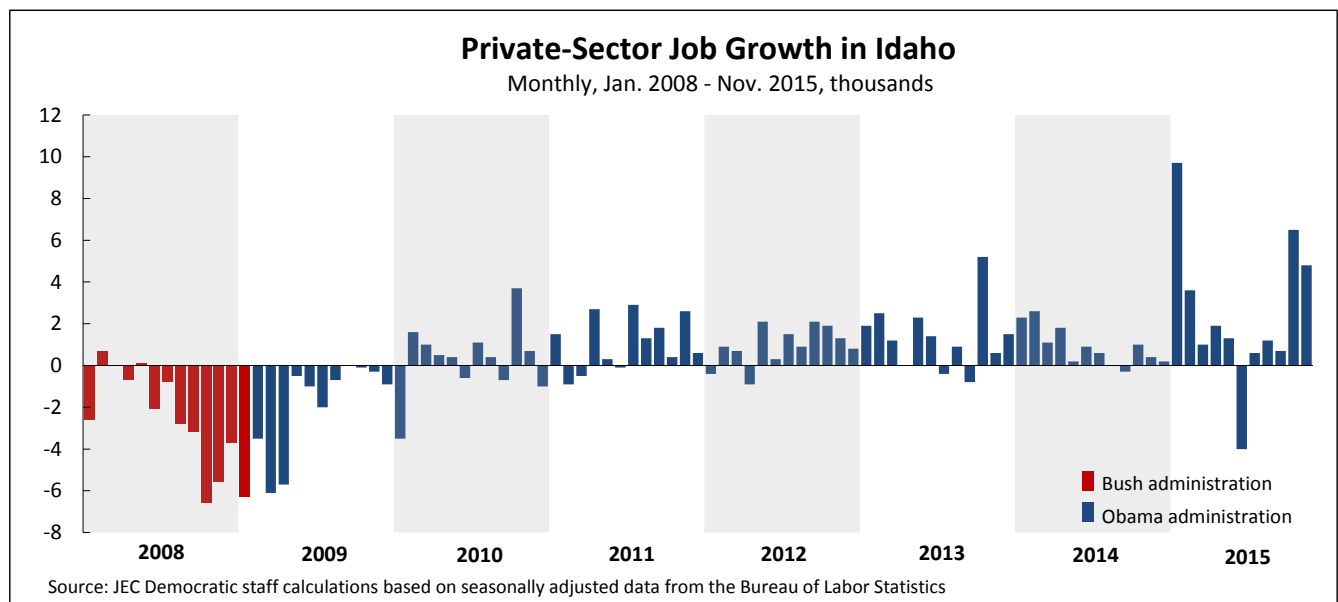


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: IDAHO

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through November 2015**
Last updated on December 18th; Data update next on January 26th*

JOBS

- In November, private-sector employment in Idaho grew by 4,800 jobs. Over the past year, Idaho businesses have added 27,500 jobs. This compares with an increase of 12,100 jobs over the 12 months through November 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Idaho businesses have added 83,700 jobs (an increase of 17.4 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.8 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 27.4 percent (8,800 jobs), financial activities at 22.8 percent (6,600 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 22.3 percent (12,800 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Idaho was 3.9 percent in November 2015, down 0.1 percentage point from October. The rate was 1.1 percentage points below the national rate of 5.0 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.6 percentage point from one year earlier and is 5.8 percentage points below its recent peak of 9.7 percent in July 2009.
- There were 31,700 Idaho residents unemployed in November 2015.

EARNINGS

- In November 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Idaho were \$22.33. The average workweek was 33.5 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$748.06.
- 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 1.9 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Idaho	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	27,500	2.5 million
	Since Feb. 2010	83,700	13.7 million
Unemployment Rate	November 2015	3.9%	5.0%
	November 2014	4.5%	5.8%
	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 1.8 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Idaho increased by 8.1 percent from the third quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2015. They are up 37.5 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In October 2015, builders in Idaho broke ground on 9,270 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 9,290 units. That marks an increase of 8.0 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Idaho, goods exports totaled \$359 million in October and \$4.2 billion over the past year, down 14.4 percent from the 12 months ending in October 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 5.3 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 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>

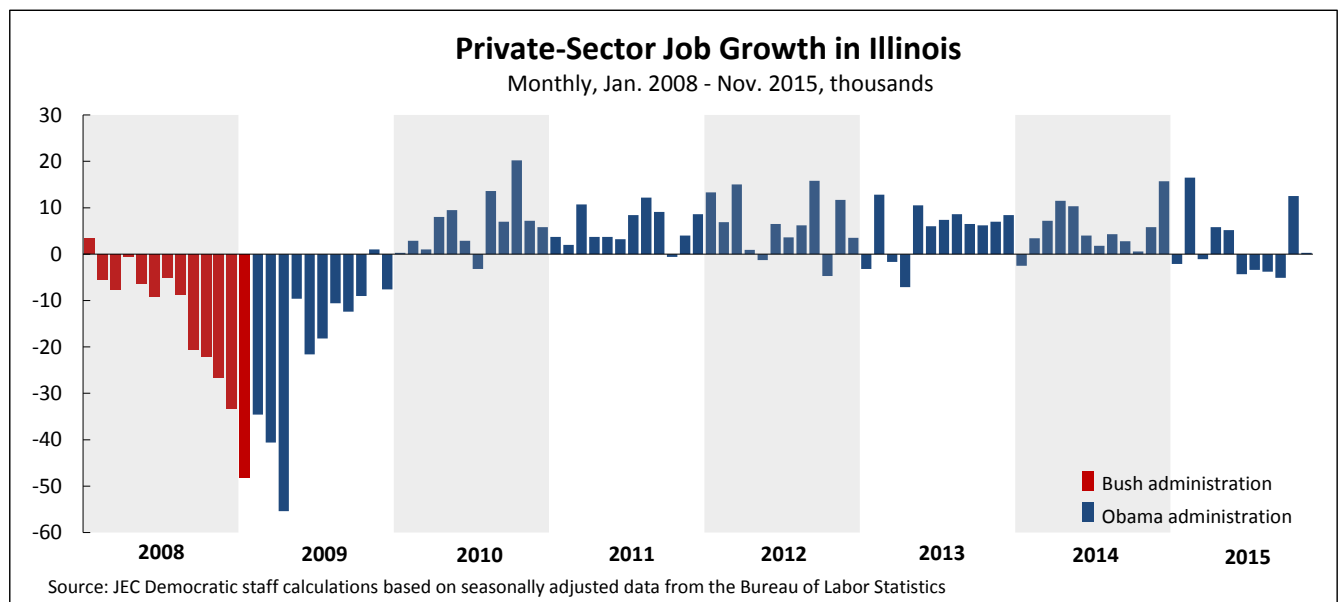


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: ILLINOIS

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through November 2015**
Last updated on December 18th; Data update next on January 26th*

JOBS

- In November, private-sector employment in Illinois grew by 300 jobs. Over the past year, Illinois businesses have added 36,200 jobs. This compares with an increase of 57,600 jobs over the 12 months through November 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Illinois businesses have added 364,900 jobs (an increase of 7.7 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.8 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 18.8 percent (148,100 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 9.8 percent (50,300 jobs) and education and health services at 9.8 percent (80,400 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Illinois was 5.7 percent in November 2015, up 0.3 percentage point from October. The rate was 0.7 percentage point above the national rate of 5.0 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.5 percentage point from one year earlier and is 5.5 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.2 percent in January 2010.
- There were 371,700 Illinois residents unemployed in November 2015.

EARNINGS

- In November 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Illinois were \$26.21. The average workweek was 34.9 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$914.73.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 0.7 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 1.9 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Illinois	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	36,200	2.5 million
	Since Feb. 2010	364,900	13.7 million
Unemployment Rate	November 2015	5.7%	5.0%
	November 2014	6.2%	5.8%
	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 1.0 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Illinois GDP growth has averaged 0.9 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.8 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Illinois increased by 3.5 percent from the third quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2015. They are up 13.1 percent since their recent low in the fourth quarter of 2011.
- In October 2015, builders in Illinois broke ground on 14,780 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 17,927 units. That marks a decrease of 7.7 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Illinois, goods exports totaled \$5.5 billion in October and \$62.4 billion over the past year, down 1.2 percent from the 12 months ending in October 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 44.7 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 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>

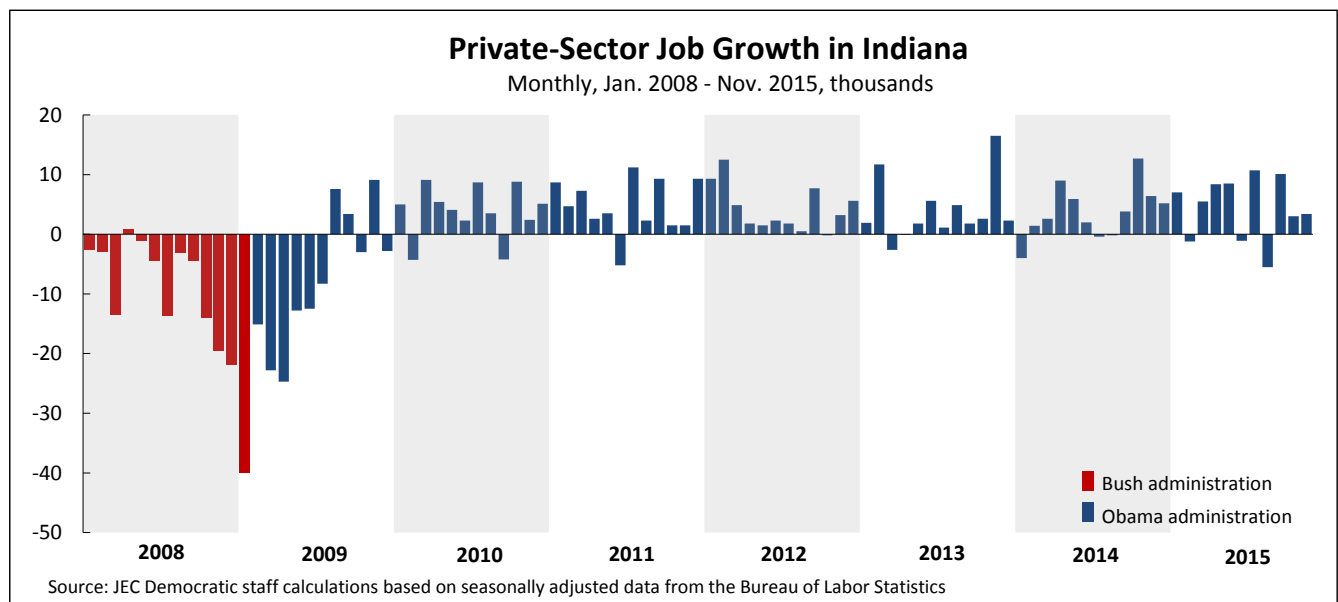


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: INDIANA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through November 2015**
Last updated on December 18th; Data update next on January 26th*

JOBS

- In November, private-sector employment in Indiana grew by 3,400 jobs. Over the past year, Indiana businesses have added 54,000 jobs. This compares with an increase of 41,500 jobs over the 12 months through November 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Indiana businesses have added 293,500 jobs (an increase of 12.6 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.8 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 21.4 percent (57,100 jobs), manufacturing at 19.0 percent (83,400 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 12.3 percent (33,600 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Indiana was 4.4 percent in November 2015, holding constant from October. The rate was 0.6 percentage point below the national rate of 5.0 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.5 percentage points from one year earlier and is 6.5 percentage points below its recent peak of 10.9 percent in February 2010.
- There were 144,000 Indiana residents unemployed in November 2015.

EARNINGS

- In November 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Indiana were \$23.05. The average workweek was 35.0 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$806.75.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 0.2 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 1.9 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Indiana	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	54,000	2.5 million
	Since Feb. 2010	293,500	13.7 million
Unemployment Rate	November 2015	4.4%	5.0%
	November 2014	5.9%	5.8%
	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 1.2 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Indiana GDP growth has averaged 1.9 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.8 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Indiana increased by 3.8 percent from the third quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2015. They are up 14.7 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- In October 2015, builders in Indiana broke ground on 18,000 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 15,861 units. That marks a decrease of 14.3 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Indiana, goods exports totaled \$3.0 billion in October and \$33.0 billion over the past year, up 1.2 percent from the 12 months ending in October 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 38.9 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 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/>

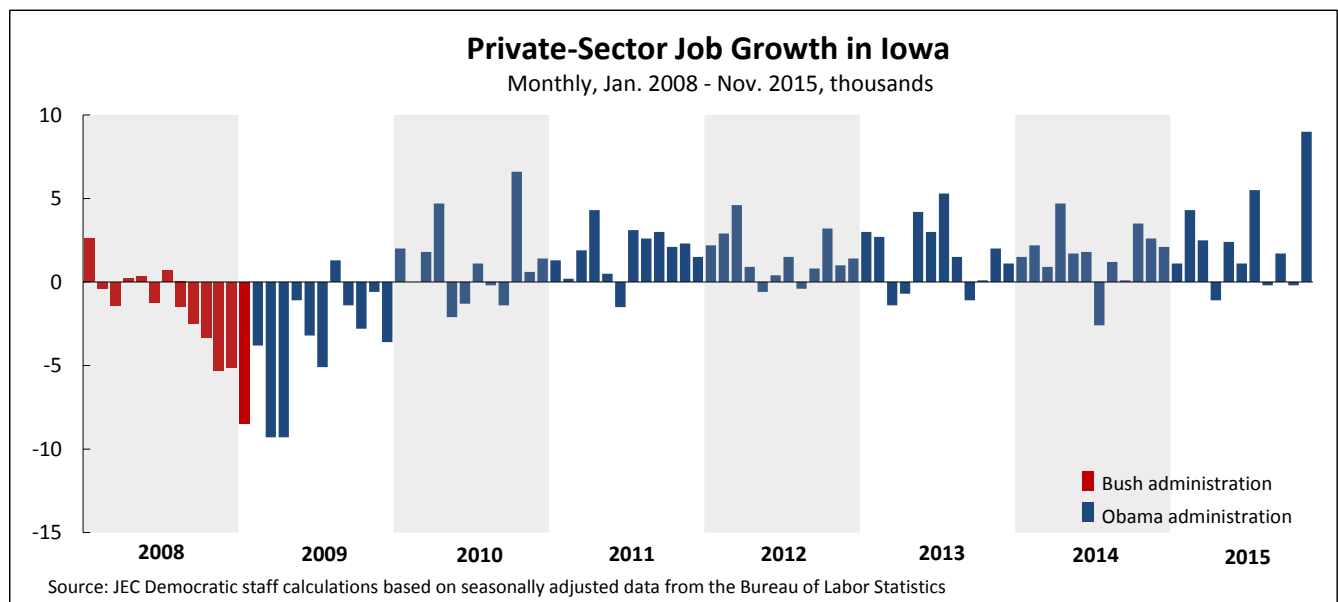


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: IOWA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through November 2015**
Last updated on December 18th; Data update next on January 26th*

JOBS

- In November, private-sector employment in Iowa grew by 9,000 jobs. Over the past year, Iowa businesses have added 28,200 jobs. This compares with an increase of 18,700 jobs over the 12 months through November 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Iowa businesses have added 115,900 jobs (an increase of 9.6 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.8 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 36.9 percent (22,700 jobs), professional and business services at 17.7 percent (21,100 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 10.7 percent (13,900 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Iowa was 3.4 percent in November 2015, down 0.1 percentage point from October. The rate was 1.6 percentage points below the national rate of 5.0 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.9 percentage point from one year earlier and is 3.2 percentage points below its recent peak of 6.6 percent in August 2009.
- There were 58,700 Iowa residents unemployed in November 2015.

EARNINGS

- In November 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Iowa were \$23.52. The average workweek was 34.8 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$818.50.
- 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 1.9 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Iowa	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	28,200	2.5 million
	Since Feb. 2010	115,900	13.7 million
Unemployment Rate	November 2015	3.4%	5.0%
	November 2014	4.3%	5.8%
	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 1.6 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Iowa GDP growth has averaged 2.2 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.8 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Iowa increased by 3.3 percent from the third quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2015. They are up 15.2 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- In October 2015, builders in Iowa broke ground on 9,720 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 9,042 units. That marks a decrease of 14.6 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Iowa, goods exports totaled \$1.0 billion in October and \$13.2 billion over the past year, down 4.4 percent from the 12 months ending in October 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 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/>

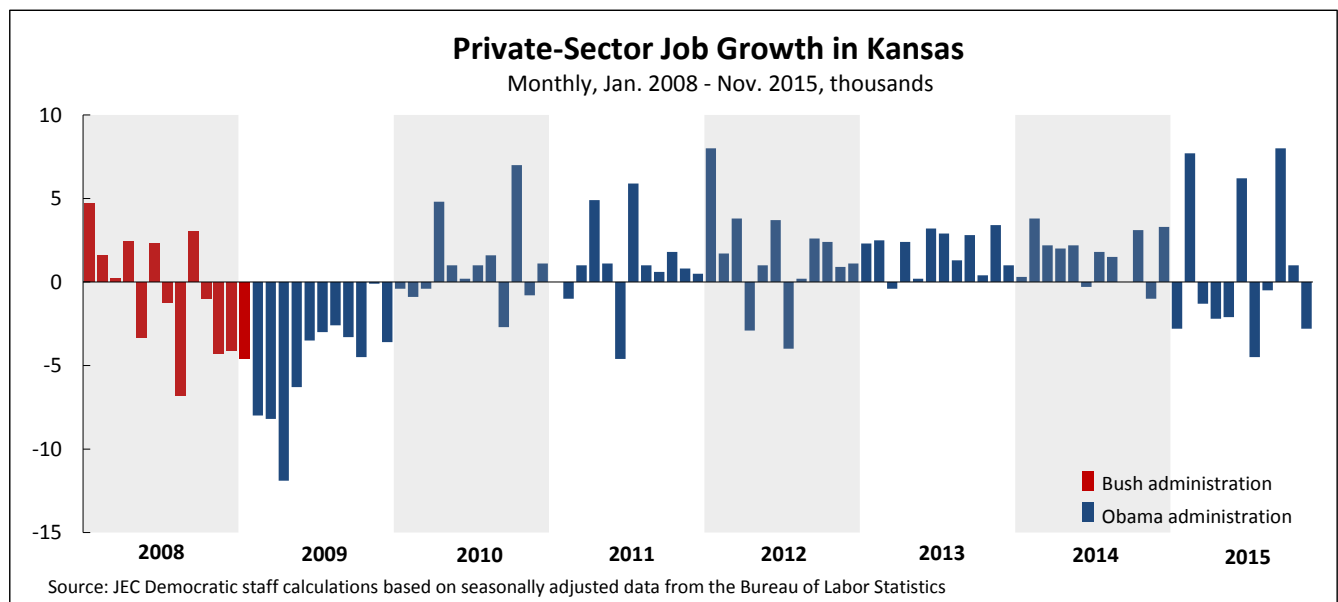


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: KANSAS

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through November 2015**
Last updated on December 18th; Data update next on January 26th*

JOBS

- In November, private-sector employment in Kansas fell by 2,800 jobs. Over the past year, Kansas businesses have added 10,000 jobs. This compares with an increase of 16,600 jobs over the 12 months through November 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Kansas businesses have added 90,900 jobs (an increase of 8.6 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.8 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 22.6 percent (11,800 jobs), professional and business services at 20.9 percent (29,800 jobs) and mining and logging at 17.1 percent (1,400 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Kansas was 4.0 percent in November 2015, down 0.1 percentage point from October. The rate was 1.0 percentage point below the national rate of 5.0 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.2 percentage point from one year earlier and is 3.3 percentage points below its recent peak of 7.3 percent in September 2009.
- There were 59,400 Kansas residents unemployed in November 2015.

EARNINGS

- In November 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Kansas were \$22.87. The average workweek was 34.4 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$786.73.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 1.0 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 1.9 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Kansas	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	10,000	2.5 million
	Since Feb. 2010	90,900	13.7 million
Unemployment Rate	November 2015	4.0%	5.0%
	November 2014	4.2%	5.8%
	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 1.4 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Kansas GDP growth has averaged 1.4 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.8 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Kansas increased by 4.4 percent from the third quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2015. They are up 15.0 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- In October 2015, builders in Kansas broke ground on 5,270 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 7,676 units. That marks an increase of 4.8 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Kansas, goods exports totaled \$824 million in October and \$10.6 billion over the past year, down 7.2 percent from the 12 months ending in October 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 14.9 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 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>

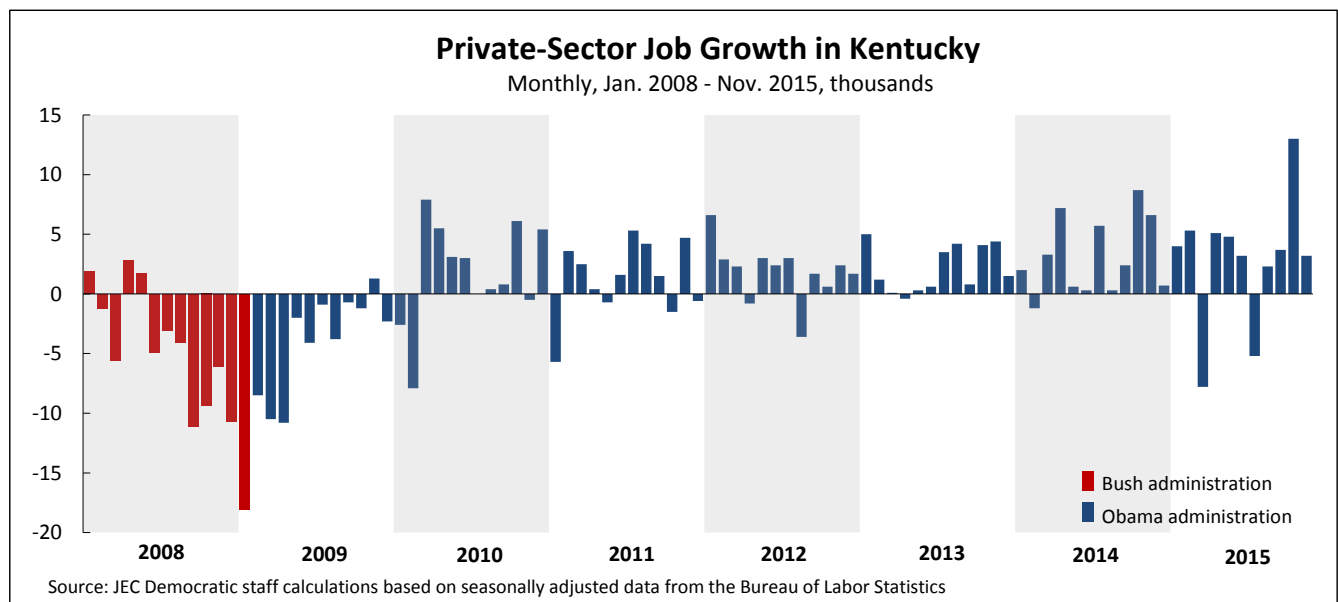


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: KENTUCKY

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through November 2015**
Last updated on December 18th; Data update next on January 26th*

JOBS

- In November, private-sector employment in Kentucky grew by 3,200 jobs. Over the past year, Kentucky businesses have added 32,300 jobs. This compares with an increase of 37,400 jobs over the 12 months through November 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Kentucky businesses have added 162,700 jobs (an increase of 11.4 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.8 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 23.4 percent (40,900 jobs), manufacturing at 20.2 percent (41,100 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 15.8 percent (26,100 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Kentucky was 4.9 percent in November 2015, holding constant from October. The rate was 0.1 percentage point below the national rate of 5.0 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.6 percentage point from one year earlier and is 6.0 percentage points below its recent peak of 10.9 percent in June 2009.
- There were 95,700 Kentucky residents unemployed in November 2015.

EARNINGS

- In November 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Kentucky were \$20.94. The average workweek was 35.6 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$745.46.
- 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 1.9 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Kentucky	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	32,300	2.5 million
	Since Feb. 2010	162,700	13.7 million
Unemployment Rate	November 2015	4.9%	5.0%
	November 2014	5.5%	5.8%
	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 1.2 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Kentucky GDP growth has averaged 1.9 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.8 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Kentucky increased by 3.9 percent from the third quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2015. They are up 12.8 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In October 2015, builders in Kentucky broke ground on 11,750 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 9,453 units. That marks an increase of 0.3 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Kentucky, goods exports totaled \$2.4 billion in October and \$27.5 billion over the past year, up 10.0 percent from the 12 months ending in October 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 50.5 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

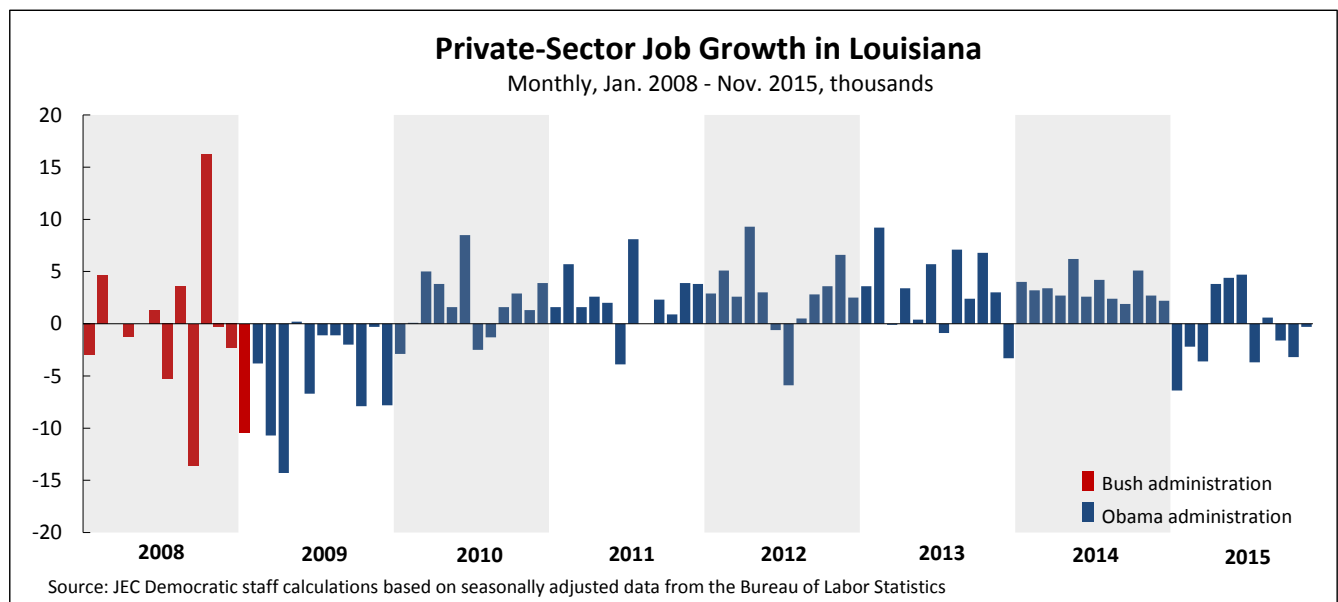


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: LOUISIANA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through November 2015**
Last updated on December 18th; Data update next on January 26th*

JOBS

- In November, private-sector employment in Louisiana fell by 300 jobs. Over the past year, businesses have shed 5,300 jobs. This compares with an increase of 35,100 jobs over the 12 months through November 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Louisiana businesses have added 156,200 jobs (an increase of 10.4 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.8 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 21.3 percent (25,700 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 18.3 percent (35,200 jobs) and education and health services at 14.9 percent (40,100 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Louisiana was 6.3 percent in November 2015, up 0.1 percentage point from October. The rate was 1.3 percentage points above the national rate of 5.0 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.9 percentage point from one year earlier and is 2.0 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.3 percent in December 2010.
- There were 134,600 Louisiana residents unemployed in November 2015.

EARNINGS

- In November 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Louisiana were \$22.67. The average workweek was 35.8 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$811.59.
- 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 1.9 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Louisiana	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	-5,300	2.5 million
	Since Feb. 2010	156,200	13.7 million
Unemployment Rate	November 2015	6.3%	5.0%
	November 2014	7.2%	5.8%
	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 1.5 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Louisiana GDP growth has averaged 0.3 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.8 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Louisiana increased by 4.4 percent from the third quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2015. They are up 16.2 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In October 2015, builders in Louisiana broke ground on 14,050 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 14,434 units. That marks a decrease of 4.5 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Louisiana, goods exports totaled \$4.6 billion in October and \$51.1 billion over the past year, down 16.7 percent from the 12 months ending in October 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 50.4 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

** A list of sources used to compile the 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

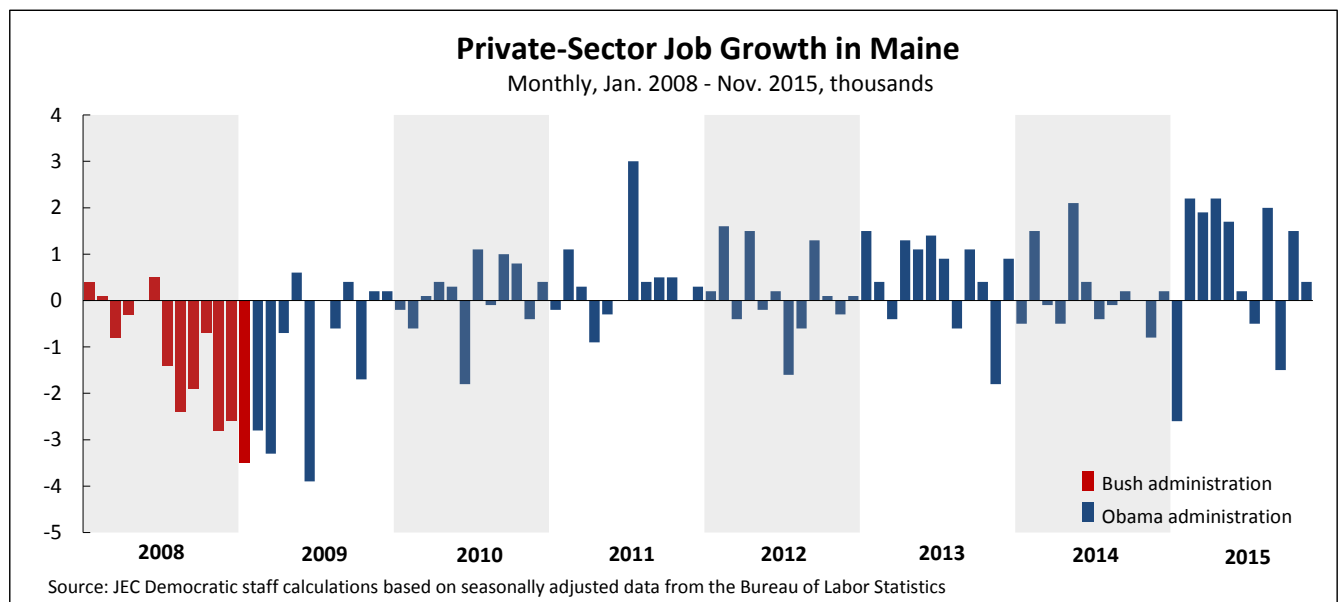


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: MAINE

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through November 2015**
Last updated on December 18th; Data update next on January 26th*

JOBS

- In November, private-sector employment in Maine grew by 400 jobs. Over the past year, Maine businesses have added 7,700 jobs. This compares with an increase of 2,700 jobs over the 12 months through November 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Maine businesses have added 24,100 jobs (an increase of 4.9 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.8 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 16.3 percent (9,200 jobs), other services at 8.6 percent (1,700 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 7.9 percent (4,700 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Maine was 4.1 percent in November 2015, down 0.2 percentage point from October. The rate was 0.9 percentage point below the national rate of 5.0 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.4 percentage points from one year earlier and is 4.2 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.3 percent in July 2009.
- There were 27,900 Maine residents unemployed in November 2015.

EARNINGS

- In November 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Maine were \$22.21. The average workweek was 34.3 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$761.80.
- 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 1.9 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Maine	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	7,700	2.5 million
	Since Feb. 2010	24,100	13.7 million
Unemployment Rate	November 2015	4.1%	5.0%
	November 2014	5.5%	5.8%
	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 fell by 0.1 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- ❑ Since 2009, annual Maine GDP growth has averaged -0.2 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.8 percent.

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Maine increased by 1.8 percent from the third quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2015. They are up 10.4 percent since their recent low in the third quarter of 2012.
- ❑ In October 2015, builders in Maine broke ground on 4,650 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 3,274 units. That marks an increase of 5.4 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Maine, goods exports totaled \$334 million in October and \$2.7 billion over the past year, up 10.5 percent from the 12 months ending in October 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 13.1 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 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>

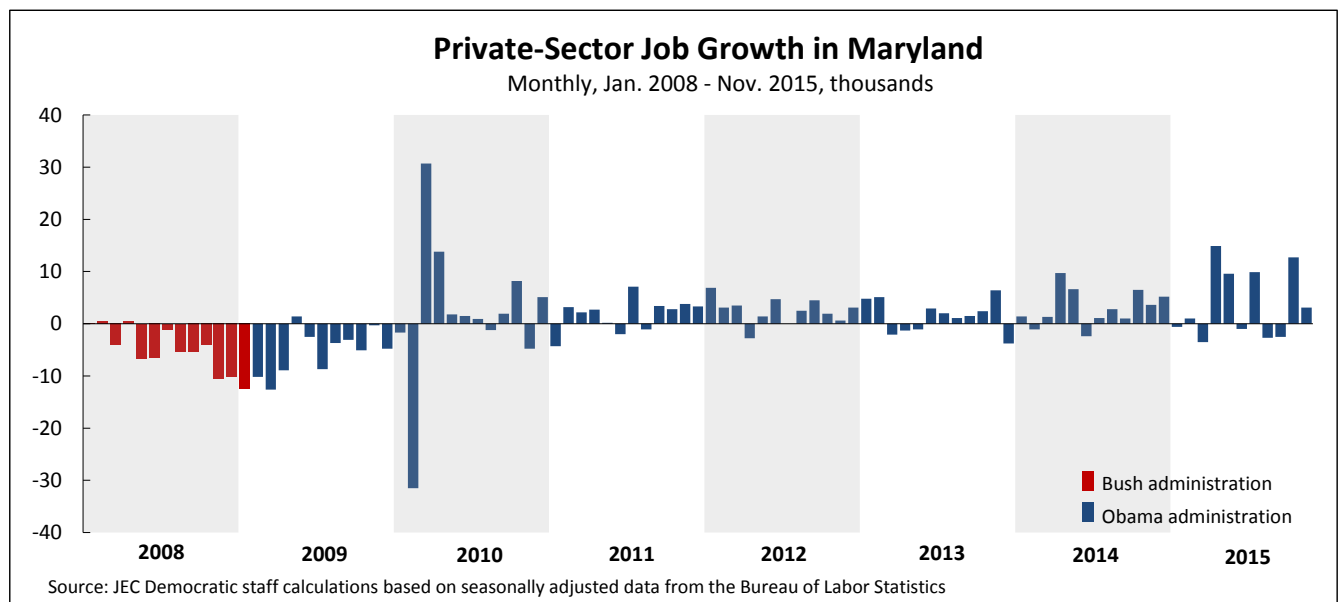


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: MARYLAND

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through November 2015**
Last updated on December 18th; Data update next on January 26th*

JOBS

- In November, private-sector employment in Maryland grew by 3,100 jobs. Over the past year, Maryland businesses have added 46,100 jobs. This compares with an increase of 26,700 jobs over the 12 months through November 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Maryland businesses have added 203,100 jobs (an increase of 10.3 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.8 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: leisure and hospitality at 21.3 percent (47,400 jobs), logging, mining and construction at 16.3 percent (22,400 jobs) and professional and business services at 15.8 percent (59,800 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Maryland was 5.2 percent in November 2015, up 0.1 percentage point from October. The rate was 0.2 percentage point above the national rate of 5.0 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.3 percentage point from one year earlier and is 2.6 percentage points below its recent peak of 7.8 percent in February 2010.
- There were 163,800 Maryland residents unemployed in November 2015.

EARNINGS

- In November 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Maryland were \$27.52. The average workweek was 34.6 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$952.19.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have fallen by 0.5 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 1.9 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Maryland	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	46,100	2.5 million
	Since Feb. 2010	203,100	13.7 million
Unemployment Rate	November 2015	5.2%	5.0%
	November 2014	5.5%	5.8%
	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 1.2 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Maryland GDP growth has averaged 1.1 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.8 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Maryland increased by 3.1 percent from the third quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2015. They are up 15.3 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2012.
- In October 2015, builders in Maryland broke ground on 12,950 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 16,031 units. That marks a decrease of 4.3 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Maryland, goods exports totaled \$839 million in October and \$9.9 billion over the past year, down 11.8 percent from the 12 months ending in October 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 3.0 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 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/>

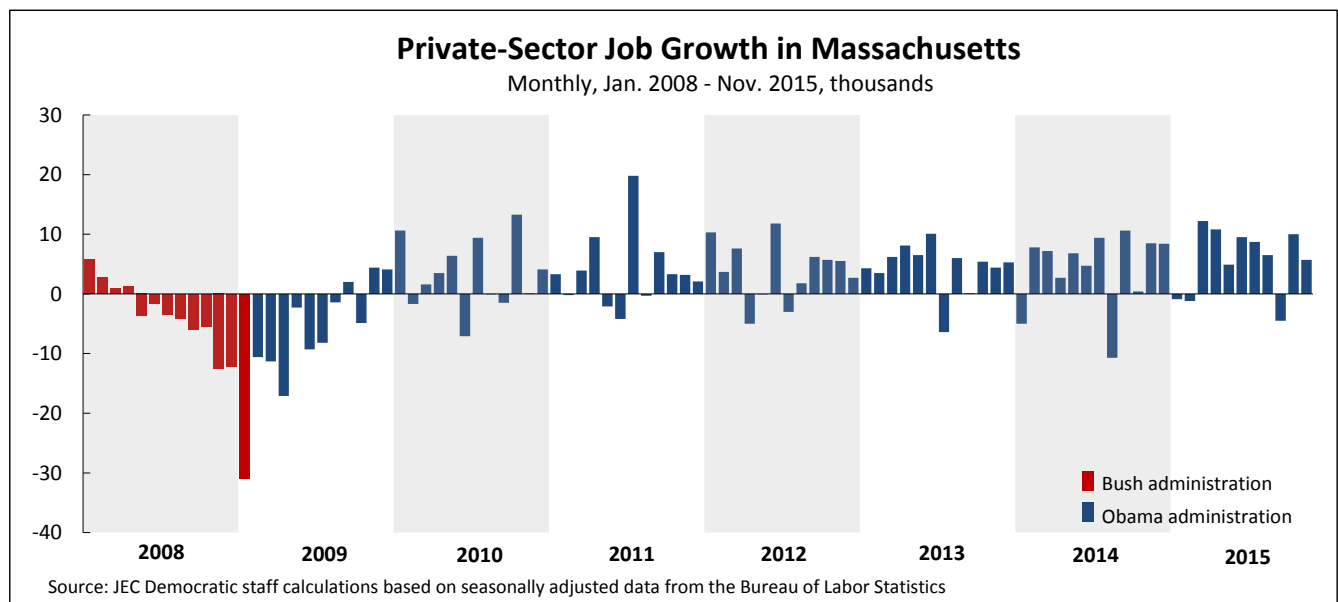


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: MASSACHUSETTS

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through November 2015**
Last updated on December 18th; Data update next on January 26th*

JOBS

- In November, private-sector employment in Massachusetts grew by 5,700 jobs. Over the past year, Massachusetts businesses have added 70,100 jobs. This compares with an increase of 47,700 jobs over the 12 months through November 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Massachusetts businesses have added 288,200 jobs (an increase of 10.4 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.8 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 28.8 percent (30,700 jobs), professional and business services at 18.5 percent (84,800 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 16.6 percent (50,600 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Massachusetts was 4.7 percent in November 2015, up 0.1 percentage point from October. The rate was 0.3 percentage point below the national rate of 5.0 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.7 percentage point from one year earlier and is 4.1 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.8 percent in January 2010.
- There were 166,000 Massachusetts residents unemployed in November 2015.

EARNINGS

- In November 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Massachusetts were \$31.24. The average workweek was 33.8 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$1,055.91.
- 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 1.9 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Massachusetts	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	70,100	2.5 million
	Since Feb. 2010	288,200	13.7 million
Unemployment Rate	November 2015	4.7%	5.0%
	November 2014	5.4%	5.8%
	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 2.1 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Massachusetts GDP growth has averaged 1.9 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.8 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Massachusetts increased by 3.2 percent from the third quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2015. They are up 16.5 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2012.
- In October 2015, builders in Massachusetts broke ground on 17,270 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 15,483 units. That marks an increase of 20.5 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Massachusetts, goods exports totaled \$2.4 billion in October and \$24.8 billion over the past year, down 1.9 percent from the 12 months ending in October 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 1.0 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 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/>

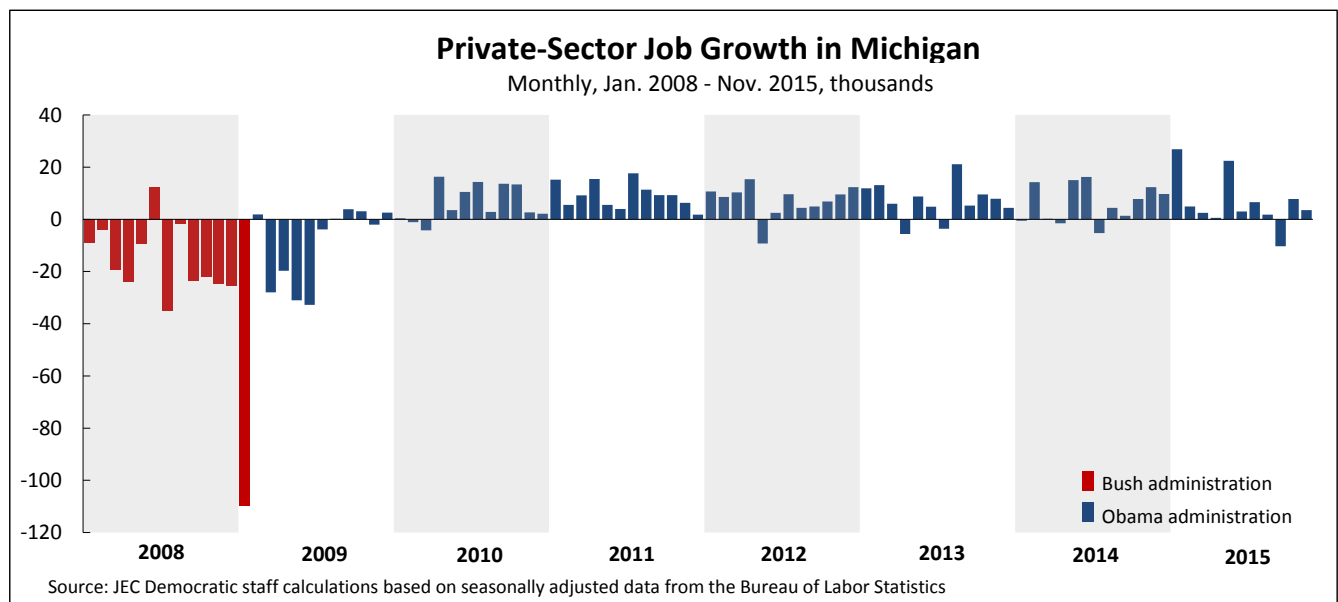


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: MICHIGAN

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through November 2015**
Last updated on December 18th; Data update next on January 26th*

JOBS

- In November, private-sector employment in Michigan grew by 3,500 jobs. Over the past year, Michigan businesses have added 79,400 jobs. This compares with an increase of 68,500 jobs over the 12 months through November 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Michigan businesses have added 498,400 jobs (an increase of 15.6 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.8 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: manufacturing at 30.6 percent (141,700 jobs), construction at 28.4 percent (33,800 jobs) and professional and business services at 27.0 percent (136,200 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Michigan was 5.1 percent in November 2015, up 0.1 percentage point from October. The rate was 0.1 percentage point above the national rate of 5.0 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.4 percentage points from one year earlier and is 9.8 percentage points below its recent peak of 14.9 percent in June 2009.
- There were 243,700 Michigan residents unemployed in November 2015.

EARNINGS

- In November 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Michigan were \$24.37. The average workweek was 34.5 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$840.77.
- 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 1.9 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Michigan	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	79,400	2.5 million
	Since Feb. 2010	498,400	13.7 million
Unemployment Rate	November 2015	5.1%	5.0%
	November 2014	6.5%	5.8%
	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 1.6 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Michigan GDP growth has averaged 2.5 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.8 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Michigan increased by 5.9 percent from the third quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2015. They are up 35.3 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In October 2015, builders in Michigan broke ground on 22,330 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 17,269 units. That marks an increase of 10.6 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Michigan, goods exports totaled \$4.8 billion in October and \$51.8 billion over the past year, down 0.7 percent from the 12 months ending in October 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 53.3 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

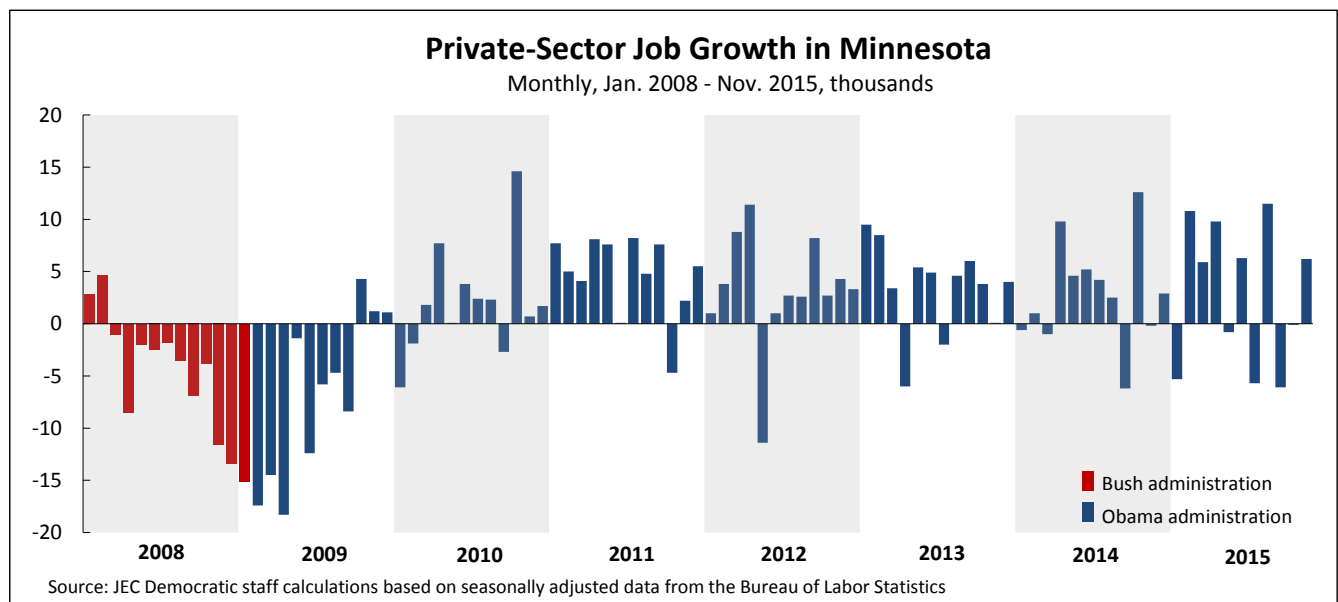


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: MINNESOTA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through November 2015**
Last updated on December 18th; Data update next on January 26th*

JOBS

- In November, private-sector employment in Minnesota grew by 6,200 jobs. Over the past year, Minnesota businesses have added 35,400 jobs. This compares with an increase of 35,900 jobs over the 12 months through November 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Minnesota businesses have added 236,500 jobs (an increase of 10.7 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.8 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 23.3 percent (20,300 jobs), professional and business services at 19.1 percent (59,500 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 12.9 percent (30,200 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Minnesota was 3.5 percent in November 2015, down 0.2 percentage point from October. The rate was 1.5 percentage points below the national rate of 5.0 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.2 percentage point from one year earlier and is 4.6 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.1 percent in June 2009.
- There were 106,600 Minnesota residents unemployed in November 2015.

EARNINGS

- In November 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Minnesota were \$26.49. The average workweek was 34.3 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$908.61.
- 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 1.9 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Minnesota	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	35,400	2.5 million
	Since Feb. 2010	236,500	13.7 million
Unemployment Rate	November 2015	3.5%	5.0%
	November 2014	3.7%	5.8%
	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 1.8 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Minnesota GDP growth has averaged 2.2 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.8 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Minnesota increased by 5.0 percent from the third quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2015. They are up 23.9 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In October 2015, builders in Minnesota broke ground on 22,080 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 18,205 units. That marks an increase of 7.3 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Minnesota, goods exports totaled \$1.7 billion in October and \$19.7 billion over the past year, up 0.2 percent from the 12 months ending in October 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 22.6 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 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 November 2015**
Last updated on December 18th; Data update next on January 26th*

JOBS

- In November, private-sector employment in Mississippi fell by 800 jobs. Over the past year, Mississippi businesses have added 9,100 jobs. This compares with an increase of 5,000 jobs over the 12 months through November 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Mississippi businesses have added 51,100 jobs (an increase of 6.1 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.8 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 17.4 percent (15,300 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 11.1 percent (13,100 jobs) and information services at 6.6 percent (800 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Mississippi was 6.0 percent in November 2015, up 0.1 percentage point from October. The rate was 1.0 percentage point above the national rate of 5.0 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.2 percentage points from one year earlier and is 4.8 percentage points below its recent peak of 10.8 percent in March 2010.
- There were 76,700 Mississippi residents unemployed in November 2015.

EARNINGS

- In November 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Mississippi were \$19.91. The average workweek was 35.1 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$698.84.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 2.7 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 1.9 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Mississippi	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	9,100	2.5 million
	Since Feb. 2010	51,100	13.7 million
Unemployment Rate	November 2015	6.0%	5.0%
	November 2014	7.2%	5.8%
	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 increased slightly (by less than 0.1 percent) in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Mississippi GDP growth has averaged 0.5 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.8 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Mississippi increased by 3.1 percent from the third quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2015. They are up 10.2 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- In October 2015, builders in Mississippi broke ground on 5,930 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 6,562 units. That marks an increase of 17.3 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Mississippi, goods exports totaled \$888 million in October and \$10.7 billion over the past year, up 0.6 percent from the 12 months ending in October 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 62.9 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 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 November 2015**
Last updated on December 18th; Data update next on January 26th*

JOBS

- In November, private-sector employment in Missouri grew by 1,500 jobs. Over the past year, Missouri businesses have added 27,900 jobs. This compares with an increase of 20,700 jobs over the 12 months through November 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Missouri businesses have added 133,700 jobs (an increase of 6.1 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.8 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 13.6 percent (42,800 jobs), education and health services at 8.7 percent (35,700 jobs) and construction at 8.0 percent (8,500 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Missouri was 4.7 percent in November 2015, down 0.3 percentage point from October. The rate was 0.3 percentage point below the national rate of 5.0 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.8 percentage point from one year earlier and is 5.1 percentage points below its recent peak of 9.8 percent in February 2010.
- There were 146,000 Missouri residents unemployed in November 2015.

EARNINGS

- In November 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Missouri were \$22.21. The average workweek was 34.0 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$755.14.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have fallen by 0.3 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 1.9 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Missouri	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	27,900	2.5 million
	Since Feb. 2010	133,700	13.7 million
Unemployment Rate	November 2015	4.7%	5.0%
	November 2014	5.5%	5.8%
	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 0.6 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Missouri GDP growth has averaged 0.4 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.8 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Missouri increased by 4.9 percent from the third quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2015. They are up 16.8 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In October 2015, builders in Missouri broke ground on 14,770 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 14,525 units. That marks a decrease of 1.0 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Missouri, goods exports totaled \$1.1 billion in October and \$13.6 billion over the past year, up 10.4 percent from the 12 months ending in October 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 38.1 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 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/>

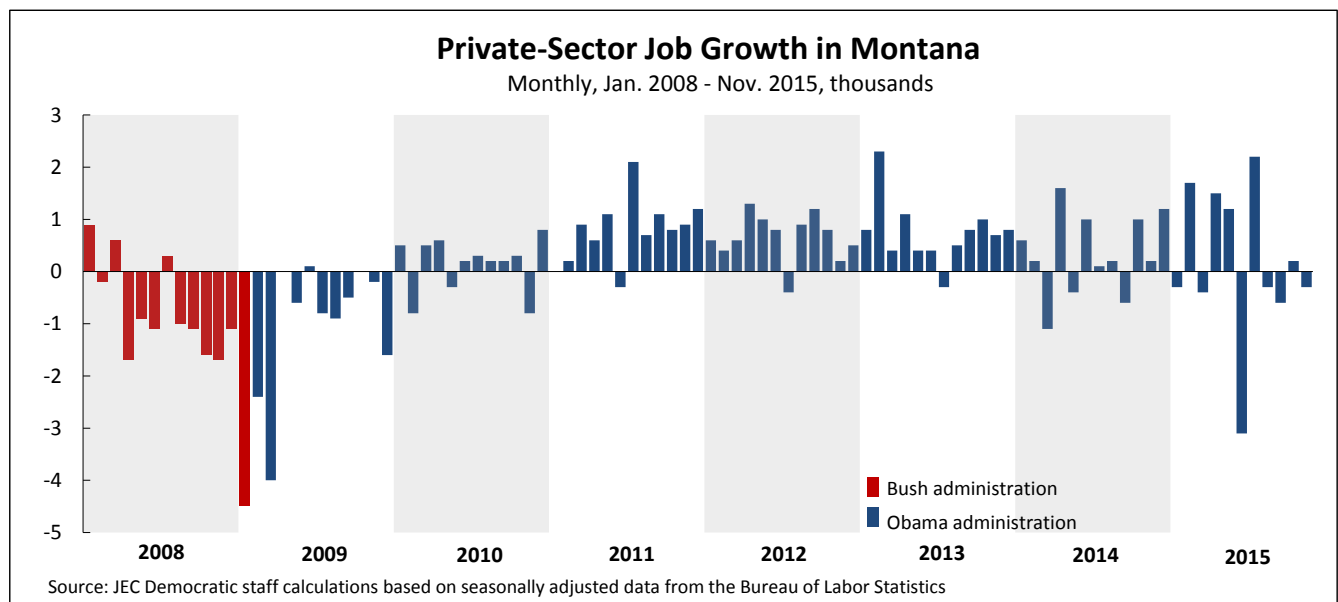


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: MONTANA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through November 2015**
Last updated on December 18th; Data update next on January 26th*

JOBS

- In November, private-sector employment in Montana fell by 300 jobs. Over the past year, Montana businesses have added 3,000 jobs. This compares with an increase of 3,600 jobs over the 12 months through November 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Montana businesses have added 33,900 jobs (an increase of 10.1 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.8 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: financial activities at 26.8 percent (5,700 jobs), mining and logging at 19.7 percent (1,400 jobs) and education and health services at 12.7 percent (8,000 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Montana was 4.0 percent in November 2015, down 0.1 percentage point from October. The rate was 1.0 percentage point below the national rate of 5.0 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.6 percentage point from one year earlier and is 3.4 percentage points below its recent peak of 7.4 percent in April 2010.
- There were 21,200 Montana residents unemployed in November 2015.

EARNINGS

- In November 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Montana were \$22.69. The average workweek was 33.0 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$748.77.
- 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 1.9 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Montana	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	3,000	2.5 million
	Since Feb. 2010	33,900	13.7 million
Unemployment Rate	November 2015	4.0%	5.0%
	November 2014	4.6%	5.8%
	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 2.0 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Montana GDP growth has averaged 2.2 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.8 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Montana increased by 4.2 percent from the third quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2015. They are up 22.9 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- In October 2015, builders in Montana broke ground on 7,640 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 3,748 units. That marks an increase of 12.6 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Montana, goods exports totaled \$132 million in October and \$1.4 billion over the past year, down 0.4 percent from the 12 months ending in October 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 29.1 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 Montana economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

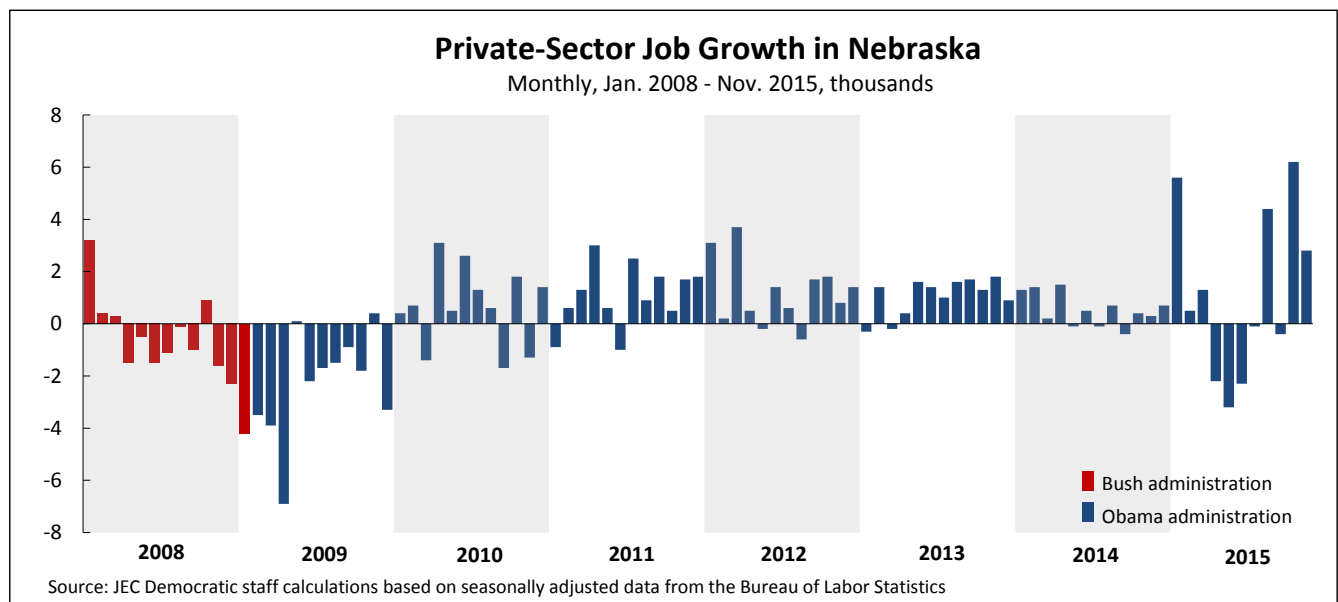


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: NEBRASKA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through November 2015**
Last updated on December 18th; Data update next on January 26th*

JOBS

- In November, private-sector employment in Nebraska grew by 2,800 jobs. Over the past year, Nebraska businesses have added 13,300 jobs. This compares with an increase of 6,600 jobs over the 12 months through November 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Nebraska businesses have added 65,700 jobs (an increase of 8.5 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.8 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 14.8 percent (14,700 jobs), financial activities at 11.1 percent (7,600 jobs) and education and health services at 10.9 percent (15,300 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Nebraska was 2.9 percent in November 2015, holding constant from October. The rate was 2.1 percentage points below the national rate of 5.0 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.2 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 29,500 Nebraska residents unemployed in November 2015.

EARNINGS

- In November 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Nebraska were \$22.96. The average workweek was 34.3 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$787.53.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 5.5 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 1.9 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Nebraska	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	13,300	2.5 million
	Since Feb. 2010	65,700	13.7 million
Unemployment Rate	November 2015	2.9%	5.0%
	November 2014	3.1%	5.8%
	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 2.3 percent in 2014, above the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Nebraska GDP growth has averaged 2.6 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.8 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Nebraska increased by 5.4 percent from the third quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2015. They are up 20.8 percent since their recent low in the fourth quarter of 2010.
- In October 2015, builders in Nebraska broke ground on 8,130 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 6,898 units. That marks a decrease of 5.8 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Nebraska, goods exports totaled \$543 million in October and \$6.6 billion over the past year, down 8.5 percent from the 12 months ending in October 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 31.0 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 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/>

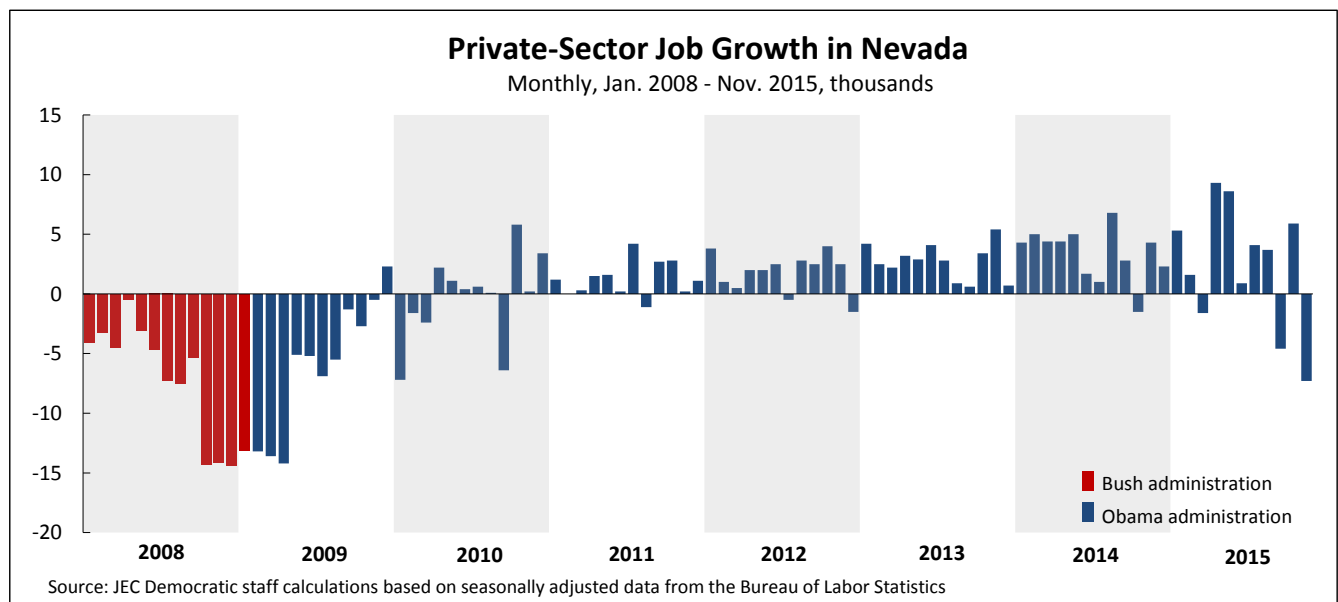


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: NEVADA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through November 2015**
Last updated on December 18th; Data update next on January 26th*

JOBS

- In November, private-sector employment in Nevada fell by 7,300 jobs. Over the past year, Nevada businesses have added 28,200 jobs. This compares with an increase of 38,900 jobs over the 12 months through November 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Nevada businesses have added 140,600 jobs (an increase of 14.6 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.8 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: education and health services at 22.9 percent (22,900 jobs), professional and business services at 20.5 percent (27,400 jobs) and construction at 15.3 percent (9,400 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Nevada was 6.5 percent in November 2015, down 0.1 percentage point from October. The rate was 1.5 percentage points above the national rate of 5.0 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.6 percentage point from one year earlier and is 7.2 percentage points below its recent peak of 13.7 percent in November 2010.
- There were 93,200 Nevada residents unemployed in November 2015.

EARNINGS

- In November 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Nevada were \$22.34. The average workweek was 34.4 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$768.50.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 3.7 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 1.9 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Nevada	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	28,200	2.5 million
	Since Feb. 2010	140,600	13.7 million
Unemployment Rate	November 2015	6.5%	5.0%
	November 2014	7.1%	5.8%
	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 3.3 percent in 2014, above the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Nevada GDP growth has averaged 0.8 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.8 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Nevada increased by 12.4 percent from the third quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2015. They are up 74.5 percent since their recent low in the fourth quarter of 2011.
- In October 2015, builders in Nevada broke ground on 14,460 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 13,528 units. That marks an increase of 15.1 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Nevada, goods exports totaled \$746 million in October and \$8.2 billion over the past year, up 11.6 percent from the 12 months ending in October 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 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/>

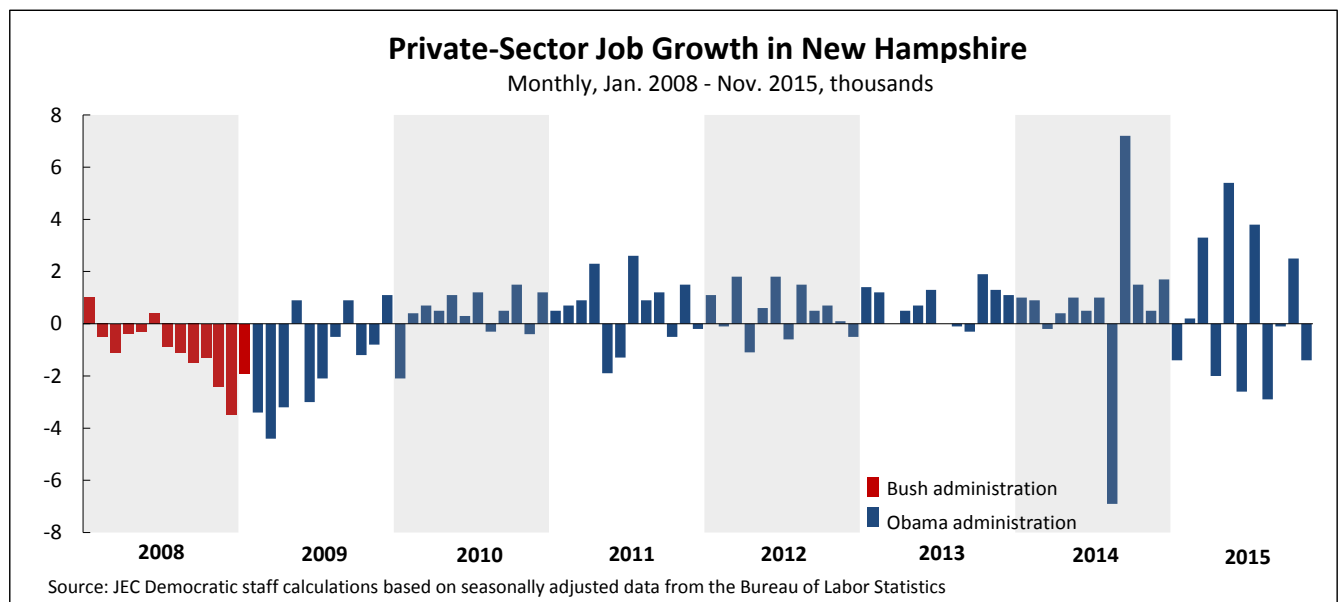


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: NEW HAMPSHIRE

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through November 2015**
Last updated on December 18th; Data update next on January 26th*

JOBS

- In November, private-sector employment in New Hampshire fell by 1,400 jobs. Over the past year, New Hampshire businesses have added 6,500 jobs. This compares with an increase of 8,000 jobs over the 12 months through November 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, New Hampshire businesses have added 41,200 jobs (an increase of 7.8 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.8 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: other services at 17.8 percent (4,000 jobs), construction at 14.6 percent (3,100 jobs) and professional and business services at 14.0 percent (8,800 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in New Hampshire was 3.2 percent in November 2015, down 0.1 percentage point from October. The rate was 1.8 percentage points below the national rate of 5.0 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.8 percentage point from one year earlier and is 3.4 percentage points below its recent peak of 6.6 percent in July 2009.
- There were 23,900 New Hampshire residents unemployed in November 2015.

EARNINGS

- In November 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in New Hampshire were \$25.49. The average workweek was 33.9 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$864.11.
- 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 1.9 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		New Hampshire	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	6,500	2.5 million
	Since Feb. 2010	41,200	13.7 million
Unemployment Rate	November 2015	3.2%	5.0%
	November 2014	4.0%	5.8%
	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 2.2 percent in 2014, matching the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual New Hampshire GDP growth has averaged 1.4 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.8 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in New Hampshire increased by 5.4 percent from the third quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2015. They are up 15.4 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2012.
- In October 2015, builders in New Hampshire broke ground on 3,450 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 2,784 units. That marks a decrease of 11.7 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In New Hampshire, goods exports totaled \$431 million in October and \$4.0 billion over the past year, down 3.5 percent from the 12 months ending in October 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 26.0 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

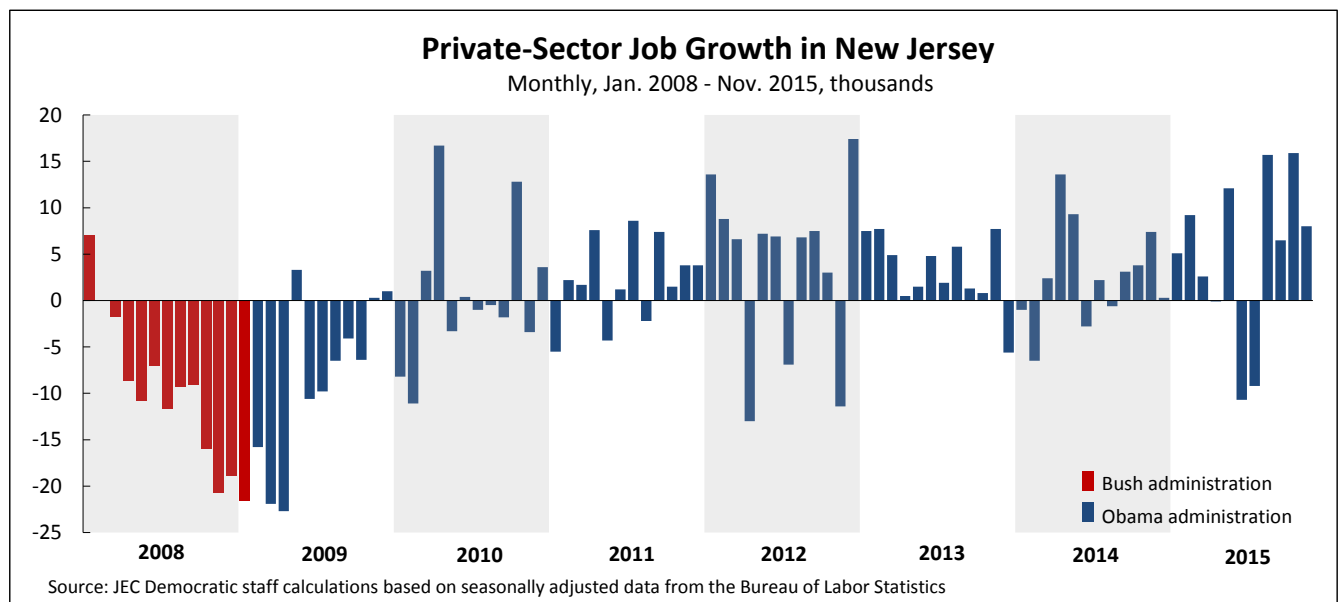


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: NEW JERSEY

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through November 2015**
Last updated on December 18th; Data update next on January 26th*

JOBS

- In November, private-sector employment in New Jersey grew by 8,000 jobs. Over the past year, New Jersey businesses have added 55,400 jobs. This compares with an increase of 25,300 jobs over the 12 months through November 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, New Jersey businesses have added 224,100 jobs (an increase of 7.0 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.8 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 17.8 percent (23,300 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 11.1 percent (36,600 jobs) and professional and business services at 9.9 percent (57,200 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in New Jersey was 5.3 percent in November 2015, down 0.1 percentage point from October. The rate was 0.3 percentage point above the national rate of 5.0 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.0 percentage point from one year earlier and is 4.5 percentage points below its recent peak of 9.8 percent in January 2010.
- There were 243,100 New Jersey residents unemployed in November 2015.

EARNINGS

- In November 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in New Jersey were \$28.25. The average workweek was 34.1 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$963.33.
- 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 1.9 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		New Jersey	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	55,400	2.5 million
	Since Feb. 2010	224,100	13.7 million
Unemployment Rate	November 2015	5.3%	5.0%
	November 2014	6.3%	5.8%
	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 1.3 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual New Jersey GDP growth has averaged 0.8 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.8 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in New Jersey increased by 2.2 percent from the third quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2015. They are up 8.2 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2012.
- In October 2015, builders in New Jersey broke ground on 36,140 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 27,506 units. That marks an increase of 14.7 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In New Jersey, goods exports totaled \$2.7 billion in October and \$32.2 billion over the past year, down 3.3 percent from the 12 months ending in October 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 13.6 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

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

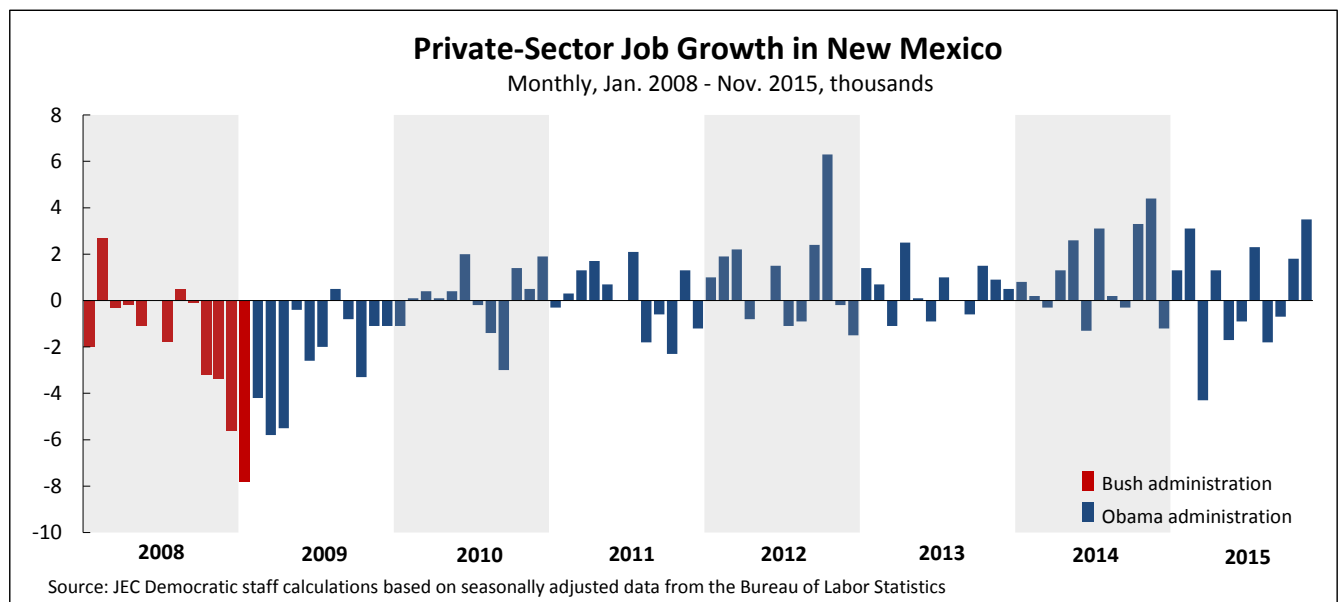


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: NEW MEXICO

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through November 2015**
Last updated on December 18th; Data update next on January 26th*

JOBS

- In November, private-sector employment in New Mexico grew by 3,500 jobs. Over the past year, New Mexico businesses have added 2,700 jobs. This compares with an increase of 14,500 jobs over the 12 months through November 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, New Mexico businesses have added 36,800 jobs (an increase of 6.1 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.8 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: mining and logging at 46.1 percent (8,200 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 13.2 percent (11,000 jobs) and education and health services at 12.0 percent (14,300 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in New Mexico was 6.8 percent in November 2015, holding constant from October. The rate was 1.8 percentage points above the national rate of 5.0 percent.
- Unemployment is up 0.7 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 62,000 New Mexico residents unemployed in November 2015.

EARNINGS

- In November 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in New Mexico were \$20.62. The average workweek was 34.4 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$709.33.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 0.2 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 1.9 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		New Mexico	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	2,700	2.5 million
	Since Feb. 2010	36,800	13.7 million
Unemployment Rate	November 2015	6.8%	5.0%
	November 2014	6.1%	5.8%
	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 1.8 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual New Mexico GDP growth has averaged 0.5 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.8 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in New Mexico increased by 5.3 percent from the third quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2015. They are up 10.8 percent since their recent low in the fourth quarter of 2011.
- In October 2015, builders in New Mexico broke ground on 3,500 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 4,379 units. That marks an increase of 4.7 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In New Mexico, goods exports totaled \$366 million in October and \$3.7 billion over the past year, up 6.4 percent from the 12 months ending in October 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 180.4 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 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>

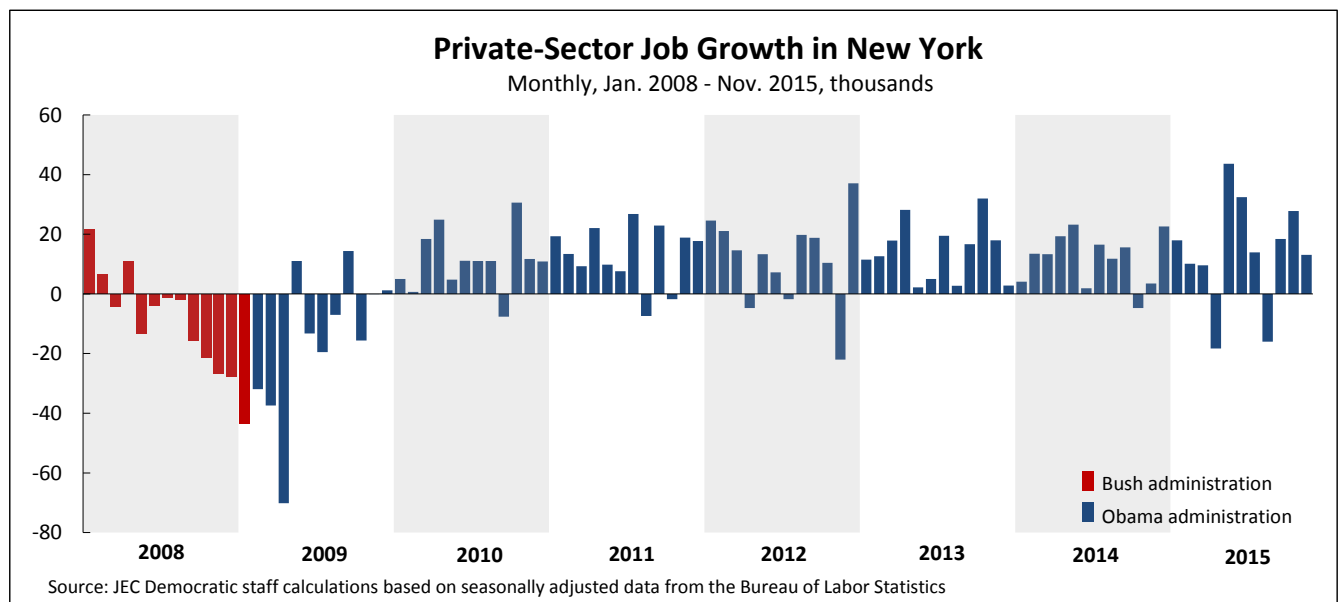


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: NEW YORK

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through November 2015**
Last updated on December 18th; Data update next on January 26th*

JOBS

- In November, private-sector employment in New York grew by 13,100 jobs. Over the past year, New York businesses have added 175,200 jobs. This compares with an increase of 120,800 jobs over the 12 months through November 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, New York businesses have added 886,100 jobs (an increase of 12.7 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.8 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: leisure and hospitality at 23.8 percent (171,800 jobs), construction at 21.5 percent (65,700 jobs) and professional and business services at 16.4 percent (178,400 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in New York was 4.8 percent in November 2015, holding constant from October. The rate was 0.2 percentage point below the national rate of 5.0 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.0 percentage point from one year earlier and is 4.1 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.9 percent in December 2009.
- There were 465,600 New York residents unemployed in November 2015.

EARNINGS

- In November 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in New York were \$29.21. The average workweek was 34.0 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$993.14.
- 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 1.9 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		New York	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	175,200	2.5 million
	Since Feb. 2010	886,100	13.7 million
Unemployment Rate	November 2015	4.8%	5.0%
	November 2014	5.8%	5.8%
	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 2.7 percent in 2014, above the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual New York GDP growth has averaged 1.9 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.8 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in New York increased by 3.5 percent from the third quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2015. They are up 9.1 percent since their recent low in the fourth quarter of 2011.
- In October 2015, builders in New York broke ground on 40,380 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 54,098 units. That marks an increase of 59.0 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In New York, goods exports totaled \$6.6 billion in October and \$79.6 billion over the past year, up 3.5 percent from the 12 months ending in October 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 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>

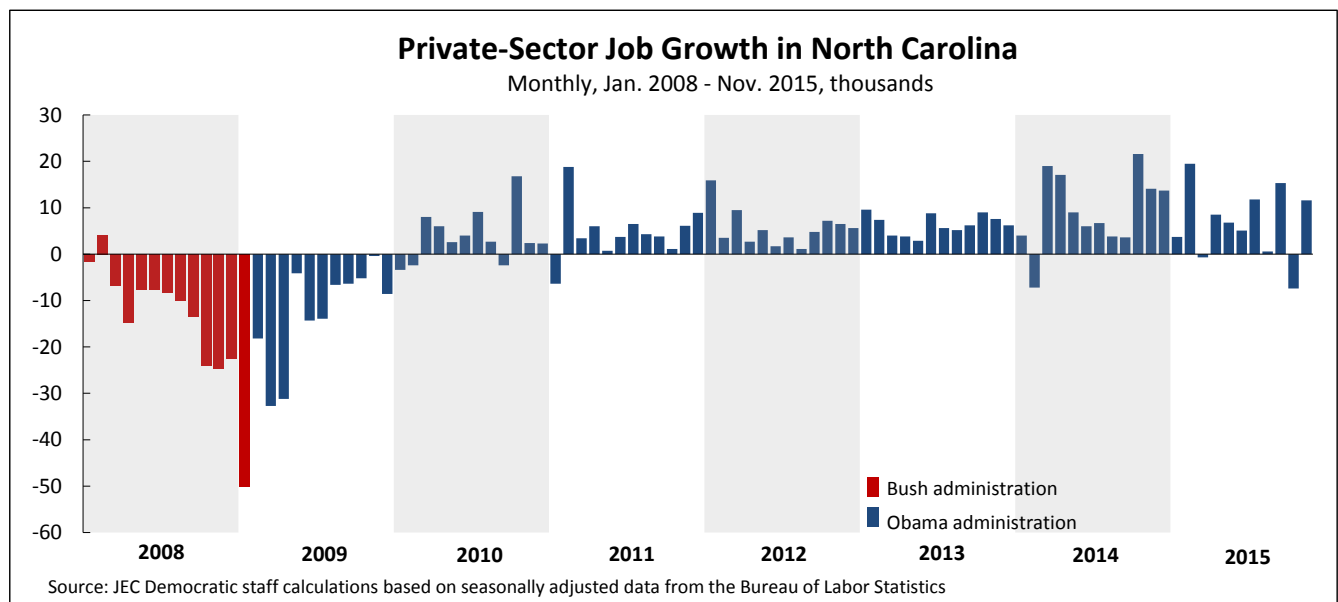


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: NORTH CAROLINA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through November 2015**
Last updated on December 18th; Data update next on January 26th*

JOBS

- In November, private-sector employment in North Carolina grew by 11,600 jobs. Over the past year, North Carolina businesses have added 88,500 jobs. This compares with an increase of 103,900 jobs over the 12 months through November 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, North Carolina businesses have added 438,200 jobs (an increase of 14.0 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.8 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 28.2 percent (133,000 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 17.7 percent (68,500 jobs) and other services at 13.7 percent (19,000 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in North Carolina was 5.7 percent in November 2015, holding constant from October. The rate was 0.7 percentage point above the national rate of 5.0 percent.
- Unemployment is up 0.2 percentage point from one year earlier but remains 5.6 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.3 percent in March 2010.
- There were 271,000 North Carolina residents unemployed in November 2015.

EARNINGS

- In November 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in North Carolina were \$22.86. The average workweek was 34.6 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$790.96.
- 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 1.9 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		North Carolina	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	88,500	2.5 million
	Since Feb. 2010	438,200	13.7 million
Unemployment Rate	November 2015	5.7%	5.0%
	November 2014	5.5%	5.8%
	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 2.9 percent in 2014, above the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual North Carolina GDP growth has averaged 1.3 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.8 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in North Carolina increased by 6.8 percent from the third quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2015. They are up 18.2 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In October 2015, builders in North Carolina broke ground on 47,650 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 50,199 units. That marks a decrease of 0.7 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In North Carolina, goods exports totaled \$2.5 billion in October and \$29.7 billion over the past year, up 5.0 percent from the 12 months ending in October 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 31.0 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

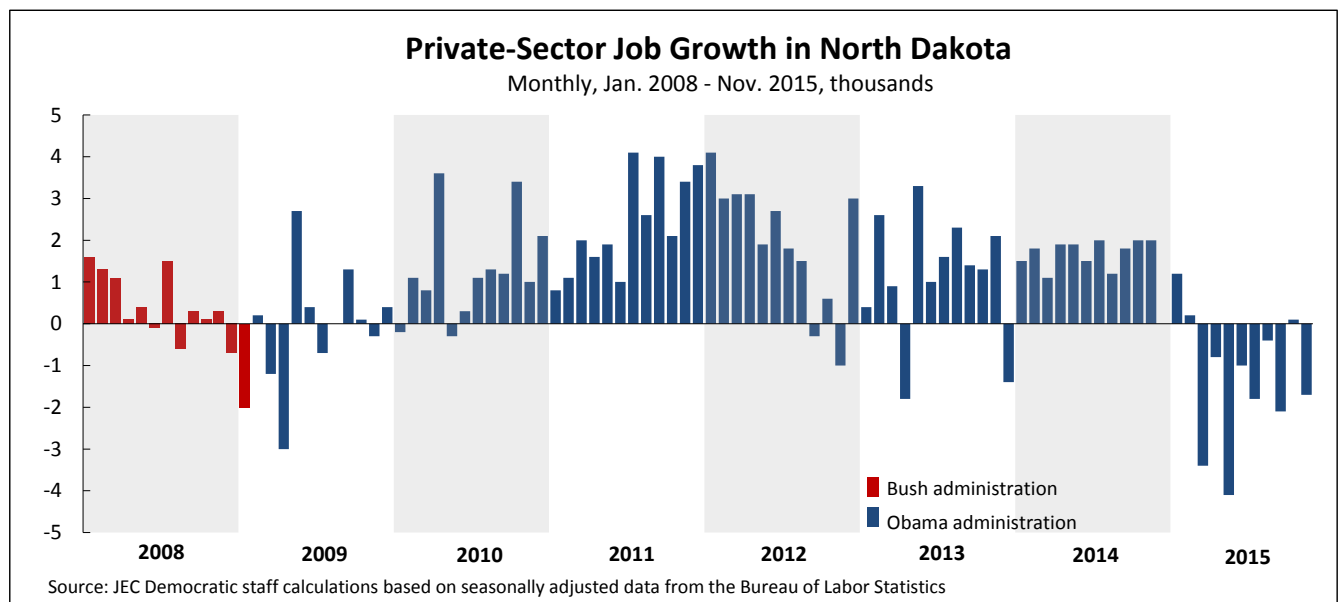


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: NORTH DAKOTA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through November 2015**
Last updated on December 18th; Data update next on January 26th*

JOBS

- In November, private-sector employment in North Dakota fell by 1,700 jobs. Over the past year, businesses have shed 13,800 jobs. This compares with an increase of 17,300 jobs over the 12 months through November 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, North Dakota businesses have added 85,000 jobs (an increase of 29.3 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.8 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: mining and logging at 197.6 percent (16,800 jobs), construction at 63.4 percent (13,500 jobs) and trade, transportation and utilities at 32.7 percent (25,800 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in North Dakota was 2.7 percent in November 2015, down 0.1 percentage point from October. The rate was 2.3 percentage points below the national rate of 5.0 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.1 percentage point from one year earlier and is 1.6 percentage points below its recent peak of 4.3 percent in May 2009.
- There were 11,200 North Dakota residents unemployed in November 2015.

EARNINGS

- In November 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in North Dakota were \$25.61. The average workweek was 35.5 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$909.16.
- 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 1.9 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		North Dakota	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	-13,800	2.5 million
	Since Feb. 2010	85,000	13.7 million
Unemployment Rate	November 2015	2.7%	5.0%
	November 2014	2.8%	5.8%
	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 7.0 percent in 2014, above the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual North Dakota GDP growth has averaged 9.1 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.8 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in North Dakota increased by 4.7 percent from the third quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2015. They are now 46.4 percent above their level in the fourth quarter of 2007.
- In October 2015, builders in North Dakota broke ground on 7,400 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 6,656 units. That marks a decrease of 39.6 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In North Dakota, goods exports totaled \$270 million in October and \$4.2 billion over the past year, down 6.9 percent from the 12 months ending in October 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 85.4 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

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

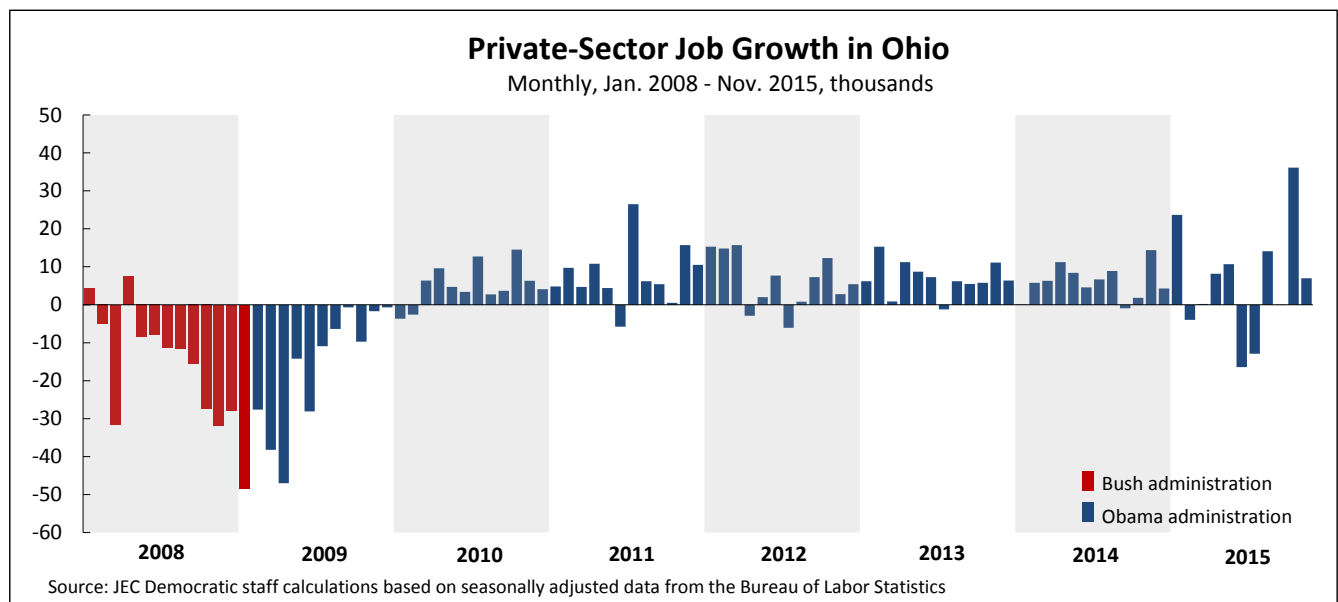


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: OHIO

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through November 2015**
Last updated on December 18th; Data update next on January 26th*

JOBS

- In November, private-sector employment in Ohio grew by 7,000 jobs. Over the past year, Ohio businesses have added 70,900 jobs. This compares with an increase of 73,700 jobs over the 12 months through November 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Ohio businesses have added 458,200 jobs (an increase of 10.9 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.8 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: mining and logging at 26.1 percent (2,900 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 18.4 percent (86,900 jobs) and professional and business services at 17.1 percent (104,500 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Ohio was 4.5 percent in November 2015, up 0.1 percentage point from October. The rate was 0.5 percentage point below the national rate of 5.0 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.7 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 254,800 Ohio residents unemployed in November 2015.

EARNINGS

- In November 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Ohio were \$23.08. The average workweek was 34.7 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$800.88.
- 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 1.9 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Ohio	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	70,900	2.5 million
	Since Feb. 2010	458,200	13.7 million
Unemployment Rate	November 2015	4.5%	5.0%
	November 2014	5.2%	5.8%
	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 1.4 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- ❑ Since 2009, annual Ohio GDP growth has averaged 1.8 percent, the same as the national average annual growth rate over that period.

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Ohio increased by 3.9 percent from the third quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2015. They are up 16.8 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- ❑ In October 2015, builders in Ohio broke ground on 20,320 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 18,170 units. That marks a decrease of 7.9 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Ohio, goods exports totaled \$4.8 billion in October and \$49.6 billion over the past year, up 4.6 percent from the 12 months ending in October 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 40.1 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 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>

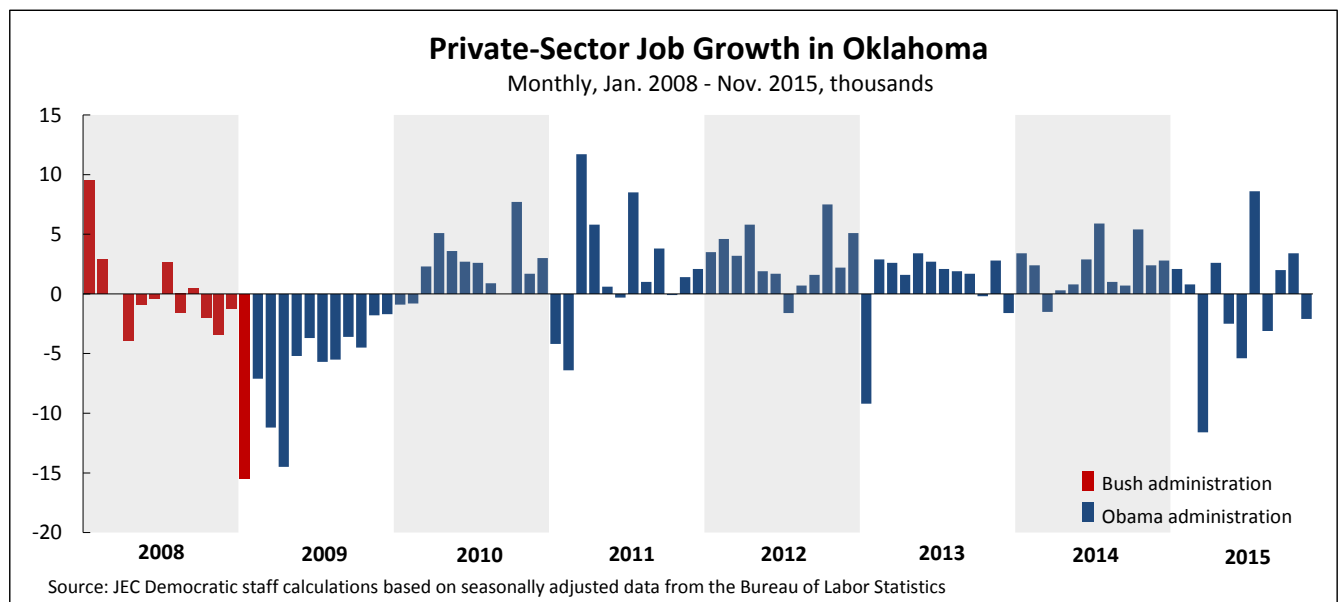


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: OKLAHOMA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through November 2015**
Last updated on December 18th; Data update next on January 26th*

JOBS

- In November, private-sector employment in Oklahoma fell by 2,100 jobs. Over the past year, businesses have shed 2,400 jobs. This compares with an increase of 22,100 jobs over the 12 months through November 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Oklahoma businesses have added 121,700 jobs (an increase of 10.2 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.8 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 25.6 percent (16,600 jobs), mining and logging at 22.7 percent (9,300 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 17.7 percent (24,400 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Oklahoma was 4.2 percent in November 2015, down 0.1 percentage point from October. The rate was 0.8 percentage point below the national rate of 5.0 percent.
- Unemployment is up 0.2 percentage point from one year earlier but remains 2.9 percentage points below its recent peak of 7.1 percent in March 2010.
- There were 78,000 Oklahoma residents unemployed in November 2015.

EARNINGS

- In November 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Oklahoma were \$22.01. The average workweek was 35.0 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$770.35.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have fallen by 0.6 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 1.9 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Oklahoma	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	-2,400	2.5 million
	Since Feb. 2010	121,700	13.7 million
Unemployment Rate	November 2015	4.2%	5.0%
	November 2014	4.0%	5.8%
	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 2.9 percent in 2014, above the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Oklahoma GDP growth has averaged 2.5 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.8 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Oklahoma increased by 4.8 percent from the third quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2015. They are up 19.8 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- In October 2015, builders in Oklahoma broke ground on 11,450 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 12,402 units. That marks a decrease of 9.0 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Oklahoma, goods exports totaled \$445 million in October and \$5.3 billion over the past year, down 9.9 percent from the 12 months ending in October 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 15.9 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 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 November 2015**
Last updated on December 18th; Data update next on January 26th*

JOBS

- In November, private-sector employment in Oregon grew by 8,800 jobs. Over the past year, Oregon businesses have added 40,700 jobs. This compares with an increase of 48,400 jobs over the 12 months through November 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Oregon businesses have added 197,900 jobs (an increase of 15.3 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.8 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 26.8 percent (49,700 jobs), construction at 19.4 percent (13,200 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 18.6 percent (30,100 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Oregon was 5.7 percent in November 2015, down 0.3 percentage point from October. The rate was 0.7 percentage point above the national rate of 5.0 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.1 percentage points from one year earlier and is 6.2 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.9 percent in May 2009.
- There were 112,900 Oregon residents unemployed in November 2015.

EARNINGS

- In November 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Oregon were \$24.02. The average workweek was 34.3 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$823.89.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 3.5 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 1.9 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Oregon	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	40,700	2.5 million
	Since Feb. 2010	197,900	13.7 million
Unemployment Rate	November 2015	5.7%	5.0%
	November 2014	6.8%	5.8%
	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 2.4 percent in 2014, above the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Oregon GDP growth has averaged 2.2 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.8 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Oregon increased by 10.1 percent from the third quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2015. They are up 39.5 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In October 2015, builders in Oregon broke ground on 22,430 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 15,563 units. That marks an increase of 4.7 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Oregon, goods exports totaled \$1.6 billion in October and \$19.8 billion over the past year, up 5.2 percent from the 12 months ending in October 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 27.8 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 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>

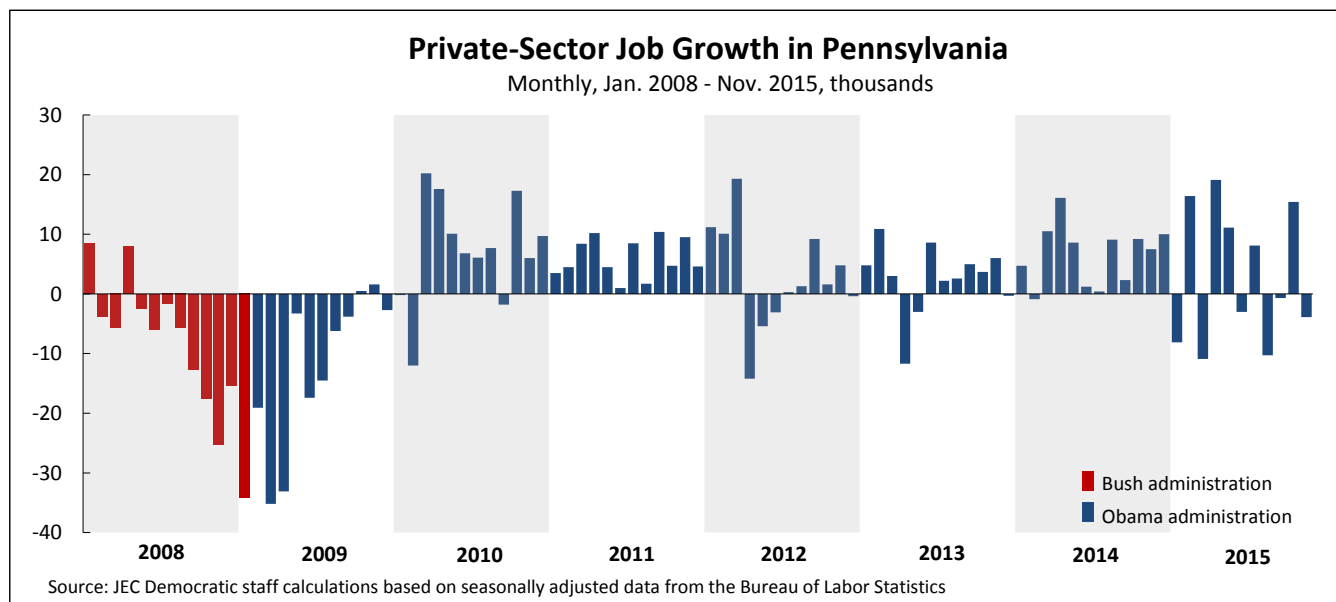


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: PENNSYLVANIA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through November 2015**
Last updated on December 18th; Data update next on January 26th*

JOBS

- In November, private-sector employment in Pennsylvania fell by 3,900 jobs. Over the past year, Pennsylvania businesses have added 43,200 jobs. This compares with an increase of 68,400 jobs over the 12 months through November 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Pennsylvania businesses have added 349,600 jobs (an increase of 7.3 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.8 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: mining and logging at 47.7 percent (11,200 jobs), professional and business services at 13.5 percent (91,800 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 12.4 percent (60,600 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Pennsylvania was 5.0 percent in November 2015, down 0.1 percentage point from October. The rate was the same as the national rate of 5.0 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.1 percentage point from one year earlier and is 3.7 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.7 percent in April 2010.
- There were 320,900 Pennsylvania residents unemployed in November 2015.

EARNINGS

- In November 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Pennsylvania were \$24.47. The average workweek was 34.3 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$839.32.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 2.4 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 1.9 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Pennsylvania	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	43,200	2.5 million
	Since Feb. 2010	349,600	13.7 million
Unemployment Rate	November 2015	5.0%	5.0%
	November 2014	5.1%	5.8%
	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 1.5 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Pennsylvania GDP growth has averaged 1.3 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.8 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Pennsylvania increased by 2.6 percent from the third quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2015. They are up 10.6 percent since their recent low in the fourth quarter of 2011.
- In October 2015, builders in Pennsylvania broke ground on 26,490 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 20,270 units. That marks a decrease of 5.2 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Pennsylvania, goods exports totaled \$3.3 billion in October and \$38.7 billion over the past year, up 5.5 percent from the 12 months ending in October 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>

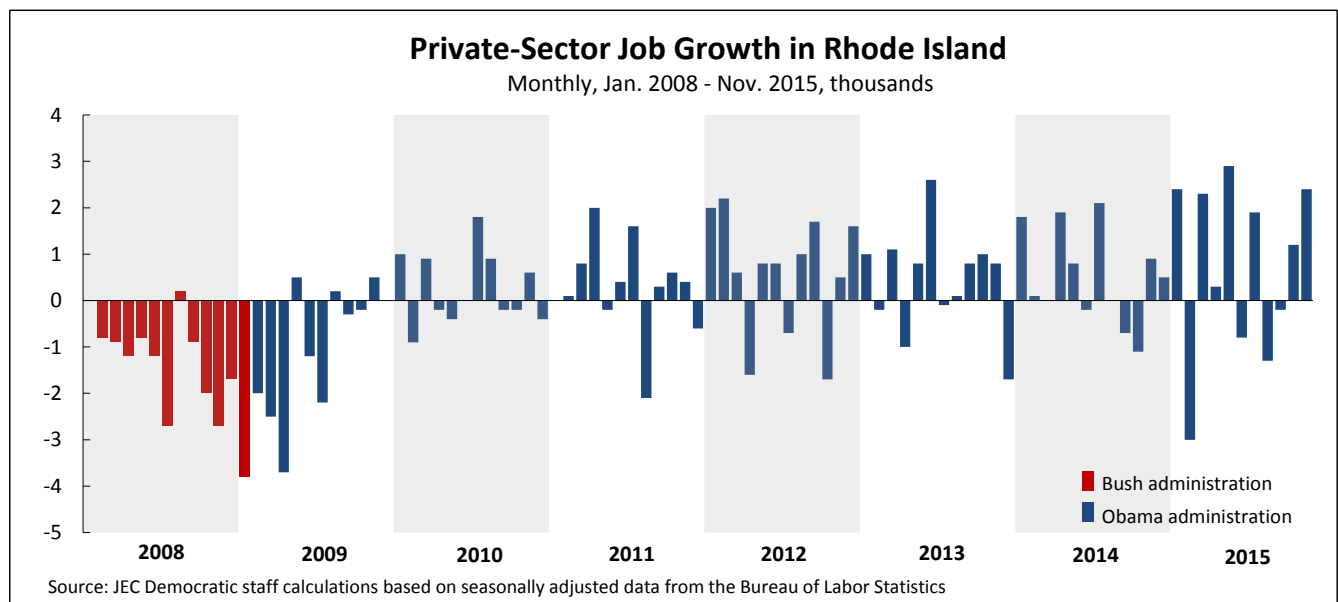


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: RHODE ISLAND

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through November 2015**
Last updated on December 18th; Data update next on January 26th*

JOBS

- In November, private-sector employment in Rhode Island grew by 2,400 jobs. Over the past year, Rhode Island businesses have added 8,600 jobs. This compares with an increase of 3,900 jobs over the 12 months through November 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Rhode Island businesses have added 32,700 jobs (an increase of 8.3 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.8 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 22.3 percent (11,700 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 19.4 percent (9,500 jobs) and other services at 9.1 percent (2,000 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Rhode Island was 5.2 percent in November 2015, down 0.1 percentage point from October. The rate was 0.2 percentage point above the national rate of 5.0 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.7 percentage points from one year earlier and is 6.1 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.3 percent in August 2009.
- There were 28,700 Rhode Island residents unemployed in November 2015.

EARNINGS

- In November 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Rhode Island were \$25.20. The average workweek was 33.2 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$836.64.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have fallen by 0.3 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 1.9 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Rhode Island	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	8,600	2.5 million
	Since Feb. 2010	32,700	13.7 million
Unemployment Rate	November 2015	5.2%	5.0%
	November 2014	6.9%	5.8%
	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 1.6 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Rhode Island GDP growth has averaged 0.9 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.8 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Rhode Island increased by 4.1 percent from the third quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2015. They are up 13.2 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2013.
- In October 2015, builders in Rhode Island broke ground on 1,110 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 835 units. That marks a decrease of 5.1 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Rhode Island, goods exports totaled \$191 million in October and \$2.2 billion over the past year, up 0.4 percent from the 12 months ending in October 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 38.7 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 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/lrelease.htm>

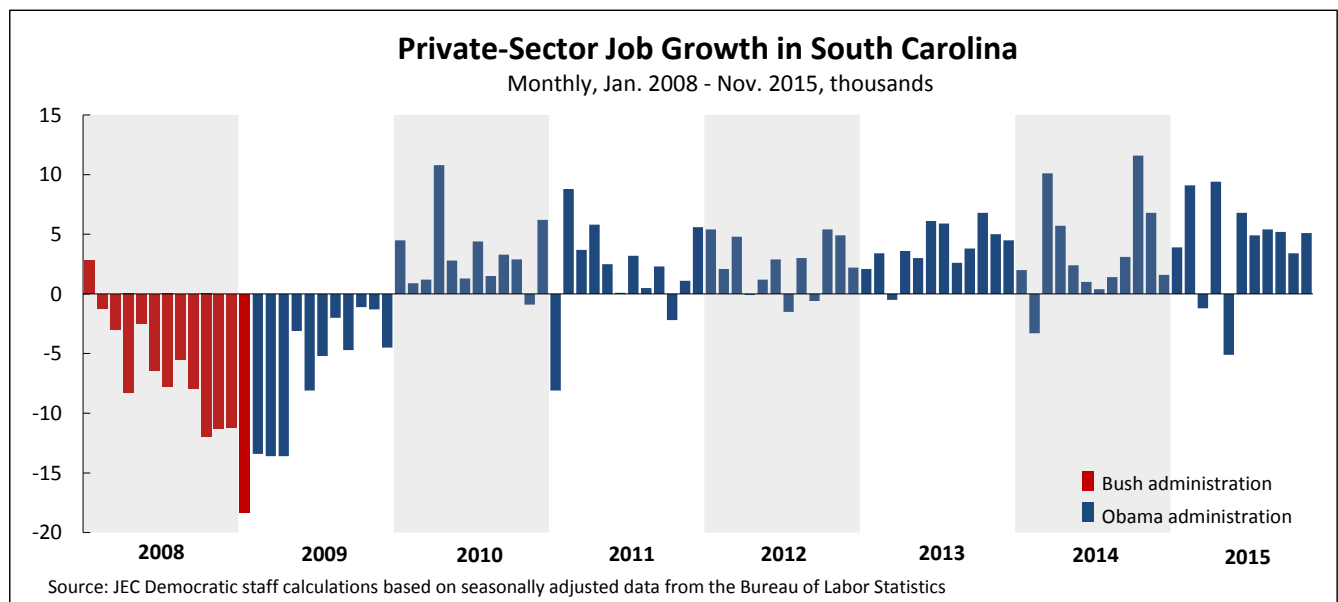


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: SOUTH CAROLINA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through November 2015**
Last updated on December 18th; Data update next on January 26th*

JOBS

- In November, private-sector employment in South Carolina grew by 5,100 jobs. Over the past year, South Carolina businesses have added 48,500 jobs. This compares with an increase of 45,700 jobs over the 12 months through November 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, South Carolina businesses have added 222,500 jobs (an increase of 15.5 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.8 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 33.8 percent (69,700 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 17.9 percent (36,800 jobs) and education and health services at 14.8 percent (30,700 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in South Carolina was 5.5 percent in November 2015, down 0.1 percentage point from October. The rate was 0.5 percentage point above the national rate of 5.0 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.1 percentage points from one year earlier and is 6.2 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.7 percent in January 2010.
- There were 123,900 South Carolina residents unemployed in November 2015.

EARNINGS

- In November 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in South Carolina were \$21.79. The average workweek was 34.8 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$758.29.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 1.0 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 1.9 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		South Carolina	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	48,500	2.5 million
	Since Feb. 2010	222,500	13.7 million
Unemployment Rate	November 2015	5.5%	5.0%
	November 2014	6.6%	5.8%
	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 2.1 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual South Carolina GDP growth has averaged 1.5 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.8 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in South Carolina increased by 5.0 percent from the third quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2015. They are up 20.2 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In October 2015, builders in South Carolina broke ground on 23,120 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 29,403 units. That marks an increase of 9.0 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In South Carolina, goods exports totaled \$2.8 billion in October and \$29.8 billion over the past year, up 10.4 percent from the 12 months ending in October 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 73.7 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 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>

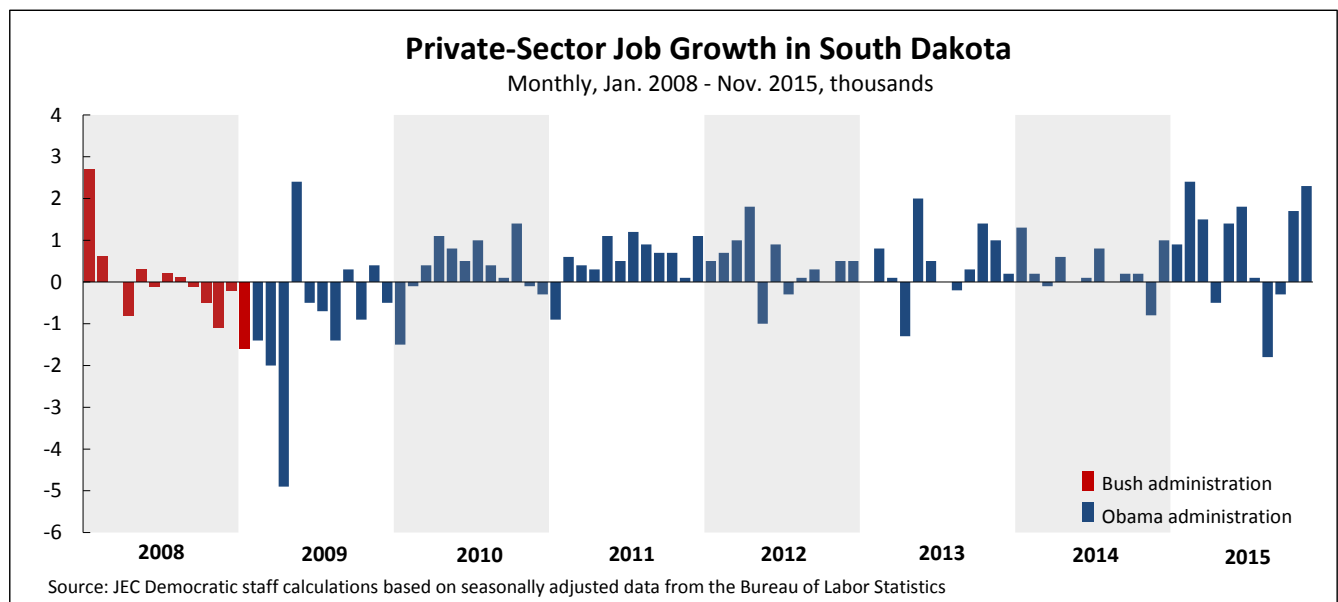


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: SOUTH DAKOTA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through November 2015**
Last updated on December 18th; Data update next on January 26th*

JOBS

- In November, private-sector employment in South Dakota grew by 2,300 jobs. Over the past year, South Dakota businesses have added 10,500 jobs. This compares with an increase of 2,700 jobs over the 12 months through November 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, South Dakota businesses have added 34,800 jobs (an increase of 10.8 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.8 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: logging, mining and construction at 22.3 percent (4,500 jobs), manufacturing at 20.9 percent (7,600 jobs) and professional and business services at 20.4 percent (5,500 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in South Dakota was 3.0 percent in November 2015, down 0.2 percentage point from October. The rate was 2.0 percentage points below the national rate of 5.0 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.3 percentage point from one year earlier and is 2.2 percentage points below its recent peak of 5.2 percent in January 2010.
- There were 13,700 South Dakota residents unemployed in November 2015.

EARNINGS

- In November 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in South Dakota were \$21.34. The average workweek was 34.4 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$734.10.
- 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 1.9 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		South Dakota	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	10,500	2.5 million
	Since Feb. 2010	34,800	13.7 million
Unemployment Rate	November 2015	3.0%	5.0%
	November 2014	3.3%	5.8%
	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 2.3 percent in 2014, above the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual South Dakota GDP growth has averaged 2.2 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.8 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in South Dakota increased by 5.0 percent from the third quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2015. They are now 16.1 percent above their level in the fourth quarter of 2007.
- In October 2015, builders in South Dakota broke ground on 4,620 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 4,200 units. That marks a decrease of 7.1 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In South Dakota, goods exports totaled \$105 million in October and \$1.4 billion over the past year, down 3.4 percent from the 12 months ending in October 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 32.7 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 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

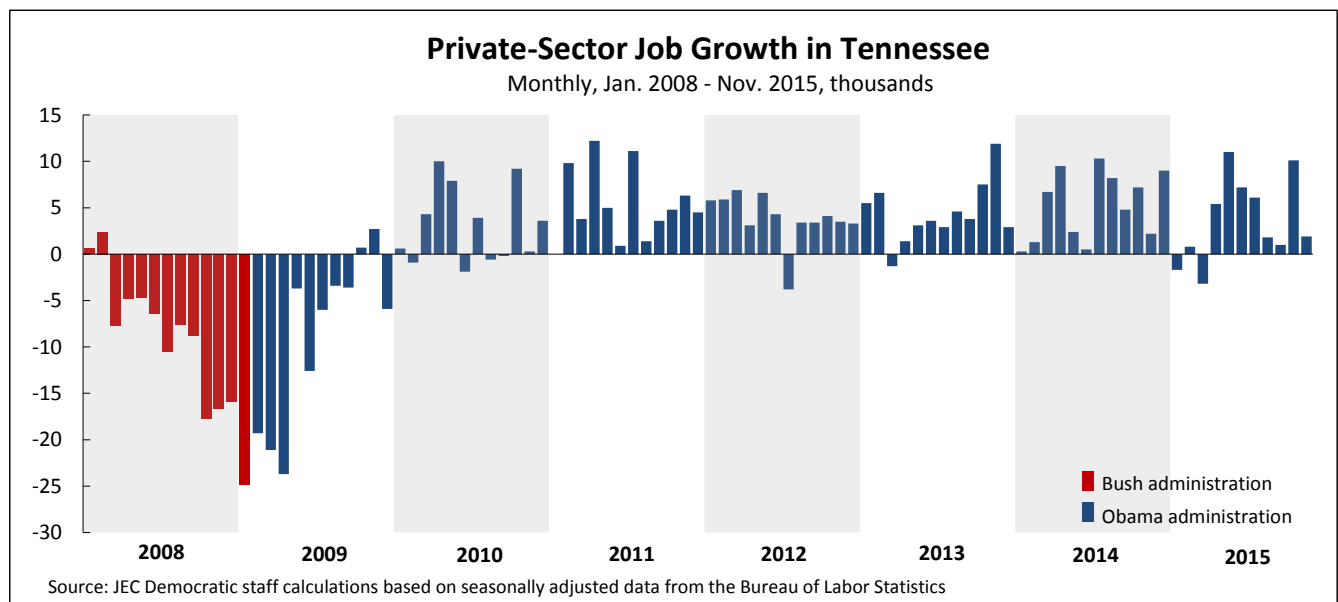


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: TENNESSEE

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through November 2015**
Last updated on December 18th; Data update next on January 26th*

JOBS

- In November, private-sector employment in Tennessee grew by 1,900 jobs. Over the past year, Tennessee businesses have added 49,400 jobs. This compares with an increase of 56,300 jobs over the 12 months through November 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Tennessee businesses have added 301,700 jobs (an increase of 14.0 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.8 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 30.8 percent (91,700 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 18.6 percent (48,400 jobs) and manufacturing at 12.0 percent (35,700 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Tennessee was 5.6 percent in November 2015, holding constant from October. The rate was 0.6 percentage point above the national rate of 5.0 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.0 percentage point from one year earlier and is 5.5 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.1 percent in June 2009.
- There were 169,800 Tennessee residents unemployed in November 2015.

EARNINGS

- In November 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Tennessee were \$21.17. The average workweek was 35.5 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$751.54.
- 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 1.9 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Tennessee	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	49,400	2.5 million
	Since Feb. 2010	301,700	13.7 million
Unemployment Rate	November 2015	5.6%	5.0%
	November 2014	6.6%	5.8%
	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 1.5 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Tennessee GDP growth has averaged 1.9 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.8 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Tennessee increased by 5.3 percent from the third quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2015. They are up 22.3 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In October 2015, builders in Tennessee broke ground on 34,220 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 29,863 units. That marks an increase of 19.5 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Tennessee, goods exports totaled \$2.9 billion in October and \$31.8 billion over the past year, up 5.1 percent from the 12 months ending in October 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 49.7 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 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/>

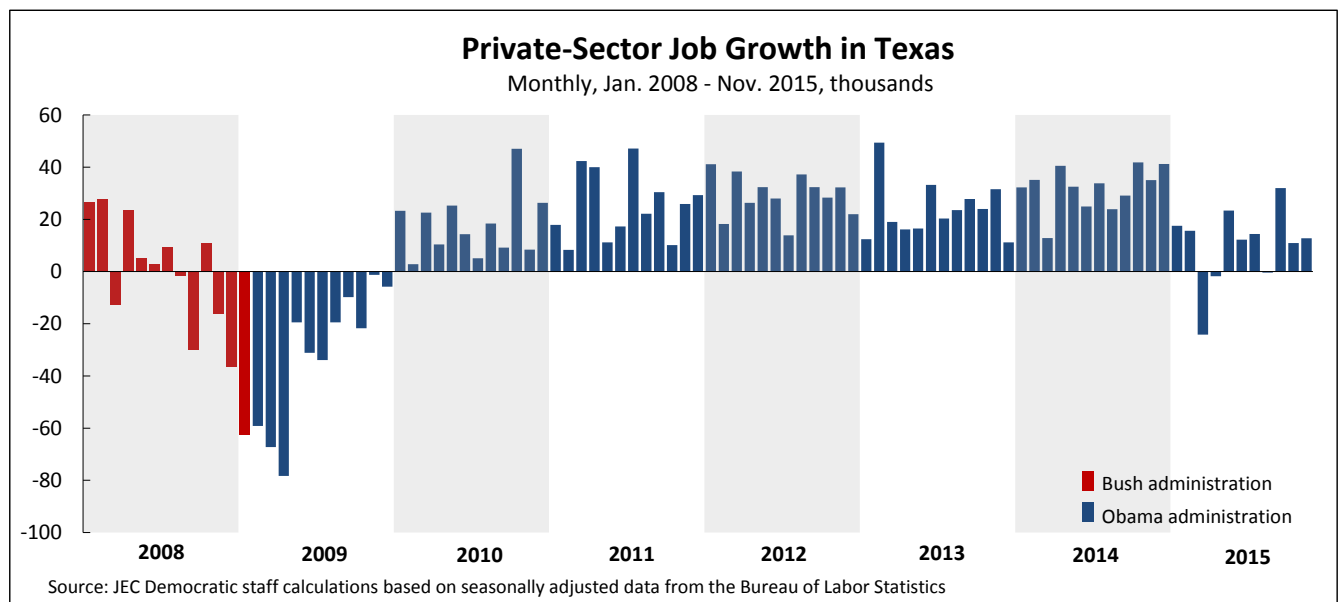


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: TEXAS

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through November 2015**
Last updated on December 18th; Data update next on January 26th*

JOBS

- In November, private-sector employment in Texas grew by 12,700 jobs. Over the past year, Texas businesses have added 153,500 jobs. This compares with an increase of 352,800 jobs over the 12 months through November 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Texas businesses have added 1,619,000 jobs (an increase of 19.3 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.8 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: mining and logging at 47.9 percent (92,700 jobs), professional and business services at 27.5 percent (346,400 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 27.0 percent (269,300 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Texas was 4.6 percent in November 2015, up 0.2 percentage point from October. The rate was 0.4 percentage point below the national rate of 5.0 percent.
- Unemployment held constant from one year earlier and is 3.8 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.4 percent in October 2009.
- There were 598,400 Texas residents unemployed in November 2015.

EARNINGS

- In November 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Texas were \$24.78. The average workweek was 36.4 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$901.99.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 1.1 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 1.9 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Texas	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	153,500	2.5 million
	Since Feb. 2010	1,619,000	13.7 million
Unemployment Rate	November 2015	4.6%	5.0%
	November 2014	4.6%	5.8%
	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 4.5 percent in 2014, above the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Texas GDP growth has averaged 4.5 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.8 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Texas increased by 7.5 percent from the third quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2015. They are up 31.0 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- In October 2015, builders in Texas broke ground on 150,990 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 163,495 units. That marks a steady trend from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Texas, goods exports totaled \$21.1 billion in October and \$250.9 billion over the past year, down 6.8 percent from the 12 months ending in October 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 48.2 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 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>

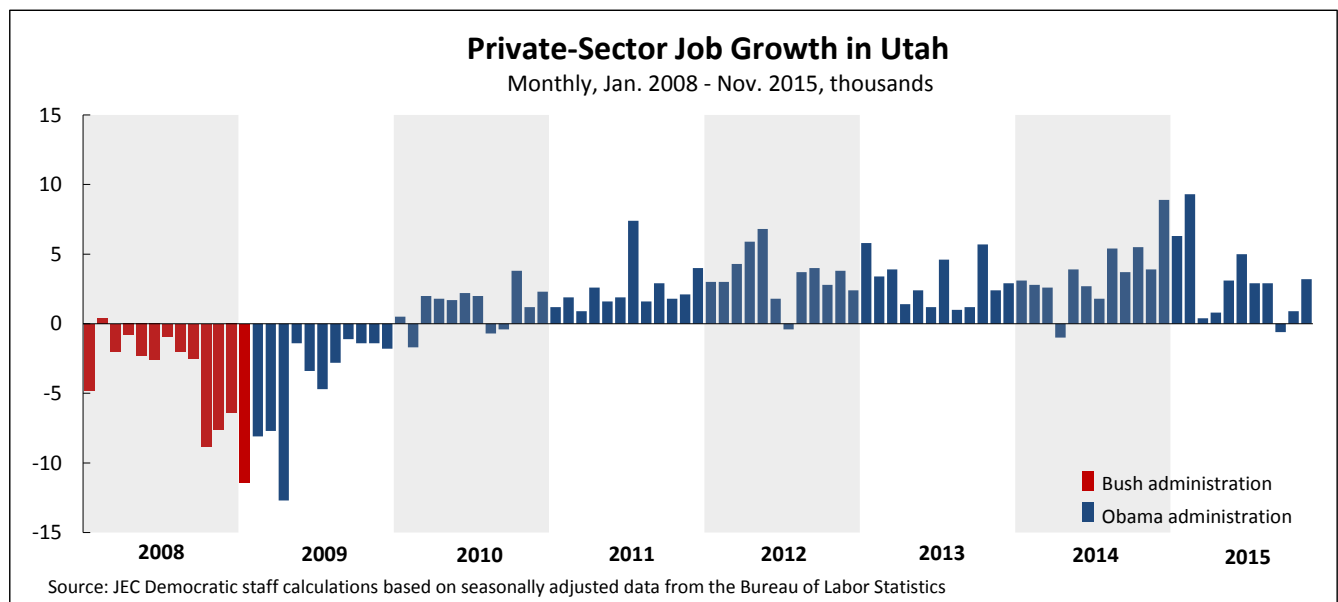


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: UTAH

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through November 2015**
Last updated on December 18th; Data update next on January 26th*

JOBS

- In November, private-sector employment in Utah grew by 3,200 jobs. Over the past year, Utah businesses have added 43,100 jobs. This compares with an increase of 37,300 jobs over the 12 months through November 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Utah businesses have added 200,300 jobs (an increase of 20.9 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.8 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 32.4 percent (48,200 jobs), construction at 31.3 percent (20,300 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 26.5 percent (29,100 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Utah was 3.5 percent in November 2015, down 0.1 percentage point from October. The rate was 1.5 percentage points below the national rate of 5.0 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.1 percentage point from one year earlier and is 4.5 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.0 percent in May 2010.
- There were 51,500 Utah residents unemployed in November 2015.

EARNINGS

- In November 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Utah were \$25.03. The average workweek was 34.9 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$873.55.
- 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 1.9 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Utah	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	43,100	2.5 million
	Since Feb. 2010	200,300	13.7 million
Unemployment Rate	November 2015	3.5%	5.0%
	November 2014	3.6%	5.8%
	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 2.7 percent in 2014, above the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Utah GDP growth has averaged 2.1 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.8 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Utah increased by 7.3 percent from the third quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2015. They are up 34.7 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In October 2015, builders in Utah broke ground on 19,300 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 19,103 units. That marks an increase of 19.6 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Utah, goods exports totaled \$1.1 billion in October and \$13.3 billion over the past year, up 20.9 percent from the 12 months ending in October 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 23.9 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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



ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: VERMONT

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through November 2015**
Last updated on December 18th; Data update next on January 26th*

JOBS

- In November, private-sector employment in Vermont grew by 3,200 jobs. Over the past year, Vermont businesses have added 2,800 jobs. This compares with an increase of 4,400 jobs over the 12 months through November 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Vermont businesses have added 18,500 jobs (an increase of 7.7 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.8 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: leisure and hospitality at 18.6 percent (6,000 jobs), professional and business services at 17.1 percent (3,900 jobs) and construction at 13.0 percent (1,700 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Vermont was 3.7 percent in November 2015, holding constant from October. The rate was 1.3 percentage points below the national rate of 5.0 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 12,600 Vermont residents unemployed in November 2015.

EARNINGS

- In November 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Vermont were \$24.54. The average workweek was 33.3 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$817.18.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 3.6 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 1.9 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Vermont	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	2,800	2.5 million
	Since Feb. 2010	18,500	13.7 million
Unemployment Rate	November 2015	3.7%	5.0%
	November 2014	4.2%	5.8%
	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 0.3 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Vermont GDP growth has averaged 1.3 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.8 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Vermont increased by 3.8 percent from the third quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2015. They are up 10.2 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In October 2015, builders in Vermont broke ground on 1,700 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 1,626 units. That marks an increase of 29.0 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Vermont, goods exports totaled \$260 million in October and \$3.2 billion over the past year, down 2.1 percent from the 12 months ending in October 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are down 1.9 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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



ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: VIRGINIA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through November 2015**
Last updated on December 18th; Data update next on January 26th*

JOBS

- In November, private-sector employment in Virginia grew by 14,400 jobs. Over the past year, Virginia businesses have added 51,300 jobs. This compares with an increase of 33,200 jobs over the 12 months through November 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Virginia businesses have added 244,100 jobs (an increase of 8.4 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.8 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 (51,900 jobs), financial activities at 12.1 percent (21,400 jobs) and education and health services at 11.7 percent (53,100 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Virginia was 4.2 percent in November 2015, holding constant from October. The rate was 0.8 percentage point below the national rate of 5.0 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.6 percentage point from one year earlier and is 3.2 percentage points below its recent peak of 7.4 percent in February 2010.
- There were 175,500 Virginia residents unemployed in November 2015.

EARNINGS

- In November 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Virginia were \$26.50. The average workweek was 35.5 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$940.75.
- 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 1.9 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Virginia	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	51,300	2.5 million
	Since Feb. 2010	244,100	13.7 million
Unemployment Rate	November 2015	4.2%	5.0%
	November 2014	4.8%	5.8%
	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 grew by 0.4 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Virginia GDP growth has averaged 0.8 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.8 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Virginia increased by 3.1 percent from the third quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2015. They are up 13.8 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- In October 2015, builders in Virginia broke ground on 27,950 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 29,701 units. That marks an increase of 5.4 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Virginia, goods exports totaled \$1.5 billion in October and \$17.9 billion over the past year, up 1.9 percent from the 12 months ending in October 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 14.8 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 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 November 2015**
Last updated on December 18th; Data update next on January 26th*

JOBS

- In November, private-sector employment in Washington grew by 8,800 jobs. Over the past year, Washington businesses have added 80,400 jobs. This compares with an increase of 84,200 jobs over the 12 months through November 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Washington businesses have added 363,800 jobs (an increase of 16.0 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.8 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 23.3 percent (74,700 jobs), construction at 22.8 percent (32,800 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 18.0 percent (47,700 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Washington was 5.3 percent in November 2015, up 0.1 percentage point from October. The rate was 0.3 percentage point above the national rate of 5.0 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.0 percentage point from one year earlier and is 5.1 percentage points below its recent peak of 10.4 percent in January 2010.
- There were 185,600 Washington residents unemployed in November 2015.

EARNINGS

- In November 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Washington were \$30.48. The average workweek was 35.2 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$1,072.90.
- 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 1.9 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Washington	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	80,400	2.5 million
	Since Feb. 2010	363,800	13.7 million
Unemployment Rate	November 2015	5.3%	5.0%
	November 2014	6.3%	5.8%
	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 3.1 percent in 2014, above the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Washington GDP growth has averaged 1.9 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.8 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Washington increased by 9.4 percent from the third quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2015. They are up 33.9 percent since their recent low in the fourth quarter of 2011.
- In October 2015, builders in Washington broke ground on 35,710 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 39,686 units. That marks an increase of 26.4 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Washington, goods exports totaled \$7.7 billion in October and \$86.0 billion over the past year, up 4.8 percent from the 12 months ending in October 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 60.0 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 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/>

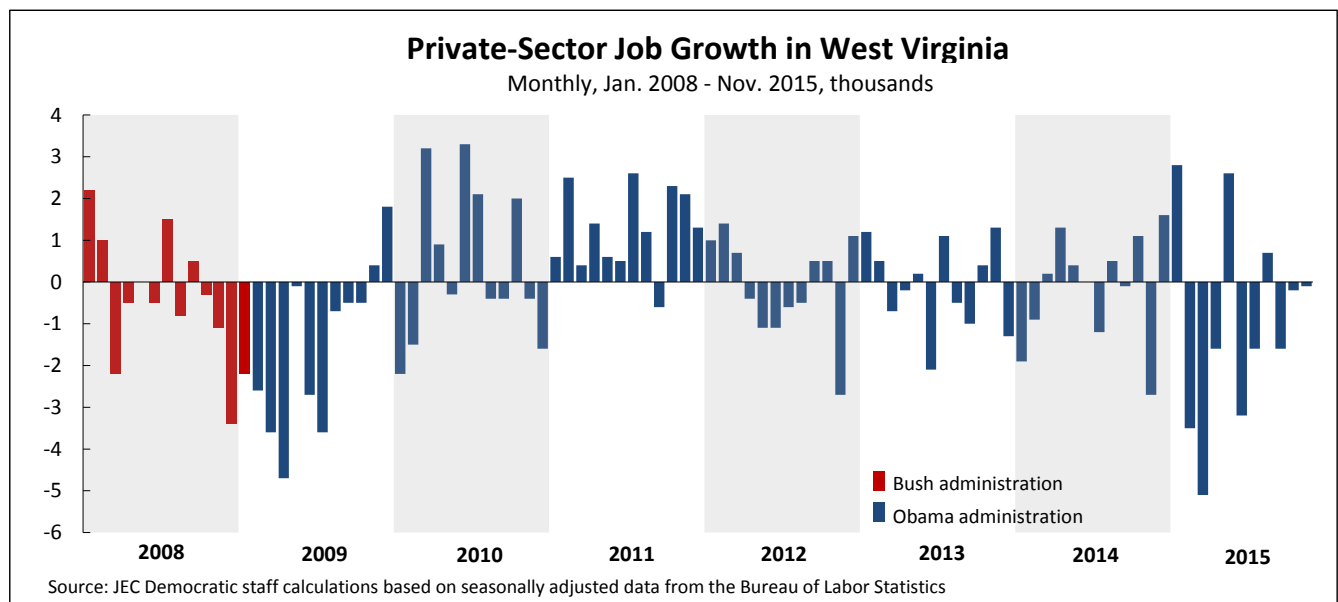


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: WEST VIRGINIA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through November 2015**
Last updated on December 18th; Data update next on January 26th*

JOBS

- In November, private-sector employment in West Virginia fell by 100 jobs. Over the past year, businesses have shed 9,200 jobs. This compares with a decrease of 4,600 jobs over the 12 months through November 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, West Virginia businesses have added 8,500 jobs (an increase of 1.4 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.8 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 12.6 percent (7,600 jobs), education and health services at 8.2 percent (9,800 jobs) and other services at 1.3 percent (700 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in West Virginia was 6.5 percent in November 2015, down 0.4 percentage point from October. The rate was 1.5 percentage points above the national rate of 5.0 percent.
- Unemployment is up 0.5 percentage point from one year earlier but remains 2.3 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.8 percent in November 2010.
- There were 51,100 West Virginia residents unemployed in November 2015.

EARNINGS

- In November 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in West Virginia were \$20.94. The average workweek was 35.0 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$732.90.
- 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 1.9 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		West Virginia	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	-9,200	2.5 million
	Since Feb. 2010	8,500	13.7 million
Unemployment Rate	November 2015	6.5%	5.0%
	November 2014	6.0%	5.8%
	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 4.4 percent in 2014, above the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual West Virginia GDP growth has averaged 1.3 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.8 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in West Virginia decreased by 0.1 percent from the third quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2015. They are up 13.5 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In October 2015, builders in West Virginia broke ground on 2,780 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), the same number of housing starts as the average over the past 12 months. That marks an increase of 40.6 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In West Virginia, goods exports totaled \$433 million in October and \$5.9 billion over the past year, down 17.3 percent from the 12 months ending in October 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 16.9 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

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

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

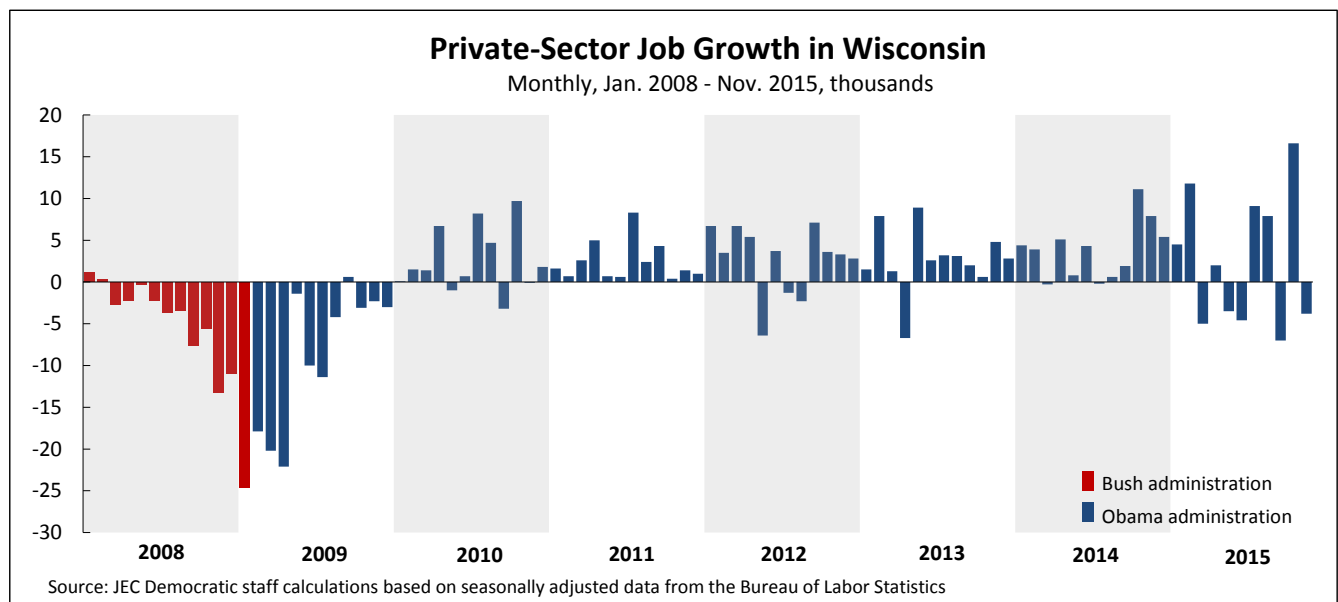


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: WISCONSIN

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through November 2015**
Last updated on December 18th; Data update next on January 26th*

JOBS

- In November, private-sector employment in Wisconsin fell by 3,800 jobs. Over the past year, Wisconsin businesses have added 33,400 jobs. This compares with an increase of 42,300 jobs over the 12 months through November 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Wisconsin businesses have added 195,600 jobs (an increase of 8.5 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.8 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: mining and logging at 34.5 percent (1,000 jobs), professional and business services at 17.3 percent (46,100 jobs) and construction at 12.6 percent (12,100 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Wisconsin was 4.2 percent in November 2015, down 0.1 percentage point from October. The rate was 0.8 percentage point below the national rate of 5.0 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.0 percentage point from one year earlier and is 5.0 percentage points below its recent peak of 9.2 percent in January 2010.
- There were 131,500 Wisconsin residents unemployed in November 2015.

EARNINGS

- In November 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Wisconsin were \$23.71. The average workweek was 34.1 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$808.51.
- 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 1.9 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Wisconsin	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	33,400	2.5 million
	Since Feb. 2010	195,600	13.7 million
Unemployment Rate	November 2015	4.2%	5.0%
	November 2014	5.2%	5.8%
	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 1.2 percent in 2014, below the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Wisconsin GDP growth has averaged 1.6 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.8 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Wisconsin increased by 4.0 percent from the third quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2015. They are up 12.3 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In October 2015, builders in Wisconsin broke ground on 13,580 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 14,241 units. That marks a decrease of 3.8 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Wisconsin, goods exports totaled \$1.9 billion in October and \$22.3 billion over the past year, up 4.2 percent from the 12 months ending in October 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>

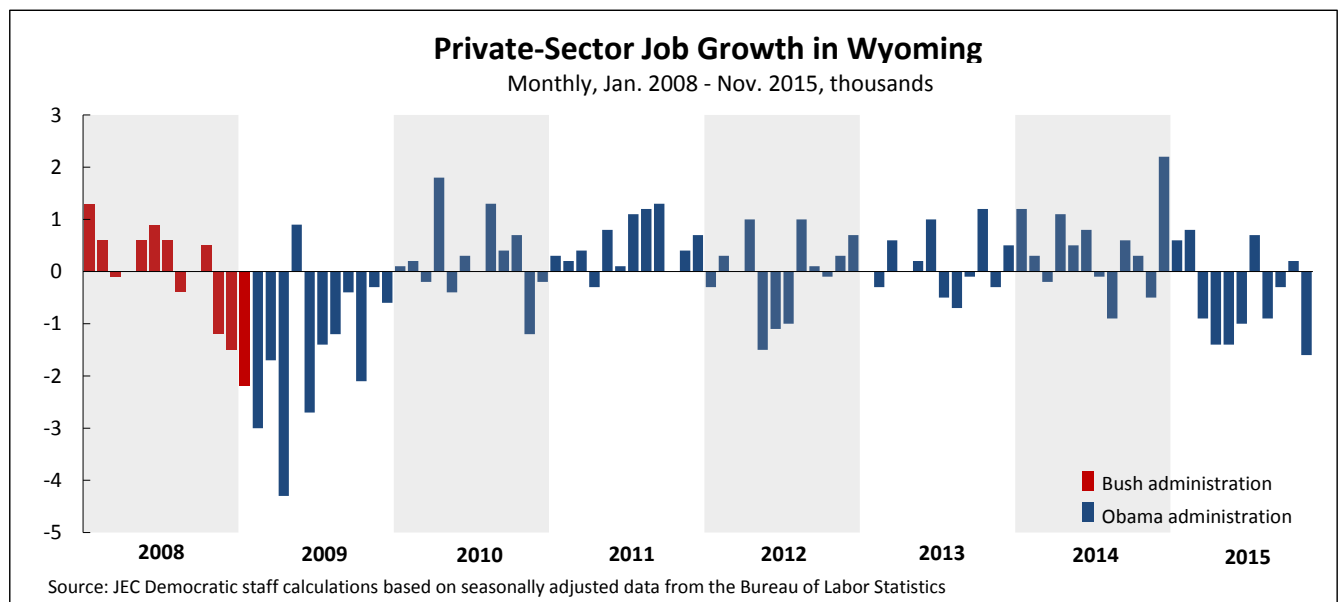


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: WYOMING

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through November 2015**
Last updated on December 18th; Data update next on January 26th*

JOBS

- In November, private-sector employment in Wyoming fell by 1,600 jobs. Over the past year, businesses have shed 3,000 jobs. This compares with an increase of 3,600 jobs over the 12 months through November 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Wyoming businesses have added 9,800 jobs (an increase of 4.7 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 12.8 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: manufacturing at 12.8 percent (1,100 jobs), professional and business services at 11.9 percent (2,000 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 10.5 percent (3,400 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Wyoming was 4.1 percent in November 2015, up 0.1 percentage point from October. The rate was 0.9 percentage point below the national rate of 5.0 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.2 percentage point from one year earlier and is 3.1 percentage points below its recent peak of 7.2 percent in January 2010.
- There were 12,700 Wyoming residents unemployed in November 2015.

EARNINGS

- In November 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Wyoming were \$23.55. The average workweek was 34.9 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$821.90.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have fallen by 0.4 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 1.9 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Wyoming	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	-3,000	2.5 million
	Since Feb. 2010	9,800	13.7 million
Unemployment Rate	November 2015	4.1%	5.0%
	November 2014	4.3%	5.8%
	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 5.2 percent in 2014, above the national average growth rate of 2.2 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Wyoming GDP growth has averaged -0.1 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 1.8 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Wyoming increased by 4.7 percent from the third quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2015. They are up 17.4 percent since their recent low in the third quarter of 2010.
- In October 2015, builders in Wyoming broke ground on 1,530 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 1,694 units. That marks an increase of 2.3 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Wyoming, goods exports totaled \$89 million in October and \$1.2 billion over the past year, down 22.7 percent from the 12 months ending in October 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 26.3 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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

** A list of sources used to compile the 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 December 18, 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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